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THE

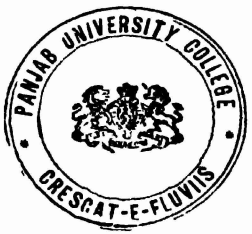
PANJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

CALENDAR,

FOR

1878-79.

IN THREE PARTS.



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1879.

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PART II.

I. Examination papers for 1876.

PART III.

I. Examination papers for 1878.

Panjab University College

CALENDAR

FOR

1878-79.

Date.	Days of the week.	OCTOBER.
1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	Dasehra (Hindu holidays.)
5	S	
6	$	
7	M	Oriental College and Law School re-open.
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	$	
14	M	
15	T	Meeting of Executive Committee.
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	$	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	Diwali (Hindu holidays.)
27	$	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

Date.	Days of the week.	NOVEMBER.
1	F	
2	S.	
3	☽	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	☽	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	☽	
18	M	Meeting of Executive Committee.
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	☽	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

Date.	Days of the week.	DECEMBER.
1	$	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	Ed-uz-zuha.
7	S	Meeting of Executive Committee.
8	$	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	$	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	Meeting of Senate.
22	$	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	Christmas vacation.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	$	
30	M	
31	T	

Date.	Days of the week.	JANUARY.
1	W	New Year's Day.
2	Th	
3	F	Mohurram holidays.
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th.	
10	F	
11	S	Lori.
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Executive Committee.
26	S	
27	M	Basant Panchmí.
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.

Date.	Days of the week.	FEBRUARY.
1	S	
2	$	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
8	S	
9	$	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	Urs Data Ganj Baksh.
14	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
15	S	
16	$	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	Shivratri (Hindu holiday).
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	Meeting of Senate.
23	$	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	Ash Wednesday.
27	Th	
28	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.

Date.	Days of the week.	MARCH.
1	S	
2	$	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	Bara Wafat (Muhammadan holiday).
7	F	
8	S	Hôli (Hindu holiday).
9	$	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
15	S	
16	$	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
22	S	
23	$	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Senate.
30	$	
31	M	

Date.	Days of the week.	APRIL.
1	T	Ram Naumi (Hindu holiday.)
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
5	S	
6	$	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	Good Friday.
12	S	Baisakhi (Hindu holiday.)
13	$	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
19	S	Last day of applications for Maulvi and Pandit Examinations.
20	$	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	Last day of applications for Munshi Examinations.
26	S	Meeting of Senate.
27	$	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

Date	Days of the week	MAY.
1	Th	
2	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
3	S	
4	$	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
10	S	Last day of applications for Entrance, Proficiency & High Proficiency in Arts Examinations.
11	$	
12	M	Maulvi and Pandit Examinations commence.
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	Bhadar Kali ka Mela.
17	S	
18	$	
19	M	Munshi Examinations commence.
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	Empress' birthday.
25	$	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Senate.

Date.	Days of the week.	JUNE.
1	$	Nirjila Ikadshi (Hindu holiday).
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	Meeting of Executive Committee.
7	S	
8	$	
9	M	*Examinations in Arts commence.*
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	$	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	$	
23	M	Engineering Examinations commence.
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	**Meeting of Senate.**
29	$	
30	M	Last day of applications for Honors in Arts Examination.

Date	Days of the week	JULY.
1	T	Oriental College and Law School vacations commence.
2	W	
3	Th	Beas Puja (Hindu holiday)
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	Honors in Arts Examination commences.
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	Eclipse of the sun.
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	Nag Panchmi (Hindu holiday).
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

Date	Days of the week	AUGUST.
• 1	F	
2	S	Salono.
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	Shab-Barat.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Janam Ashtmí.
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	Anant Chowdas.
31	S	

Date	Days of the week.	SEPTEMBER.
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	☽	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	☽	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	Id-ul-Fitar.
19	F	
20	S	
21	☽	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	☽	
29	M	
30	T	

II.

EXAMINATION DATE SHEET FOR 1879.

EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

Date.	Entrance Examination.			Proficiency in Arts.			High Proficiency in Arts.		
	Subject.	Number of papers	Time.	Subject.	Number of papers	Time.	Subject.	Number of papers.	Time.
9th June, Monday ..	English.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m	English.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m	English.	3	a 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m
10th June, Tuesday ...	Arabic or Sanskrit.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m	Arabic or Sanskrit.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m	Arabic or Sanskrit.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m
11th June, Wednesday ...	Persian.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m	Persian.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m	Persian.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m
12th June, Thursday ...	Vernacular.	2	a. 6 to 9 a m b. 9½ to 12½ p m	Philosophy.	2	a. 6 to 9 a m b. 9½ to 12½ p m	Philosophy.	2	a. 6 to 9 a m b. 9½ to 12½ p m
13th June, Friday ...	Mathematics.	2	a. 6 to 9 a m b. 9½ to 12½ p m	Mathematics.	2	a. 6 to 9 a m b 9½ to 12½ p m	Mathematics.	3	a. 6 to 8 a m b. 8 to 10 a m c. 10½ to 12½ p m
14th June, Saturday ...	History and Geography.	2	a b. 6 to 9 a m 9½ to 12½ p m	History and Geography.	2	a b 6 to 9 a m 9½ to 12½ p m	History and Geography.	2	a. 6 to 9 a m b. 9½ to 12½ p m
16th June, Monday ..	Physical Science.	Written. Oral.	6 to 9 a m 9½ to 12½ p m	Physical science.	Written. Oral.	6 to 9 a m 9½ to 12½ p m	Physical Science.	Written. Oral.	6 to 9 a m 9½ to 12½ p m
17th June, Tuesday ..	Oral Examination.			Oral Examinations			Political Economy.	Written. Oral.	6 to 9 a m
18th June, Wednesday .	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.		Oral Examinations.		

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF MAULVIS AND PANDITS.

Date.	No. of Papers.	Time.
12th May, Monday	I	7 to 10 a. m.
13th ,, Tuesday	II	,, ,,
14th ,, Wednesday	III	,, ,,
15th ,, Thursday	IV	,, ,,
16th ,, Friday	V	,, ,,
17th ,, Saturday	VI	,, ,,
Do., Do.	Oral Examination.	1 to 5 p. m.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF MUNSHIS.

19th May, Monday	I	7 to 10 a. m.
20th ,, Tuesday	II	,, ,,
21st ,, Wednesday	III	,, ,,
22nd ,, Thursday	IV	,, ,,
23rd ,, Friday	V	,, ,,
24th ,, Saturday	VI	,, ,,
Do., Do.	Oral Examination.	1 to 5 p. m.

Medicine.

The Examinations in Medicine will commence in April 1879
The Final Practical Examination of the Senior Class will be held in July 1879.

The Engineering and Honors in Arts Examinations.

The Engineering Examinations will commence on the 23rd June and that of Honors in Arts on the 14th July 1879.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

DATE.	First and Final Examinations-in-Law.		
	Subjects.	No. of Papers.	Time.
8th December, Monday	Organization & Powers of Government, &c	1	10 a m to 1 p m
9th „ Tuesday	Criminal Law and Procedure	1	„ „ „
10th „ Wednesday ...	Civil Law	1	„ „ „
11th „ Thursday	Civil Procedure	1	„ „ „
12th „ Friday	Revenue Law and Procedure	1	„ „ „
13th „ Saturday	Oral Examination	.	„ „ „

III.

CONSTITUTION.

1. *Government of India's letter, No. 262, dated 22nd May 1869, To the Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

No. 51, dated 11th Febrnary. 1869.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter noted in the margin, on the subject of the Punjab University, and in reply to convey to you the decision of the Governor-General in Council upon the subject.

2. His Excellency is fully sensible of the value of the spontaneous efforts, which have been made by the community in the Punjab, both Native and European, for the establishment of a local institution, which should have for its object the development of learning, especially in connection with the vernacular languages, and His Excellency quite concurs with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that it would be a grave misfortune if those efforts should fail. The Governor-General in Council is, moreover, quite willing to admit the force of many of the arguments used by the Lieutenant-Governor in support of the particular mode in which it is desired to give effect to this purpose. His Excellency is, therefore, glad to think that the chief objections which have hitherto prevented the Government of India from giving a cordial sanction to the measure can now be removed.

3. The principal of these objections has been that the proposed institution, if at once established as an University, would have the power of conferring University degrees of a lower character than those given by other Universities in India ; indeed, that owing to the less advanced character and extent of education in the Punjab, the degrees conferred by the Punjab University, were it now established, must almost necessarily be of an inferior character. His Excellency considers that such a result would tend materially to degrade the

character, and lessen the value of an Indian University degree, and might, therefore, operate injuriously on the spread of the higher branches of learning in India.

This objection must have been admitted as valid, but it is understood that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is willing that the proposed institution should not, for the present, assume the full character of an University, and that it should not grant degrees, but certificates only, until the number of students, and the power of teaching in any branch of study, or in any faculty, can be shown to be sufficient to warrant the conferring of an University degree.

4. It is also understood that the study of English shall not only form one of the most prominent features of the teaching in any of the schools or colleges, which may be connected with the proposed institution, but that both teaching and examinations in subjects, which cannot with advantage be carried on in the vernacular, shall be conducted in English.

His Honor also, it is gathered, is quite willing that the examinations should be entrusted to other persons than those who have been engaged in teaching the students, or any of them, and it is believed that His Honor would be quite content to accept any rules, which may be laid down with a view to secure this object.

5. Lastly, the Lieutenant-Governor is understood to undertake that, although certain subjects may and will be taught in the vernacular, nothing should be taught which should interfere with instruction in sound principles of mental and physical science, that is to say, that the teaching which is to be afforded through the medium of the vernacular languages shall be free from the patent errors which prevail in ancient, and even in modern vernacular literature and scientific works. That, in short, the educational course adopted shall be

one calculated, as far as possible, to give instruction through the medium of the vernacular in European science and according to the modes of European thought, so that, while Eastern languages shall, as much as possible, be made the medium of instruction, yet such control and supervision will be exercised, as shall secure to the students all the advantages of teaching offered by Indian Universities.

6. On these conditions His Excellency accords his sanction to the establishment of the proposed institution, and is willing that the governing body should not be merely connected with the teaching body, but that it should have the power of conferring fellowships and scholarships, and also of granting certificates of proficiency in such classes and under such rules as may be deemed expedient, and that it should be, with the Educational officers of the Government, the consulting body in all matters of public instruction, including primary education.

7. His Excellency in Council suggests that the names of the officers of the institution should be made suitable to its altered character, but is willing that the governing body should bear the name of a Senate, and that it should be constituted as proposed in your letter No. 235, dated 27th May 1868, paragraph 6, Rule III, except of course as regards the fifth or (2) class of its members, who will, under the present arrangements, have no existence. This does not involve any necesssity for giving to the institution generally, the appellation of an University, which will be inappropriate so long as it has not the power of granting degrees, and the assumption of which might give to its certificates an authority which it is inexpedient that they should at once possess. It would perhaps be a convenient arrangement to attach the Senate to the Lahore College, and to give the entire institution some such title as that of "University College, Lahore," which would

mark the fact that the present arrangement was merely temporary, and was intended only as preliminary to the possible establishment, at some future time, of an University in the Punjab.

8. The connection of the Senate with the Lahore College need not militate against either the continuance of the connection of that institution, or of that of any other college in the Punjab, to the Calcutta University; and students who may enter themselves at the latter University might still be allowed to pursue their studies at any of the affiliated institutions in the Punjab.

9. The pecuniary assistance which Government will be prepared to afford will be as already explained in my letter No. 558, dated the 19th September last, paragraph 13.

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2. *Secretary of State's Despatch, No.* 13, *dated 5th August* 1869, *To the Government of India.*

The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 10th of June, No. 9 of 1869, forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Government of the Punjab on the subject of the establishment of an University at Lahore, has been considered by me in Council.

2. In reply, I desire to express my cordial concurrence in the views stated in the letter of your Lordship's despatch, dated 22nd May, No. 262 of 1869, on the conditions so clearly and ably set forth in that letter. I will accord my sanction to the proposition that an institution be founded at Lahore under some such title as "University College, Lahore." The institution will be competent to grant certificates but not degrees, and may hereafter, if attended with due success, be expanded into an University.

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3. *Notification of Government of India, No.* 472, *dated 8th December* 1869.

No. 472, *dated 8th December*, 1869.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, in accordance with the recommendations of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, nobles, and influential classes of the Punjab, to sanction the establishment at Lahore of an institution (to be styled for the present, "Lahore University College"), the constitution and objects whereof are explained in the statutes hereunder set forth; and has further consented to contribute from the Imperial Revenues, towards the expenses of the institution, an amount equivalent to the annual income raised from private sources, including subscriptions and interest on invested capital, up to the sum of Rs. 21,000 per annum.

STATUTES OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

I. The special objects of the Punjab University College shall be—

(1) To promote the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Punjab, and the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally;

(2) To afford encouragement to the enlightened study of Eastern classical languages and literature; and

(3) To associate the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.

The above are the special objects of the institution; but at the same time every encouragement will be afford-

ed to the study of the English language and literature; and in all subjects which cannot be completely taught in the vernacular, the English language will be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction.

II. The governing body of the institution shall consist of—

(1) A senate, composed of—

(*a*) A president, who shall be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, *ex-officio*;

(*b*) A vice-president to be appointed by the president;

(*c*) Members appointed by the president on the ground of being eminent benefactors of the institution, original promoters of the movement in favor of its establishment, or persons distinguished for attainments in literature and science, or zeal in the cause of education;

(*d*) Such number of officers of Government as the Government may see fit to appoint as *ex-officio* members; and

(*e*) Representatives appointed by those independent chiefs who have already contributed, or who may hereafter liberally contribute, to the endowment;

(2) An executive committee, or committees, to be appointed by the votes of members of the senate, under such regulations as may be prescribed.

III. The senate shall have power

(1) To confer, after examination, certificates of proficiency in literature and science, under such regulations as may be framed in conformity with the principles set forth above; provided that examinations for certificates be conducted by other persons than those who have been engaged in teaching all or any of the candidates for such certificates;

(2) To expend the income at its disposal in all or any of the following ways, *viz.*:—

(*a*) The remuneration of examiners.

(*b*) The establishment of *fellowships* and *scholarships*, tenable by persons undertaking to devote them-

selves to the pursuit of literature and science in such manner as to carry out the special objects of the institution;

(*c*) The bestowal of rewards for good vernacular translations of, and compilations from, European standard works, for original treatises in oriental tongues on subjects of importance, and works or compositions distinguished for excellence of style;

(*d*) The establishment of a collegiate department in connexion with the institution, or making pecuniary grants to other colleges conducted on a system conformable with the principles of the institution;

(*e*) The entertainment of a Registrar, and other necessary office establishments;

(*f*) Investing funds in Government securities for the benefit of the institution; and

(*g*) The adoption of such other measures as may be desirable or necessary for carrying out the purposes of the institution;

(3) To frame regulations, not inconsistent with the above provisions, for carrying into effect the purposes of the institution, and from time to time to rescind, alter, and amend such regulations: provided that no regulations shall have effect unless passed by a majority of the Senate at a general meeting (convened after due notice) and confirmed by the president. In framing such regulations, the following instructions shall be observed:—

(*a*) In regulations made for the conduct of examinations or the conveyance of instruction, it shall be arranged that the examinations be conducted and instruction conveyed, as far as possible in and through the vernacular: provided that the study of English shall form one of the most prominent features of the teaching in all the schools or colleges connected with the institution, and both teaching and examination, which cannot with advantage be carried on in the vernacular, shall be conducted in English; and provided that in all schools or colleges connected with the institution which are now affiliated to the Calcutta University,

due provision shall be made to afford instruction to students desirous of qualifying for degrees in the University of Calcutta.

(*b*) Efforts shall be made to discourage superficial scholarship by a modification of the existing system of prescribing text-books for entrance and other examinations, and substituting largely *oral examination*, *composition*, and *translation;* and by diminishing as far as possible, consistently with the attainment of sound knowledge, the *number* of obligatory subjects for examinations.

(*c*) A thorough acquaintance with the vernacular shall be made a necessary condition for obtaining any certificate, fellowship, or other honor, in addition to any other attainments which may be required.

(*d*) Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or such other oriental language as may be prescribed by the governing body, combined with a thorough acquaintance with English, shall be a necessary condition for obtaining the *highest* honors of the institution: but provision shall be made for duly recognizing and honoring proficiency in literature and science in the case of those *unacquainted with English*, provided such attainments are combined with a fair acquaintance with the more important subjects of European education, such as history, geography, &c., so far as such acquaintance is obtainable through the medium of the vernacular and for duly recognizing and honoring proficiency in English, unaccompanied by a knowledge of Arabic or Sanskrit.

IV. In addition to being the governing body of the Punjab University College, the senate, as above constituted, shall be, with the educational officers of Government, the consulting body in all matters of instruction, including primary education.

(Sd.) T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In accordance with provisions of Statute II, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen members of the senate of Lahore University College ;—

Charles Boulnois, Esq., L. L. B., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.
David Simson, Esq., C. S., Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Charles Robert Lindsay Esq., C. S., Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Roberts Eyles Egerton Esq , C. S., Financial Commissioner.
Philip Sandys Melvill, Esq., C. S., Officiating Financial Commissioner.
Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Esq., C. S.
The Commissioners of Lahore and Delhi for the time being.
Col. Robert Maclagan, R. E., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., D. C. L., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department.
The Accountant General, Punjab.
Captain William Moreland Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction.
The Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Dehli for the time being.
The Principals of the Lahore and Dehli Colleges and of the Lahore Medical School for the time being.
The Inspectors of Schools.
Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., C S.
Baden Henry Powell, Esq., C. S.
Gottileb William Leitner, Esq., M. A., PH, D.
Henry Stuart Cunningham, Esq.. M. A., Government Advocate.
Sirdar Shamshere Singh, Sindhanwalia.
Rajah Harbans Singh.
Rajah Sir Sahib Dyal, K. C. S. I.
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan.
Baba Khem Singh.
Diwan Baij Nath.
Faqir Shams-ud-din Khan.
Sirdar Attar Singh, Bhadouria.
Aga Kalbabid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Amir Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Muhammad Hayat Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan.
Pandit Radha Kishan.
Rai Mul Singh.
Khan Muhammad Shah.
Muhammad Jan.
Babu Navina Chandra Rai.

IV.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE SENATE.

NOTE.—Members not in the Punjab or deceased are shown in italics.

Members.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, President.
The Financial Commissioner, Vice President.
The Commissioners of Lahore and Dehli.
The Accountant-General, Punjab.
The Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Dehli.
The Principals of the Lahore and Dehli Government Colleges, and of the Lahore Medical School.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Inspectors of Schools.
The Commissioner of Amritsar.
The Deputy Surgeon General, I. M S, Lahore Circle.
The representative of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.
" " " Maharaja of Pattiala.
" " " Raja of Kapurthalla.
" " " Raja of Nabha.
" " " Raja of Jhind.
" " " Nawab of Maler Kôtla.
Abdul Majid Khan, Nawab.
Aitchison, C. U., C. S. I.
Amin Chand, Munshi, E. A. C.
Attar Singh, Sirdar, Bhadouria.
Ajit Singh, Sirdar, Atariwala.
Baij Nath, Diwan, Honorary A. C.
Baba Khem Singh.
Boulnois, C., L. L. B., Barrister-at-Law.
Babbage, Colonel, H. P.
Bellew, Dr., H. W., C. S. I.
Brandreth, A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law.
Brown, Dr., T. E. B.
Barkley, D. G., C. S.
Bikrama Singh, Sirdar, Ahluwalia.
Cunningham, H. S., M. A.
Channa Lal, Lala.
Campbell, J. S., C. S.
Center, Dr. W., M. A. M. B.
Cordery, J. G., C. S.
Clarke, R., Revd., M. A.
Dallas, Dr., A. M.

DeRenzy, Dr., A. C. C.
Dyal Singh, Sirdar.
Foreman, Revd., C. W.
French, Revd., T. V.
Faqir Syad Kamruddin.
Fitzpatrick, F. D., C. S.
Griffiin, L. H., C. S.
Gray, Dr., R.
Guru Prasad, Pandit.
Gulliver, Revd., E. H., M. A.
Ghulam Nabi Khan, Munshi, A. C.
Grant, A., Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway.
Harbans Singh, Raja.
Holroyd, Major, W. R. M.
Hastings, Dr. T. H.
Henderson, Dr. G.
Hooper, Revd. W., M. A.
Hukum Singh, Sodi.
Hurnam Singh, Kour, Ahluwalia.
Hadi Husein Khan, Syad.
Jahandad Khan, Raja, Gakkhar.
Kalbabid Khan, Aga, E. A. C.
Kanhya Lal, Rai, Bahadur. C. E.
Khan Muhammad Shah, "Khan Bahadur."
Leitner Dr., G. W., M. A.
Lindsay, C. R., C. S., Judge, Chief Court.
Mul Singh, Rai.
Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, "Khan Bahadur," E. A. C.
Muhammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I., A. C.
Maclagan, General, R., R. E.
Mian Muhammad Jan.
Melvill, P. S., C. S.
Moti Lal, Kathju, Pandit.
Miller, J. A E.
Manphul, Dewan, C. S. I.
McMahon, C. A. Lieutenant Colonel
Medley, J. G., Colonel, R. E.
Nawazish Ali Khan, Nawab.
Navina Chandra, Rai.
Neil, Dr., A.
Nisar Ali Khan, Kazilbash.
Newbery, E. Captain.
Ouseley, Gore., C S.
Powell, B. H. B , C. S.
Pollard, Colonel, C., R. E.
Prinsep, E. A., C. S.
Plowden, H. M., M. A.
Perkins, Henry, C. S.
Radha Kishan, Chief Pandit.
Rami Mal, Lala.
Rahim Khan, "Khan Bahadur," Honorary Surgeon.
Rattigan, W. H., M. A. PH. D.
Ram Nath, Diwan, E. A. C.

Reynolds, E., B. A., Barrister-at-law.
Rikni Kesh, Pandit.
Shamshere Sing, Sirdar, Sindhanwalia.
Shanker Nath, Diwan.
Sahib Dyal, Raja, Sir, K. C. S. I.
Simson, D.
Saunders, Leslie, C. S.
Smith, Dr., C. M.
Scriven, Dr., J. B.
Spitta, C. H., Barrister-at-Law.
Saheb Sing, Rai.
Smyth, J W., C. S.
Sime, J., B. A.
Thornton, T. H., D. C. L.
Taylor, Dr., A.
Westmorland, I. P., Major, R. E.
Wazir Sing, Lala.
Young, Gordon, Major.
Young, W. M., C. S.
Zia-ud-din Khan, Maulvi, E. A. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members.

President, Vice-President.
The Commissioner of Lahore.
The representative of the Maharaja, Kashmir.
" " Maharaja, Pattiala.
" " Raja of Kapurthalla.
" " Raja of Nabha.
" " Raja of Jhind
Registrar, Panjab University College.
Alexander, C. W. W., B. A.
Abdul Majid Khan, Nawab.
Brown, Dr., T. E. B.
Center, Dr., W., M. A.
Cordery, J. G., C. S.
Faqir Syad Kamaruddin.
Forman, C. W., D. D.
Griffin, L. H., C. S.
Guru Prasad, Pandit.
Holroyd, Major, W. R. M.
Harbans Singh, Raja.
Hukam Singh, Sodi, E. A. C.
Kanhya Lal, Rai Bahadur, C. E.
Lindsay, C. R., C S.
Leitner, Dr. G. W., M. A.
Miller, J. A. E.

Mul Singh, Rai.
Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, "Khan Bahadur."
Medley, J. G., Col., R. E.
Manphul, Diwan, C. S. I.
Nawazish Ali Khan, Nawab.
Neil, Dr. A.
Narina Chandra, Rai.
Newbery, E., Captain.
Plowden, H. M.
Powell, B. H. B., C. S.
Rahim Khan, "Khan Bahadur," Honorary Surgeon.
Radha Kishan, Chief Pandit.
Rikhi Kesh, Pandit.
Scriven, J. B., Dr.
Spitta, C. H., Barrister-at-Law.
Young, W. M., C. S

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

(GENERAL SECTION).

Members.

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Principals of the Lahore and Dehli Govt. Colleges.
The Inspectors of Schools.
Brandreth, A., C. S.
Cordery, J. G., C. S.
Egerton, R. E., Honorable, C. S. I.
Forman, Rev., C. W., D. D.
Griffin, L. H., C. S.
Gulliver, Revd., E. H., M. A.
Kanhya Lal, Rai Bahadur, C. E.
Leitner, Dr., G. W, M. A.
Moti Lal, Kathju, Pandit.
Miller, J. A. E.
Navina Chandra, Rai.
Powell, B. H. Baden, C. S.
Rahim Khan, " Khan Bahadur."
Thornton, T. H., D. C. L.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

(ORIENTAL SECTION.)

Members.

Abdul Majid Khán, Nawab.
Attar Singh, Sirdar, Bhadouria.
Baij Nath, Diwan.

Egerton, R. E. Honorable, C. S. I.
Faqir Syud Kamar-ud-din.
Guru Prasad, Pandit.
Ganda Mal, Vakil, Cashmir.
Holroyd, Major W. R. M.
Harbans Singh, Raja.
Kanhya Lal, Rai Bahadur.
Khán Muhammad Shah, "Khan Bahadur."
Leitner, Dr., G. W.
Mian Muhammad Jan.
Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán, "Khan Bahadur."
Muhammad Hayat Khan, A. C.
Mul Singh, Rai.
Navina Chandra, Rai.
Nawazish Ali Khan, Nawab.
Radha Kishen, Chief Pandit.
Rattigan, W. H., M. A. PH. D.
Shanker Nath, Diwan.
The Superintendent of the Oriental College and School for the time being as an Extraordinary Member.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

Members.

The Commissioner of Lahore,
The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.
Attar Singh, Sirdar, Bhadouria.
Boulnois, C. Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.
Brandreth, A., Barrister-at-Law.
Baij Nath, Diwan, Honorary A. C.
Campbell, J. S., Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.
Griffin, L. H., C. S.
Kalbabid Khan, Aga, E. A. C.
Lindsay, C. R. Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.
Leitner, Dr., G. W.
Moti Lal, Kathju, Pandit, E. A. C.
Muhammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I., A. C.
Miller, J. A. E.
Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, "Khan Bahadur."
Powell, B. H. B., C. S.
Plowden, H. M.
Spitta, C. H., Barrister-at-Law.
Rattigan, W. H., M. A. Ph. D.
Sime, J., B. A.
Thornton, Dr. T. H., D. C. L.
The Law Lecturer for the time being as an Extraordinary Member.

The Faculty of Medicine.

Members.

The Deputy Surgeon General, Lahore Circle.
Brown, Dr., T. E. B.
Bellew, Dr , H. W
Center, Dr , W.
DeRenzy, Dr., A. C. C.
Dallas, Dr., A. M.
Gray, Dr., R.
Henderson, Dr., G.
Neil, Dr , A.
Rahim Khan, "Khan Bahadur,"
Scriven, Dr., J. B.
Smith, Dr., C. M.
Taylor, Dr., A.

The Faculty of Civil Engineering.

Members.

Alexander, C. W. W., B. A.
Kanhya Lal, Rai Bahadur, C. E.
Maclagan, General, R., R. E.
Pollard, Colonel, C., R. E.
Westmorland, Major, J. P., R. E.

V.

RULES.

The Senate.

1. There shall be an Annual General Meeting of the senate to be held in April of each year, at which time the accounts of the year shall be submitted.

2. Special meetings may be called by the president, or at the request of the executive committee, or by request of any six members of the senate who may agree in considering such a meeting necessary.

3. Should the president or the executive committee, or six members as aforesaid consider a meeting of the senate necessary, their wish, with the matter to be discussed, shall be notified in writing to the Registrar, who shall circulate the same to the members of the senate at least a fortnight before the date of meeting.

4. Every proposition submitted to the Registrar under the last preceding rule, or intended to be brought before the Annual General Meeting, must be submitted to the executive committee, who shall record their opinion on the same or their decision, in case the matter be one which it is in their competency to decide, and the opinion or decision of the executive committee shall be circulated, together with the written notification of the question for decision as provided in Rule No. III.

5. At every meeting of the senate, the president shall take the chair. If the president be not present, the vice-president shall take the chair, and if neither the president nor vice-president be present, the senate shall elect a chairman for the occasion.

6. All questions shall be decided in the senate by a majority of votes. The president or chairman of the meeting shall have the casting vote in case of an equal decision.

7. Fifteen members to form a quorum.

THE FACULTIES.

1. Faculties of arts, law, medicine and engineering, with a sub-faculty of arts for oriental languages, have been appointed by the senate. Members of the faculties shall be from time to time nominated by the senate.

2. A secretary shall be appointed to each faculty; and at each meeting a chairman shall be elected by the members to preside at such meeting.

3. Meetings shall be convened by the secretary as occasion may require; copies of proceedings at all meetings shall be sent to the registrar, who will lay them before the executive committee for submission to the senate.

4. Three members of a faculty shall form a quorum.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITEE.

The executive committee shall consist of members of the senate appointed in that behalf by the senate at an ordinary or special meeting. Five members shall form a quorum. The vice-president of the senate shall be *ex officio* president of the executive committee, and, in his absence, the committee shall elect a chairman for the occasion. The decision of the majority shall prevail, and in case of equality of votes, the president or chairman shall have a casting vote.

2. The duties of the executive committee shall be generally to carry out the regulations and orders of the senate; to consider and report upon matters to be submitted for the orders of the senate and to carry on the current business of the institution.

3. No proposal or regulation shall be submitted to the senate until it shall have been first considered by the executive committee.

4. It shall be among the special duties of the committee to submit, from time to time for the orders of the senate, recommendations regarding the following matters, to wit, the appointment of examiners, scholars, fellows, or professors; the grant of certificates of proficiency, and of rewards for the encouragement of literature—the affiliation of other institutions and the appointment to the office of registrar.

5. As regards expenditure the committee shall have power to expend sums of money voted by the senate on

the objects for which they have been voted, and shall further have power to transfer sums, other than those voted for salaries or which may have been given by the donors for special objects, not exceeding Rs. 500, to increase the allotment for any one object for which provision has already been made, and to transfer sums not exceeding Rs. 100 to meet new expenditure on any one object for which no provision has been made. All such transfers shall be communicated at the next meeting of the senate.

6. The committee shall further have power, subject to any general order of the senate, to fix the exact time and place of examinations ; and with them shall rest the appointment of all clerks and menial servants of the institution.

7. The proceedings of the committee shall be recorded and open to the inspection of any member of the senate, and the committee shall have power to publish such portions of their proceedings as they may wish, provided no extra expense be incurred.

Financial Rules.

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1. Two distinct accounts shall be opened by the trustee, one to be called the "funded account," the other the "current account."

2. The funded account will be credited with the amounts of all subscriptions on account of years prior to 1869 and with interest of invested funds realized up to the 11th of January 1870, and with such further amounts expressly given by the donors for the purpose of being funded. The available balance of the funded account shall, from time to time, be invested by the trustee.

3. All expenditure incurred up to the 11th of January 1870 shall be deemed preliminary, and together with all money invested and all investment charges shall be debited to the funded account.

4. In regard to preliminary expenditure a bill shall be submitted for the orders of the senate, and the authority of the senate shall be sufficient for its admission without the usual detailed vouchers.

5. The current account will be credited with (*a*) the interest of the invested funds realized after the 11th of January 1870, (*b*) all subscriptions on account of 1869 and subsequent years except those expressly given for the purpose of being funded, (*c*) the Government equivalent to sources (*a*) and (*b*); and (*d*) other current income of the University College.

6. The Government equivalent (*c*) will be drawn by the trustee, and the accounts of the University will be checked by the Accountant General, so that the Government equivalent may be ascertained. It is to be understood, however, that the equivalent will not be given by Government for interest on any sums which it has itself contributed or for which it has already given an equivalent.

7. Should it ever be desirable to make any transfer from the current to the funded account, such transfer can be made by order of the senate in communication with the Accountant General.

8. All monies and securities belonging to, and all income of the University shall be from time to time deposited in the Lahore branch of the Bank of Bengal in account with the trustee, until otherwise determined with the sanction of Government.

9. All subscriptions made either to the current or funded accounts shall be paid either direct to the agent

of the Bank or to the Registrar. In case of subscriptions paid to the Registrar they must be paid in by that officer to the Bank weekly or oftener. These subscriptions must on no account whatever be used to meet expenditure.

10. On the 1st of each month the trustee shall furnish the Registrar with a statement in duplicate of the credits in the previous month in his account with the Bank of Bengal in the accompanying form (A). The Registrar shall as soon as possible return one copy with his column of remarks properly filled in, retaining one copy for record in his office.

11. The nominal value of Government securities held shall be brought on to the Government books by debit to the trustee and credit to the University.

12. On or before the 1st of November, a budget of the receipts and expenditure of the current account for the ensuing calendar year will be prepared and submitted for the orders of the senate.

13. In this budget, credit will be taken in regard to subscriptions only for those appertaining to the calendar year previous to that for which the budget is prepared, and the interest and fees estimated for the coming year.

14. The executive committee shall have power to expend sums of money voted by the senate on the objects for which they have been voted; and shall further have power to transfer sums (other than those voted for salaries or which may have been given by the donors for special objects) not exceeding Rs. 500 to increase the allotment for any one object for which provision has already been made, and to transfer sums not exceeding Rs. 100 to meet new expenditure on any one object for which no provision has been made. All such transfers shall be communicated at the next meeting of the senate.

15. All alterations other than above provided for, as well as all applications for extra budget grants, shall be submitted to the senate, and not less than a fortnight's notice must be given of the intention to propose such alterations.

16. Current expenditure shall be met in the following manner. On the 1st of each month, the executive committee shall send a requisition form (B) to the trustee, the amount of which (after check) shall be placed by the trustee to the credit of the executive committee (for whom a separate account will be opened) at the Bank of Bengal: supplementary requisition being made, and disposed of in the same way. In the event of any requisition being modified or refused by the trustee, a special report shall be made at the next meeting of the senate. All payments on current account shall be met by the executive committee out of the fund thus placed at their disposal.

17. At the close of each month, an account in the accompanying form (C) shall be submitted by the executive committee to the trustee. In the event of his considering it necessary to disallow any charge as being in excess of budget limits, or for any other reasons, a report shall be laid before the next meeting of the executive committee.

18. At the close of the year the trustee shall submit to the executive committee a statement of the current account of the University. This account after being passed by the executive committee, will be submitted to the senate, supported by the necessary vouchers, which will be in the possession of the executive committee, and after being audited by a sub-committee of the senate specially appointed for the purpose, will be published in the *Government Gazette*. Statements of the funded investment, building and other accounts, shall be submitted by the trustee to the senate through the executive committee.

A.

The Registrar Punjab University College is informed that the accompaning sums have been paid into the credit of the University College with the Bank of Bengal, during the month of , and is requested to give full particulars of those which need explanation.

Date.	By whom paid in	Amount.	Remarks	
			of Trustee	of Registrar.

B.

Requisition by the Executive Committee of the Punjab University College Senate for cash required in the month of——————187

For Current Account.

Cash in hand this day	00,000
Amount now applied for	00,000
Estimated expenditure to close of the month	00,000
Amount of Budget for the year	00,000
Deduct amount already drawn	00,000
Balance available to meet this requisition ...	00,000

The Trustee is requested to place to the credit of the drawing account of the Executive Committee with the Lahore Branch of the Bank of Bengal the sum of Rs. as above.

Registrar, Punjab University College,
(for Executive Committee.)

The Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Lahore is, requested to place to the credit of the drawing account of the Executive Committee, Punjab University College, the sum of Rs. by a debit to the drawing account of the undersigned.

Accountant General, Punjab,

Trustee, Punjab University College.

C.

DRAWING ACCOUNT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

For the Month of

187

N B.—On no account must any subscriptions, fees, or other miscellaneous receipts be credited to this account.

C.

DR. *Drawing Account of the Executive Committee, Punjab*

To Balance from last month ...	
„ Cash received from the Trustee ...	
Carried forward, Rs.	

University College for the month of 187 Cr.

I.—Instruction—

1. *Arts, English Section.*

(*a.*) Scholarships tenable at the Lahore Government College ... ...

2. *Arts, Oriental Section.*

(*a.*) Oriental College and School staff contingencies and rent ... ...
(*b*) Grants-in-aid to Oriental Schools ... ...
(*c.*) Scholarships tenable in the Oriental College...
(*d.*) Endowed Fellowships and Scholarships ...

3. *Law.*

(*a*) Law School staff and contingencies. ... ...

4. *Medicine.*

(*a.*) Scholarships tenable at the Medical School,—2 at Rs. 8 per mensem each ... ...
(*b.*) Scholarships to Hakims and Beds attending the classes of the Medical School,—3 @ 10 p. m. each.

5. *Engineering.*

(*a.*) Scholarships tenable for studying in Civil Engineering, 5 @ 7 p. m. each.

II.—Examinations—
(*a.*) Remuneration to Examiners ... ...
(*b.*) Cost of conducting Examinations ... ...

III.—Prizes—
(*a.*) Rewards to successful students at the Oriental Examinations ... ...
(*b.*) Rewards to successful students at the Arts Examinations
(*c.*) Rewards to successful students at the Medical, Law and Engineering examinations ...

Carried forward Rs. ...

C.

Dr. *Drawing Account of the Executive Committee, Punjab*

Brought forward Rs. ..	
Total Rs. ...	

University College for the month of 187 . Cr.

Brought forward Rs. ...			
IV.—Encouragement to Literature—			
(*a.*) Rewards to Authors, Compilers, &c. ...			
(*b.*) Printing approved books			
V.—Endowments (not included in other heads)—			
(*a.*) McLeod Kapurthalla Natural Science Fellowship			
(*b.*) Medical Fellowship			
(*c.*) Fuller Exhibition			
(*d.*) Two Nabha Jhind Scholarships @ 16 p. m. each			
VI.—University College Establishment—			
(*a.*) Registrar			
(*b*) Registrar's Establishment			
(*c.*) Trustee's office			
(*d.*) Printing charges			
(*e.*) Contingencies			
(*f*) Auditor			
VII.—Journals—			
(*a.*) Sanscrit Journal			
(*b.*) Arabic Journal			
(*c.*) Urdu Medical Gazette			
(*d.*) Subscription to "Akhbar-i-Anjuman" ...			
VIII.—University Library—			
(*a.*) Purchase of books for General Library ...			
(*b.*) Purchase of books for Oriental Library ...			
(*c.*) Purchase of books for Law Library ...			
IX.—Medals—			
(*a.*) Cost on medals			
X.—Senate Hall—			
(*a.*) Senate Hall petty establishment. ...			
(*b.*) Senate Hall furnitures			
Rs. ...			
Balance Rs. ...			
Total Rs. ...			

Registrar.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. He shall be appointed for two years, but may from time to time be re-appointed. If a vacancy shall at any time occur the Executive Committee shall appoint a person to officiate subject to the orders of the Senate.

2. It shall be competent to the Executive Committee, at their discretion, to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Executive Committee once during the Registrar's two years tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made, without extra expense, for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Seal, and such other property of the University as the Executive Committee shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Executive Committee, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

Note.—These rules do not affect Dr. Leitner, the present permanent Registrar.

VI.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS (GENERAL SECTION.)

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN ARTS 1878.

An Entrance Examination will be held by the University College beginning on the third Monday in the month of April next, at Lahore, Dehli, and such other places as may be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Panjab University College, open to all comers, on production of a certificate of good conduct signed by the Deputy Commissioner, or Assistant Commissioner, or Tahsildar, or any other person of standing, in whom the Executive Committee may have confidence, of the District or perganah in which the candidate resides, or by the Principal of a College, or the Inspector or Manager of a school, in the case of students of Government and Aided Colleges and Schools.

Candidates for matriculation must give evidence that they will have completed their sixteenth year before the date of the commencement of the examination.

Every candidate must forward his application to the Registrar, Panjab University College, Lahore, on or before the 16th March 1878, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined.

A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

In this examination four subjects will be compulsory :—

1. A vernacular language.
2. A classical language.
3. History and geography.
4. Elementary mathematics.

The following subjects will be optional :—

1. English.
2. A second classical language.
3. Elements of physics.

The following is the scale of marks allotted to the classical and vernacular languages of India :—

Each Vernacular language, as hitherto,	100	marks.
Arabic ...	150	„
Sanskrit ...	150	„
Persian (as now taught) ...	120	„
Arabic and Persian, (as now taught) ..	240	„
Arabic and Sanskrit ...	300	„
Arabic and Urdu ...	220	„
Arabic and Hindi ...	250	„
Arabic and Persian, including the elements of Pehlevi ...	270	„
Arabic and Persian with Zend (in text-books to be laid down) ...	300	„
Sanskrit and Arabic ...	300	„
Sanskrit and Hindi ...	220	„
Sanskrit and Urdu ...	250	„
Sanskrit and Persian (as now taught),	250	„
Sanskrit and Persian with Pehlevi ...	300	„
Sanskrit and Persian with Zend ...	270	„
Persian and Urdu ...	200	„
Persian and Hindi ...	220	„
Urdu ...	100	„
Hindi ...	100	„
Hindi and Urdu ...	200	„
Persian ...	120	„
„ with Pehlevi ...	150	„
„ with Zend ...	150	„

All other subjects will carry a maximum of 100 marks each.

If a student takes up only four of these subjects, he will be required to obtain 40 per cent of the marks allotted to each ; if he takes up five or more subjects, he will be required to obtain 33 per cent.
Fifteen per cent of the marks in each subject will be assigned to the oral examination, except in physical science, in which 30 per cent will be thus assigned.

The Entrance Examination will be conducted by means of written questions, dictated to the students at the time of the examination, the same questions being set in all places where the examinations are held.

The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

A. Four compulsory subjects.

I.—A vernacular language. TESTS—

Urdu or Hindi
1. Reading and explanation
2. Two written papers :—
   (*a*) Composition; a short descriptive essay
   (*b*) Explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty.

[*N. B.*—The Senate has power to add to the list of vernacular languages. Should any candidate, therefore, desire to be examined in a vernacular language not laid down in the scheme, the Executive Committee are empowered to allow him, as a special case, to take up such language, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made for conducting the examination in it.]

II.—A classical language—

(1) Sanskrit } 1. Reading and oral explanation
(2) Arabic } 2. Three written papers—
or (*a*) Translation into the vernacular of an easy passage from some classical author
Persian (*b*) Reverse translation
(*c*) Grammar and explanation

III—History and Geography— Marks.

Two written papers—

(*a*) History of England and India... 45
(*b*) Geography, with special reference to that of India, and elements of physical geography ... 40
(*c*) Oral examination ... 15
— 100

IV.—Mathematics—

Two written papers—

(*a*) { Arithmetic, the whole / Algebra to simple equations } 45
(*b*) Euclid, Books I—IV, with deductions ... 40
(*c*) *Viva voce* examination ... 15
— 100

B. Optional subjects.

I.—English—

(1) Reading and explanation ... 15
(2) Three written papers—
(*a*) Translation into the vernacular of any easy passage from a standard book, idiomatic sentences, and an item of news from a newspaper ... 30

(*b*) A similar paper for translation from the vernacular into English ... 30

(*c*) Grammar and composition, including descriptive writing on a simple subject ... 25

— 100

II.—A second classical language (vide list of marks on page 46).

III.—Elements of Physical Science—

Heat, light and electricity, and properties of matter.

1. One written paper ... 70
2. *Vivâ voce* and practical examination ... 30

— 100

The Senate of the Panjab University College does not prescribe text-books; but it recommends the following course of reading as an indication of the standard to which candidates will be expected to have attained :—

Sanskrit.—Laghú Viákaran; Rijupáth, up to part III; Nalopákhyán; Amar Kosha, up to Section 4 of Book II; and Sruta Bodha.

Arabic.—Miftáh-ul-adab, Part I; Nahv Mír; Muqaddamat-us-sarf; Sullum-ul-abad.

Persian.—Masdar-Fayúz; Gulistán; Bôstán; Anwár Soheili (Selection); Akhlaq-i-Môhsaní.

The Examiners are required to send in to the Registrar the list of the names of the candidates, successful and unsuccessful, arranged in order of merit, at the latest by the 1st June following the examination.

After the publication of the results of the examination, scholarships will be awarded under regulations approved by the Senate. Prizes will also be given to the students who specially distinguish themselves in the examination.

THE PROFICIENCY IN ARTS EXAMINATION 1878.

The Proficiency in Arts examination of 1878 will commence on the third Monday in April next at Lahore, and such other places as may be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Panjab University College, and will be open to all comers, on production of evidence of having passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjab University College, or of any other University, not later than 1876.

The candidate must also produce a certificate of good conduct signed by the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, or any other person of standing, in whom the Executive Committee of the Panjab University College may have confidence, of the district or perganah in which the candidate resides, or by the Principal of the College, or an Inspector or Manager of schools in the case of students of Government and Aided Colleges and Schools.

Candidates must send in their applications to the Registrar, Panjab University College, Lahore, together with a fee of Twenty Rupees on or before the 16th March 1878, stating the vernacular (Urdu or Hindi), the place at, and the subjects in which they desire to be examined.

A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

In this examination the compulsory subjects will be three :—

I.—A classical language.

II AND III.—Any two of the following :—

1. History.
2. Mathematics.

3. A branch of philosophy.
4. A branch of physical science.

The optional subjects will be—

1. English.
2. A second classical language.
3. A branch or second branch of physical science.

The following is the scale of marks allotted to the classical and vernacular languages of India :—

Arabic	... 150	marks.
Sanskrit	... 150	„
Persian (as now taught)	... 120	„
Arabic and Persian, (as now taught)	... 240	„
Arabic and Sanskrit	... 300	„
Arabic and Persian, including the elements of Pehlevi	... 270	„
Arabic and Persian with Zend (in text-books to be laid down)	... 300	„
Sanskrit and Arabic	... 300	„
Sanskrit and Persian (as now taught)	.. 250	„
Sanskrit and Persian with Pehlevi	... 300	„
Sanskrit and Persian with Zend	... 270	„
Persian	... 120	„
„ with Pehlevi	... 150	„
„ with Zend	... 150	„

All other subjects will carry a maximum of 100 marks each.

If a candidate takes up three subjects only he will be required to obtain 50 per cent of the marks allotted to each ; if he takes up four, 40 per cent ; if he takes up five or more, 33 per cent. Fifteen per cent of the marks in each subject will be assigned to the oral examination except in Physical Science in which 30 per cent will be thus assigned.

The examination will be conducted by means of written questions dictated to the students at the time

of the examination, the same questions being set at all places where the examinations are held.

The following is an outline of the tests in each subject.

A.—Three compulsory subjects.

I.—A classical language—

1. Sanskrit
2. Arabic or Persian

} 1. Reading and oral explanation.
2. Three written papers—
(*a.*) Translation and explanation of a passage of poetry and questions on grammar.
(*b.*) Translation and explanation of prose, and questions on grammar.
(*c.*) Translation into the classical language.

II AND III.—The remaining two subjects to be chosen from among the following :—

	Marks.
1. *History and Geography*—	
* *History*—(*a*) Ancient or (*b*) Modern ...	45
Geography (*c*) General and Physical ...	40
Oral examination ...	15
	— 100
2. *Mathematics*—	
Two written papers—	
(*a.*) Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid ...	45
(*b.*) Trigonometry to solution of triangles, and elements of statics ...	40
(*c*) Oral Examination ...	15
	— 100
3. *A branch of Philosophy*—	
(1)—Deductive logic and ...	40
(2)—*One of the following :—	

* Separate (alternative papers will be set in these subjects.)

(*a*) Psychology ...
(*b*) Political Economy ... } 45
(*c*) Moral Philosophy ...

Oral examination ... 15
— 100

4. *A branch of Physical Science*— Marks.

* Any one of the following :—

(1) Chemistry, heat and electricity.
(2) Zoology and comparative physiology.
(3) Geology.
(4) Botany.

(*a*) Written examination ... 70

(*b*) *Vivâ voce* and practical examination ... 30
— 100

B.—Optional subjects.

I.—*English*—1. Reading and explanation ... 15

2. Three written papers :—

(*a*) Explanation and analysis of a passage of poetry ... 30

(*b*) Do. of a prose passage ... 25

(*c*) Translation from vernacular and Composition ... 30
— 100

II.—A second classical language (vide list of marks on page 51).

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* Separate (alternative) papers will be set in these subjects.

III.—A branch or second branch of physical science ... 100

The Senate of the Panjab University College does not prescribe text-books ; but it recommends the following course of reading as an indication of the standard to which candidates will be expected to have attained.

For the present, the questions on English literature, history and philosophy set to students taking up English, will be chiefly confined to the books prescribed by the Calcutta University for the First Arts Examination for the years 1877 or 1878 at the option of the candidate.

Sanskrit.—Saral Viákaran; Raghu Vans, first 7 cantos ; Hitopadesh.

Arabic.—Hidáyat-un-Nahv ; Panj-Ganj ; Mr. Kempson's Selections Calcutta University Course).

Persian.—Calcutta University Course and Akhláq-i-Jalalí Siyasat-i-Madan).

Logic.—Fowler's Deductive Logic, or Whately's.

Psychology.—Reid's Analysis or Bain's Mental Science

Political Economy.—Fawcett's or Mill's.

Moral Philosophy.—Fleming's.

History.—Taylor's Ancient History.

Taylor's Modern History.

Geography.—Physical Geography and Geography of the world.

Mathematics.—Todhunter's Series.

The Examiners are required to send in to the Registrar the list of the names of the candidates, successful and unsuccessful, arranged in order of merit, at the latest by the 1st. June following the examination.

After the publication of the results of the examination, scholarships will be awarded under regulations approved by the Senate. Prizes will also be given to the students who specially distinguish themselves in the examination.

THE HIGH PROFICIENCY IN ARTS EXAMINATION 1878.

THE HIGH Proficiency in Arts Examination will commence on the third Monday in April next, at Lahore, and such other places as may be appointed by the Executive Commitee of the Panjab University College, and will be open to all comers, on production of evidence of having passed the Proficiency in Arts examination of the Panjab University College, or the First Arts examination of any other recognized University, not later then 1876.

The candidate must also produce a certificate of good conduct signed by the Deputy Commissioner, or Assistant Commissioner, or Tahsildar, or any other person of standing, in whom the Executive Committee of the Panjab University College may have confidence, of the district or parganna in which the candidate resides, or by the Principal of a College, or an Inspector or Manager of schools in the case of students of Government and Aided Colleges and Schools.

Candidates must send in their applications, together with a fee of Rs. 30, to the Registrar, Panjab University College, Lahore, on or before the 16th March 1878, stating the place at and the subjects in which they desire to be examined.

In this examination three subjects will be compulsory :—

I.—A Classical language.

II.—Any two of the following :—

1. Mathematics.
2. A branch of Physical Science.
3. History and Geography.
4. Philosophy.
5. Political Economy.

The optional subjects are—

1. English.
2. A second classical language.
3. A third of the subjects mentioned under head II of compulsory subjects.

The following is the scale of marks allotted to the classical languages of India :—

Arabic	...	150	marks.
Sanskrit	...	150	„
Persian (as now taught)	...	120	„
Arabic and Persian (as now taught)	...	240	„
Arabic and Sanskirt	...	300	„
Arabic and Persian, including the elements of Pehlevi	...	270	„
Arabic and Persian with Zend (in text-books to be laid down)	...	300	„
Sanskrit and Arabic	...	300	„
Sanskrit and Persian (as now taught)	...	250	„
Sanskrit and Persian with Pehlevi	...	300	„
Sanskrit and Persian with Zend	...	270	„
Persian	...	120	„
„ with Pehlevi	...	150	„
„ with Zend	...	150	„

All other subjects will carry a maximum of 100 marks each.

A candidate who takes up three subjects only will be required to obtain 50 per cent of the marks allotted to each ; if he takes up four, he must obtain 40 per cent ; if he takes up five or more, 33 per cent. Fifteen per cent of the marks in each subject will be assigned by oral examination, except in Physical Science, in which 30 per cent will be thus assigned.

The examination will be conducted by means of written questions dictated to the students at the time of the examination, the same questions being set in all places where the examinations are held.

The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

A.—THREE COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

I.—*A Classical Language*—

1. Sanskrit.
2. Arabic or Persian.

1. Oral examination.
2. Three written papers.

(*a*) Translation and explanation of a passage of poetry, with questions on prosody.

(*b*) Translation and explanation of a prose passage, with questions on grammar.

(*c*) Composition and translation into the classical language.

II and III.—The remaining two subjects to be chosen from among the following :—

1. *Mathematics*—

1. *Vivâ voce* examination ... 15
2. Three written papers—

(*a*) Plane and spherical trigonometry and descriptive astronomy ... 35

(*b*) Hydrostatics and dynamics ... 25

(*c*) Plane and solid co-ordinate geometry 25

—100

(Application of the calculus will not be required.)

2. *A branch of Physical Science*—

* Any one of the following—

1. Chemistry.
2. Mineralogy.
3. Geology.
4. Botany.
5. Zoology.

* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

		Marks.
(*a*)	Written examination ...	70
(*b*)	*Viva voce* and practical examination ...	30
		—100
3.	*History and Geography*—	
1.	Oral examination ...	15
2.	Two written papers—	
(*a*)	Ancient and modern history, (*b*) or history of England and India ...	60
(*c*)	Geography, including Physical Geography ...	25
		—100
4.	*Philosophy*—	
	Two written papers—	
1.	Psychology and Moral Philosophy ...	45
2.	Logic (deductive and inductive) ...	40
	Oral examination ...	15
		—100
5.	*Political Economy* (one paper) ..	100

B.—OPTIONAL SUBJECT.

I.—	*English*—		
	1.	Oral examination ...	15
	2.	Three written papers—	
	(*a*)	Explanation and analysis of a passage of poetry ...	25
		Explanation and analysis of a prose passage ...	20
	(*b*)	Composition ...	20
	(*c*)	History of language and literature...	20
			—100

* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

II.—A second classical language (vide list of marks on page 56.)

III.—A third of the subjects mentioned under head II of compulsory subjects.

A Vernacular student passing in a classical *language and literature* according to the highest standard of the oriental examinations (Shastri, Maulvi Fazil, and Munshi Fàzil) may be examined in one or more of the foregoing subjects and receive a certificate of proficiency in such subject or subjects.

The Senate of the Panjab University College does not prescribe text-books; but it recommends the following course of reading as an indication of the standard to which candidates will be expected to have attained.

For the present the questions on English Literature, History and Philosophy set to students taking up English will be chiefly confined to the books prescribed by the Calcutta University for the B. A. examination for the year 1877. The special course of the Panjab University College in English for 1878 is as follows :—

1. Translation from and into Modern English.
2. Original composition in Modern English.
3. History of the English Language (with illustrative specimens).
4. History of English Literature (with appropriate selections).
5. Trench on the Study of Words.
6. Trench on English Past and Present.
7. Macaulay's Essays (Clive and Hastings).
8. Bacon's Essays.
9. Shakespeare's Henry V., and Merchant of Venice.

The books have been selected in order to meet the requirements of the students who had already begun to read on the Calcutta system, but who continued their

studies according to the principles of the Panjab University College.

Sanskrit.—Panini's Grammar ; Vritta Ratnakar; Magh, first 10 cantos ; Megh Duta ; Dasa Kumar Charita, and Sakuntala.

Arabic.—Calcutta University Course and Saba' Mua' llaka.

Persian.—Calcutta University Course and Ikhlaq-i-Nasiri.

Philosophy.—Psychology—Hamilton's lectures ; Moral Philosophy—Fleming's deductive and inductive logic—Fowler's.

History.—Taylor's, ancient and modern ; or History of England (Student's Hume), and History of India (Elphinstone's history of India, and Macfarlane's British India, or Marshman's history of India, Vol. II.)

Geography.—Physical Geography by Page.

Mathematics—Plane and spherical trigonometry—Todhunter's (up to solutions of triangles) ; Dynamics, Todhunter's—for beginners ; Hydrostatics—Besant's or Phear's Descriptive astronomy by Maine or Goodwin ; Plane co-ordinate Geometry by Todhunter ; Aldis's solid geometry.

The Examiners are required to send in to the Registrar the list of the names of the candidates successful and unsuccessful arranged in order of merit, at the latest by the 1st June following the examination. Prizes will be given to the students, who specially distinguish themselves in the examination.

HONORS IN ARTS 1878.

An Examination for Honors in Arts will be held in Lahore commencing on the 10th June 1878.

Any candidate who passes the High Proficiency in Arts Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

A fee of Rs. 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar.

Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 18th May 1878.

Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Persian, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The Examination in ENGLISH shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions set by the Examiners.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

A further more exhaustive and critical knowledge of the subjects in English for the B. A. degree will also be required, with the addition of Shakespere's Macbeth.

The subjects in English for the B. A. degree are.

Translation from and into Modern English.
Original composition in Modern English.

1.—History of the English Language (with illustrative specimens).
2.—History of English Literature (with appropriate selections).

Trench on the Study of Words.
3.—Trench on English Past and Present.
4.—Macaulay's Essays (Clive and Hastings).
5.—Bacon's Essays.
Shakespere's Henry V., Merchant of Venice.

Candidates for Honors in HISTORY shall be examined in one of the following subjects :—

a. History, Ancient and Modern.
b. History of England and India.
c. Political economy.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay on an historical subject.

Candidates for Honors in MATHEMATICS shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, (including the Theory of Equations).
Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

} Subject to the limits prescribed by the Calcutta University.

Candidates for Honors in NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.

And in one of the following Sciences: A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

a. Zoology,

[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

b. Botany,

[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology,

[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology.]

d. Mineralogy,

[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Technology.)

e. Physics, *viz.* Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. [Chemistry.]

Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :

a. History of Philosophy.
b. Elements of Jurisprudence.

The Examiners are required to send in to the Registrar the list of the names of the candidates, successful and unsuccessful, arranged in order of merit, at the latest by the 10th July following the examination. Prizes will be given to the students, who specially distinguish themselves in the examination.

ARTS.—(ORIENTAL SECTION.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF MAULVI, PANDIT AND MUNSHI.

THE Examinations for the certificates of Maulvi and Pandit will be held by the University College, beginning respectively on the third Monday in May and that for the certificate of Munshi on the Fourth Monday in May 1878, at Lahore and other places selected by the Executive Committee.

Candidates for examination must give evidence that they will have completed their sixteenth year before the date of the commencement of the examination.

Every candidate must forward his application to the Registrar, Panjab University College, Lahore, on or before the 15th April 1878, accompanied by the prescribed fee and in the prescribed form.

Candidates not coming from any Government or Aided College or School, must send with the application a certificate of good conduct signed by two gentlemen of character and standing.

The examinations consist of the following standards,

Sanskrit —*Prágya – Visarad—and Sastri.*
Arabic —*Maulvi—Maulvi Alim—and Maulvi Fazil.*
Persian —*Munshi—Munshi Alim—and Munshi Fazil.*

The fees are

1 Re., for the *Pragya*, *Maulvi* and *Munshi* Examinations.
2 Rs., for the *Visarad—Maulvi Alim* and *Munshi Alim* Examinations.
3 Rs. for the *Sastri—Maulvi Fazil* and *Munshi Fazil* Examinations.

The examinations will each extend over six days ; and will consist of written answers to six papers of questions and of a *viva voce* test.

One hundred marks will be allotted to the oral examination and to each of the question papers.

Twenty-five per cent of the marks so allotted must be obtained in each paper and in the oral examination, and thirty-three per cent of the whole seven hundred marks. One paper of questions will be given each day, and the oral examination will be conducted on the seventh day, candidates being called up one by one.

Candidates who shall have obtained certificates of having passed in any of the three Oriental Examinations, will be exempted from passing in the same subject in the following " Arts " Examinations :

Maulvi ... Pandit ... Munshi ...	=	Entrance Examination Proficiency in Arts.
Maulvi 'Alim Maulvi Fázil Vishárad Shástri Munshi 'Alim Munshi Fázil	=	High Proficiency in Arts.

The following are the details of the examinations in Arabic :—

MAULVI OR LOWER ARABIC EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*	*Papers*
Grammar—	Hidayt-un-Nahv ; Panj Ganj; Kafia	I.
Literature—	Calcutta F. A. Course ; Sanin-i-Islam, Parts I & II,	II.
Alif Laila—	(first forty nights)—Tarikh-ul-Khulefa	III.
Logic—	Shara' Tahzib	IV.
Law—	Siraja ; Kitab-ul-Muaris min Shara'-ul-Islam	V.
Translation—	Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa*	VI.
Oral Examination—	Reading and speaking.	

MAULVI ALIM OR MIDDLE ARABIC EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*	*Papers.*
Grammar—	Sharah Mullah ; Shafia	I.
Literature—	Tarikh Timuri (to death of Timûr) ; Calcutta B. A. Course ; Saba' Mua'llaka	II.
Rhetoric—	Mukhtasir Maà'ni	III.
Logic—	Kutbi Sullum	III.
Law—	Sharifia, Shar'a Saraji or Kitab-ul-Muaris min Sharh-ul-Islam, Mamalat Kaduri	IV.
Translation—	Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa* ...	V.
Composition—	Easy Essay ...	VI.

Oral Examination— Reading, speaking and explanation.

MAULVI FAZIL OR HIGHEST ARABIC EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*	*Papers*
Literature—	Makamat-i-Hariri ...	I.
	Divan-i-Hamasa ; Divan-i-Mutanabbi	II.
Logic—	Qazi Mubarak (Tasavirat) Hamd Ullah Tasdikat Shamifiah (Ilm Munazarah)	III.
Philosophy—	Sadra ...	IV.
Law—	Muamalat Hidaya ...	V.
Composition—	Essay in an elegant Arabic ...	VI.

Oral Examination—Reading, conversation and explanation.

The following are the details of the Examinations in SANSKRIT.

PRAGYA OR LOWER SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*	*Papers.*
Grammar—	Sarala Vyakarana or Laghu Kaumudi ...	I.
Prosody—	Srut Bodh ...	II.
Literature—		
Poetry—Raghuvans (I—VII cantos)		III.
„ Kumara Sumbhava (I—VII cantos)		III.
Prose—Hitôpadesa		IV.
Drama.—Venisamhara		IV.
Rhetoric—	Kavya Dipika	V.
Logic—	Karikavali or Tarka Sangraha	V.
Translation—	Hindi into Sanskrit	VI.
	Sanskrit into Hindi	VI.

Oral Examination—Reading and speaking Sanskrit.

VISHARAD OR MIDDLE SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*		*Papers.*
Grammar—	1st half of Siddhant Kaumudi		I.
Prosody—	Vritta Ratnaker		
Literature—			
Prose—Dasa Kumara Charita			II.
Poetry—Magh (I—X cantos)			
Drama—Sakuntala			III.
Rhetoric—	Sahitya Darpana		
Hindu Law-Mann, Yajnavalkya, Gautama or Parasara Smriti,-any one of these			IV.
Philosophy—(*a*).	*Sankhya*--Tattwa Kaumudi	any two of these	
(*b*).	*Vaiseshika*—Siddhant Muktavali		
(*c*).	*Patanjali*—Sutra Birtti		
(*d*).	*Vedanta*—Vedantsar		
(*e*).	*Mimansa*--Artha Sangraha		

Translation—	Sanskrit into Hindi and *vice versa* ...	V.
Composition in Sanskrit—	...	VI.

Oral Examination—Reading and speaking fluently.

SHASTRI OR HIGHEST SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*		*Papers.*
Grammar—	Siddhant Kaumudi, the whole Prakrita Prakasa		I.
Prosody—	Vritta Ratnakar		
Rhetoric—	Kavya Prakash and Dasa Rupa		
Literature—			
Poetry—Naishadha Charita (first half)			II.
Prose—Vasavadatta			
Drama—Mrichhakatika			
Philosophy—			
(*a*). *Logic*, Vyaptivada by Jagadisa or Nyaya sutra vritti		any two of these.	III.
(*b*). *Vaiseshik*, Sutra with a commentary			
(*c*). *Sankhya*, Sutra with pravachanabhashya			
(*d*). *Patanjali*, Sutra with bhashya			
(*e*). *Vedanta*,--Sutra with bhashya			
(*f*). *Purana*—Shanti Parb of Mahabharat or Valmikiya Ramayana.			

Hindu Sciences—		
Medicine—Susruta, Charaka, or Bagbhatta		IV. any one of these
Mathematics and Astronomy	Siddhant Sirômani	
Hindu Law—Mitakshara		
Religion.		
(*a*). *Rig Veda*—Sanhita first four adhyayas of 1st Ashtaka		
(*b*). *Yajur Veda*—Shukla Yajur Vajasneyi Sanhita Madhyandini Sakha ten adhyayas		
(*c*). *Sama Veda*—Mantra Bhaga, chhandasya archika from 1st Propathaka to Indra Parba in 5th Propathaka.		
Translation—	Hindi into Sanscrit and *vice versa* ...	V.
Composition—	In Sanscrit in an elegant style ...	IV.

Oral Examination—Reading, speaking and discussion in Sanscrit.

The following are the details of the Examinations in Persian.

MUNSHI OR LOWER PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*	*Papers*
Grammar—	Abd-ul-wasi ; Mifta-ul-Adab (1st part)	I.
Literature—	Calcutta F. A. Course ; Tohfat-ul-Harar ...	II.
	Insha Munir ; Diwan Hafiz (selection)	III.
Moral Philosophy—	Akhlaq Jalali (Siyasat-ul-Madan)	IV.
Translation—	Persian into Urdu ...	V.
	Urdu into Persian ...	VI.

Oral Examination—Reading and speaking.

MUNSHI ALIM OR MIDDLE PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*	*Papers.*
Grammar—	Chahar Gulzar ; Mifta-ul-Adab	I.
Literature—	Qasaid Urfi ; Calcutta B. A. Course	II.
	Abul Fazl (1st Duftar) ; Arabic Reader	III.
Moral Philosophy—	Akhlaq-i-Nasiri ...	IV.
Translation—	Persian into Urdu and *vice versa* ...	V.
Composition—	An easy Essay ...	VI.

Oral Examination—Reading and fluent conversation.

MUNSHI FAZIL OR HIGHEST PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	*Books.*	*Papers.*
Rhetoric & Prosody	Hidayak-ul-Balaghat, Ijaz Khusrovi...	I.
Literature—	Wikaya Niyamat Khan Ali ; Tughra ...	II.
	Qasaid Badur Chach Durra Nadira	III.
Moral Philosophy—	Akhlaq Jalali ...	IV.
Translation—	Persian into Urdu and *vice versa* ...	V.
Composition—	Writing an Essay on a given subject in an elegant Persian ...	VI.

Oral Examination—Reading, speaking and discussion in Persian.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINATION FOR ORIENTAL TITLES.

By passing the above examinations in Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian, candidates may obtain *certificates of Sastri, Maulvi, Munshi &c.*, but to obtain those *titles*, they must pass in the following examination in addition.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINATION FOR ORIENTAL TITLES.

Subjects.	*Books.*	*Marks.*
Mathematics—	Arithmetic (the whole) Algebra (as far as simple equations)	50
	Euclid (First four books) with deductions	50
		100
History and Geography.	Histories of England and India	50
	General Geography more especially that of India, and Physical Geography	50
		100

15 per cent of the marks are assigned to the Oral Examination.

To pass this examination the candidate must obtain at least 40 marks in each subject, unless he take up in

addition, English, or the elements of Physical science, in which case he may pass by obtaining 33 marks in each subject. Of the Physical Sciences, heat, sound electricity, and properties of matter are the subjects chosen for the examination. In the examination in Physical Science, 30 marks are given for oral explanation and 70 for written papers.

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

1. There will be two examinations held on the fourth Monday in June 1878.

2. One examination, to be called the *First Examination-in-Law*, will be conducted by the Lecturers and such persons as the Faculty may appoint; to it only first year students will be admitted, subject to the rules for admission to examinations.

3. The second examination will be called the *Final Examination-in-Law*; this will be conducted by officers appointed by Government for the purpose, and only second year students will be permitted to appear at it, subject to the rules prescribed here after.

4. These examinations will be conducted in both English and Vernacular.

5. They will consist of written answers to five papers of questions and of *vivâ voce* examinations.

6. The written papers of questions shall each consist of ten questions (no catch questions being allowed), and each paper shall carry a maximum of 120 marks.

7. The *vivâ voce* examinations shall be in the same subjects as the written examinations. At least five questions must be put in each subject. Each subject will carry a maximum of 50 marks.

8. The question papers will be on the following subjects:—

I. Organization and Powers of the Government and Legislatures of India, and State Departments, and Laws relating to the Economy of the country.

II. Criminal Law and Procedure, including Local and Special Laws.

III. Civil Law, including Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

IV. Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Limitation.

V. Revenue Law, Rules, Circulars, Orders and Procedure, Stamps and Registration.

9. One-half marks must be obtained in each subject and two-thirds of the whole.

10. Each student must have attended at least three fourths of the lectures delivered during his first year to qualify him to appear at the first examination in law.

11. Each student must have passed the first examination in law, and must have attended at least three fourths of the lectures during a second year to qualify him for admission to the final examination in law.

12. In the first examination the questions will be simple and easy and prepared with a view to test the general progress and intelligence of the students.

13. At the final examination a more precise and detailed knowledge and a higher standard of qualification generally will be required than that which is required for the first examination.

14. A fee of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 respectively, shall be levied from students wishing to appear at the first or final examination, as the case may be.

NOTE.—*Three hours will be allowed for each written paper, and one paper will be given on each day.*

15. The Judges of the Chief Court may, in their discretion, to meet special cases, direct the admission to either of the examinations in law of any person and without reference to the provisions of these rules.

EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE.

(English Section.)

Two examinations are held by the University College annually in April, at Lahore, for the English classes in medicine; viz :—

(1). The first or junior examination in medicine.

(2). The final examination for the certificate of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

Only the Lahore Medical School students are admitted to these examinations.

A fee of Rs. 10 for the junior, and Rs 15 for the senior examination will be levied from all candidates desiring admission.

First or Junior Examination in Medicine.

All students who have studied three years prior to the date fixed for the examination are admissible, provided they forward their application to the Registrar, with a certificate of good character signed by the Principal of the school at least fifteen days before the date fixed for the examination.

No student shall be admitted to the first examination, unless he shall bring certificates of having passed the Matriculation examination of the University College, or of one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or of having been a student of the English class of the Lahore Medical School during the year 1870 or of having passed the Entrance Examina-

tion of the Lahore Medical School, of having been a student of Medicine during two and a half years at one or more of the institutions recognised by the University ; of having attended three courses of lectures on descriptive Anatomy, three on General Anatomy and Physiology, three on Chemistry, two on Practical Chemistry, two on Materia Medica and two on Botany, at one or more of the Medical educational institutions recognised by University College, of having dissected during three winter sessions at one or more of the same institutions, of having dissected the whole human body twice, and of having attended practical Pharmacy, during six months at a hospital or dispensary.

The examination shall be written as well as *vivâ voce* ; and will be conducted by examiners appointed by the Senate.

The following are the subjects in which the examination will be held together with the number of marks allotted to each.

Subjects.	Maximum marks	Passing marks.
(1.) Anatomy ...	300	150
(2.) Physiology ...	300	150
(3.) Chemistry. ...	300	150
(4) Botany ...	100	50
(5.) Materia Medica.	200	100

In Botany students shall be required to have competent knowledge of certain natural orders only *viz* :—

Ranunculaceæ.
Papaveraceæ.
Cruciferœ.
Caryophyllaceæ.

Malvaceæ.
Aurantiaceæ.
Rutaceæ.
Rosaceæ.
Leguminosæ.
Myrtaceæ.
Cucurbitaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.
Cinchonaceæ.
Compositeæ.
Valerianaceæ.
Asclepiadaceæ.
Apocynaceæ.
Convolvulaceæ.
Acanthaceæ.
Solanaceæ.
Labiateæ.
Scrophulariaceæ.
Euphorbiaceæ.
Urticaceæ.
Moraceæ.
Polygonaceæ.
Coniferæ.
Liliaceæ.
Amaryllidaceæ.
Iridaceæ.
Gramineæ.

Candidates passing this examination are admitted into the senior class to study for the final examination in medicine.

Final Examination in Medicine.

The Final Examination is held annually at Lahore in April and July ; only those students who have passed the Junior examination in medicine, and have studied for two years, are admitted to this examination.

No student shall be admitted to the Final examination, unless he shall bring a certificate of having passed the First examination, or an examination corresponding to it, at the University of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or at the Lahore Medical school in 1869 or 1870, of having studied for at least two years at one of the institutions recognised by University College, since passing the first examination, and of having attended during this time, two courses of lectures on Medicine, two on surgery, two on midwifery, and two on Forensic Medicine; also of having attended for two years the hospital practice of one or more of the hospitals attached to the Lahore Medical School, or to the Medical College of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

In April, an examination consisting of written papers is held in the following subjects :—

Subjects.	Maximum marks	Passing marks.
(1.) Midwifery ...	150	75
(2.) Forensic Medicine ...	300	150
(3.) Surgery ...	450	225
(4.) Medicine ...	300	150

and in the following July a practical examination is held in the same subjects.

Successful candidates are granted diplomas as *licentiates in medicine and surgery*, and are admitted into Government service as Assistant Surgeons, provided they be willing to accept the appointment, and are physically fit for the service.

EXAMINITIONS IN MEDICINE.

(VERNACULAR SECTION.)

The University College also holds the following examinations for Hakims and Beds.

I. HAKIM-I-HAZIQ OR VAIDYA EXAMINATION.

For the Examination of Hikam-i-Haziq, or Vaidya, the candidate shall produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*). Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab or other Indian University, or of having passed an examination in reading and writing Urdu or Hindi, and arithmetic as far as vulgar fractions inclusive.

N. B.—During the next four years a candidate may be admitted without having passed the entrance examination, provided that he can write and speak Urdu or Hindi with fluency and correctness, and is acquainted with arithmetic to vulgar fractions inclusive.)

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in the study of European medical science for four years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a school of medicine recognized by the University :—

Two courses each of 75 lectures.
Descriptive and surgical anatomy.
Materia Medica, including Indian drugs.

Medicine.
Surgery.

Two courses each of 50 lectures on chemistry.
Two courses each of 30 lectures on midwifery.

(*d.*) Of having studied practical pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation of medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected the whole body at least twice.

(*f.*) Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital during one year.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

A fee of Rs. 5 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and surgical anatomy, including actual dissections.
Materia Medica and pharmacy,
Medicine,
Surgery, including diagnosis of actual cases and the application of surgical bandages and appliances.
Chemistry,
Midwifery,

and in the Yunani or Bèd system of medicine at the option of the candidate.

2. UMDAT-UL-HUKAMA OR BHEKHAK.

Any undergraduate of the Punjab University College who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab or other Indian University.

(*b.*) Of having a competent knowledge of the *Yunani* or *Bèd* system of medicines, as determined by a recognized authority.

(*c.*) Of having been engaged in medical studies for four years.

(*d.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a school of medicine recognized by the University :—

Two courses each of 75 lectures.
Descriptive and surgical anatomy.
Materia Medica.
Medicine.
Surgery

Two courses each of 50 lectures on chemistry.
Two courses each of 30 lectures on midwifery.

(*e.*) Of having studied practical pharmacy for three months, and having acquired a competent knowledge of the preparation of medicines.

(*f.*) Of having dissected the whole body at least twice

(*g.*) Of having studied hospital practice at a recognized hospital for one year.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

A fee of Rs. 10 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and surgical anatomy, including actual dissections,

Materia Medica and Pharmacy,

Medicine,	Chemistry,
Surgery,	Midwifery,

and the Yunani or Béd system of medicine at the option of the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and detail the treatment proper for cases of acute or chronic disease, to be selected by the examiner, and to draw up careful histories of the cases.

To apply apparatus for surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To perform capital operations on the dead subject after detailing to the examiner the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reason for preferring any mode of procedure.

3. Zubdat-ul-Hukama or Maha-Bhekhak.

Any person who has obtained the diploma of Umdat-ul-Hukama may be admitted to this examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having obtained an oriental certificate in the Punjab University.

(*b*). Of having subsequently to passing the examination for Umdat-ul-Hukama completed two years hospital or private practice, or one year, if the candidate has passed in the first division.

(*c*). Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

A fee of Rs. 15 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

The written part shall consist in writing an original essay in Urdu on some subject of medicine, surgery or hygiene, in which a knowledge of the *Yunani* or *Béd* system of medicine shall be also shown to the satisfaction of examiner.

The oral and practical parts shall consist in examining and detailing the diagnosis and treatment of cases of disease selected by the examiner.

Special Certificate.

Any candidate who has been in actual medical practice prior to 1872 may be granted the title of Zubdat-ul-Hukama on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having attained the age of 25 years.

(*b.*) Of having practised the medical profession with repute for five years.

(*c.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree, signed by persons of respectability.

(*d.*) Of having passed an examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, and shown a competent knowledge of the following subjects :—

Descriptive or surgical anatomy, including actual dissections.

Materia Medica and pharmacy, either medicine or surgery.

Every candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose, and detail the treatment proper for cases of disease to be selected by the examiner.

EXAMINATIONS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Two Examinations in Civil Engineering will be held by the Panjab University College, beginning on the 10th June next, to be called the *First Examination in Civil Engineering* and the *Final Examination in Civil Engineering*, respectively.

2. Persons appearing at either of these examinations and obtaining $\frac{1}{3}$ marks in each subject and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total number of marks, will be classed as having passed in the *Lower Division* of such examination; and persons so appearing and obtaining half marks in each subject and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total number, will be classed as having passed in the *Upper Division* thereof.

3. Persons passing in either of the divisions of either of the said examinations will receive certificates accordingly.

4. The certificates in Civil Engineering so granted by the Panjab University College are as follows; *viz*:—

(1.)—A certificate of having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in the—

(*a.*)—Lower Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for lower subordinates of the Public Works Department.

(*b.*)—Upper Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for upper subordinates of the Public Works Department.

(2).—A certificate of having passed the Final Examination in Civil Engineering in the—

(*a*).—Lower Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Sub-Engineers.

(*b*).—Upper Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Assistant Engineers.

5. The certificate of having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in the lower division will exempt the holder from further examination on admission to the lower subordinate grades of the Public Works Department, provided the holder produces a satisfactory certificate of physical fitness and of his knowledge of English figures and notation (*Vide letter No.* 3266, *dated* 1*st July* 1871, *from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Registrar, Punjab University College, enclosing letter No.* 66 *of* 8*th June* 1871, *from Government of India.*)

6. Any person who shall have passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College or of some other recognized University, at least one year prior to the date of the first Examination in Civil Engineering, may be admitted thereto.

7. Any person who shall have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in either division, at least one year prior to the date of the Final Examination in Civil Engineering, and shall have passed the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Punjab University College or the First Arts Examination of any other recognized University, may be admitted thereto.

8. Any person who shall have passed either the First or Final Examination in the lower division, may be admitted a second time to either of the said examinations for the purpose of passing in the upper division.

9. The following are the subjects for the First Examination in Civil Engineering :—

Subjects.	*Details.*	*F. M.*	*Marks*
I. Mathematics,	1. Arithmetic,	100	275
	2. Geometry, Books I. II III. IV. & VI	75	
	3 Mensuration,	100	

II.	Estimating	4. A Simple Building or Bridge,	150	150
III.	Construction,	5. Building materials and general construction,	100	125
		6. Tracing on the ground,	25	
IV.	Surveying,	7. Questions and Exercises,	50	200
		8. Compass Surveying,	75	
		9. Levelling,	75	
V.	Drawing,	10. Scales and Figures,	50	125
		11. Architectural drawing,	75	
VI.	Hindustani,	12. Writing Exercise,	50	75
		13. Colloquial,	25	
VII.	English,	Writing from Dictation,	40	50
		Reading,	10	
		Total ...		1,000

10. The following are the subjects for the Final Examination in Civil Engineering :—

Subjects.	*Details.*	*F. M.*	*Marks.*
I. Mathematics.	1. Arithmetic.	100	550
	2. Algebra,	100	
	3. Geometry,	125	
	4. Plane Trigonometry,	100	
	5. Mensuration,	125	
II. Mechanics,	6. Statics and Dynamics	150	250
	7. Hydrostatics and Dynamics,	100	
III. Estimating,	8.	150	150
IV. Civil Engineering,	9. Materials and general construction, (Building materials, Masonry, Carpentry, Earth work.)	100	600
	10. Special Constructions, (Bridges, Roads, Railroads, Hydraulic work, Architecture.)	100	
	11. Applied mechanics, (Strength of materials, stability of structures, mechanism, hydraulic machines.)	150	
	12. Designs (1) a Dwelling,	75	
	13. „ (2) a Bridge	75	
	14. „ (3) a Road or Canal,	100	
V. Surveying,	15. Trigonometrical surveying,	50	300
	16. Examination papers,	75	
	17. Theodolite surveying,	100	
	18. Levelling,	75	

Subjects.	*Details.*	*F. M.*	*Marks.*
VI. Drawing,	19. Construction of scales and outline figures,	50	150
	20. Architectural drawing,	25	
	21. Topographical drawing,	75	

11. A fee of sixteen rupees must be paid for admission to the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and a fee of thirty-two rupees for admission to the Final Examination in Civil Engineering.

12. Application for admission to the examination must reach the office of the Registrar, Punjab University College, accompanied by the certificates and fees required on or before the 18th May 1878.

NOTE.—*It must be understood that the Government does not guarantee any appointments in the Public service to persons passing these examinations in Civil Engineering.*

GENERAL FORM OF APPLICATION.

Examination for

To

The Registrar,

Punjab University College,

Lahore.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing

A fee of Rupees and required certificates are forwarded herewith.

Dated. } I have, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1. Examinations already passed.
2. When passed.
3. Father's name.
4. Age.
5. Race.
6. Religion.
7. Present occupation.
8. Residence.
9. The place of examination.
10. Subjects professed in.
11. Where educated.

VII.

CERTIFICATES.

The Panjab University College grants the following certificates to successful candidates in Arts, Oriental languages, Law, Medicine and Engineering :—

1.—Arts—General Section.

(*a*). Certificate of entrance.
(*b*). do. of proficiency in arts.
(*c*). do. high proficiency in arts.
(*d*). do. Honors in Arts.

Oriental Section.

Arabic.

(*a*). Certificate of Maulvi.
(*b*). do. of Maulvi Alim.
(*c*). do. of Maulvi Fazil.

Persian.

(*a*). Certificate of Munshi.
(*b*). do. of Munshi Alim.
(*c*). do. of Munshi Fazil.

Sanscrit.

(*a*). Certificate of Pragya.
(*b*). do. of Visharad.
(*c*). do. of Sastri.

Maulvis, Munshis and Pandits, who, in addition to obtaining the above certificates, pass the Entrance examination in Arts will receive the TITLE attached to the corresponding certificate (which the simple certificate-holders are not allowed to use), and to the initials of such examination in Arts as they may have passed. Thus a Maulvi who has merely received the certificate of Maulvi Fazil, cannot be addressed as "Maulvi Fazil," whilst one who has also passed the Entrance Examination can use the following title and initials, *e. g.*, "Maulvi Fazil Abd-ur-rahman, E. A." or if he has passed the Proficiency in Arts "P. A.," or if he has passed the High Proficiency in Arts "H. P. A."

2—Law.

In law, two certificates are granted by the Panjab University College—

(*a*). Certificate of having passed the first Examination in law.

(*b*). Certificate of having passed the final examination in law.

Persons who obtain certificates of having passed the *First Examination in law* are, subject to the provsions of Chief Court Book Circular VII of 1874, admitted and enrolled as Mukhtars in the Courts of the Panjab.

Persons who obtain certificates of having passed the *Final Examination in law* are, subject to the provisions of Chief Court Book Circular VII of 1874, admitted and enrolled as Pleaders of the Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court, Panjab.

3.—Medicine.

(*a*). *English Section.*

(1). Certificate of having passed the first or junior examination in Medicine.

(2). Certificate as Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

(*b*). *Vernacular Section.*

I. Hakíms (Yúnani).
Certificate of—

1. Hakim-i-Haziq.
2. Umdat-ul-Hukama.
3. Zubdat-ul-Hukama.

II. Péd (Hindi Medicine).
Certificates of—

1. Vaidya.
2. Bhekhak.
3. Maha Bhekhak.

Persons who have obtained the certificate of Licentiate are admitted into the public service as Assistant Surgeons.

4.—Engineering.

The following certificates in Civil Engineering are granted by the Panjab University College—

(1). Certificate of having passed the first examination in civil engineering.

(*a*). in the lower division.

(*b*). in the upper division.

(2). Certificate of having passed the final examination in civil engineering.

(*a*). in the lower division.

(*b*). in the upper division.

VIII.
SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS.

1.—Alexandra Fellowship.

This fellowship was endowed from the balance of a fund called the Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund. The amount of Rs. 10,340 was made over to the University College by the committee of the fund. The resolution passed by the committee under which the amount was made over to the University College was as follows :—

"The members of the committee present at the meeting were unanimously of opinion that the balance of the Prince and Princess of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund, amounting to Rs. 10,340, should be devoted towards the foundation of a fellowship (to be called the Alexandra Fellowship) in connection with the Panjab University College, on condition that the College furnish such additional funds as will raise the amount to an income of at least Rs. 75 per mensem. The object of the fellowship being the promotion of vernacular literature and science."

This endowment was accepted by the senate at a meeting held on the 10th May 1870, in a resolution which was in the following terms :—

"A letter from the Secretary to the Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund was read, in which Rs. 10,340 were offered to the Panjab University College on condition that the senate found a fellowship, to be called the 'Alexandra Fellowship,' of the value of at least Rs. 75 p. m., the object of the fellowship being the promotion of vernacular literature and science."

"Resolved—that the amount be thankfully accepted and that it be invested with the general trust fund of the Panjab University College, in which case it will be possible, by receiving Government equivalent on the

interest thereof, to found a fellowship of the value stated; and that the University College render itself liable to the Committee of the Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund for the perpetual payment of the Alexandra Fellowship. It was also resolved that this be communicated to the Secretary of the Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund."

The duties of the fellow are to translate works of science into the Vernacular (Urdu) under the orders of the Executive Committee, and to hold an Assistant Professorship in the Oriental College. The fellowship has been held by Kirpa Ram, B. A., to June 1874 ; Dina Nath to January 1875 ; Mulraj, M. A., to March 1876 and Pandit Kirpa Ram to October 1877 and it is at present vacant.

2.—McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Fellowship.

This fellowship was founded in March 1871, by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu. The Maharaja gave a donation of Rs. 31,000, in memory of Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab, on his departure to Europe from the Province. The amount is invested in Government securities @ 4 per cent, and the income, Rs. 103 p. m., is devoted to a fellowship which is called the "McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Fellowship."

The fellowship is tenable for two years and is given for distinguished attainments in Sanskrit, in accordance with the wishes of the donor and of Sir Donald McLeod. The duties of the fellowship-holder are to superintend the edition and compilation of Sanskrit books, published under the directions of the Senate of the University College ; to translate English or Sanskrit books into Hindi under the orders of the senate and to lecture in the Oriental College. It is now held in connection with the office of Head Pandit, Oriental College. Babu Shiv Nath Bhattacharji, M. A., was first appointed to this fellowship,

but never joined. In December 1873, Pandit Kamala Dat was appointed, but left in December 1874 and has been succeeded by Pandit Guru Prasad.

3.—McLeod Punjab Arabic Fellowship.

This fellowship was founded from the interest of the money subscribed by the Rajas and Native and European gentlemen of the Panjab in memory of Sir Donald McLeod, late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, on his final departure from this Province. The interest arising from the total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 75 per mensem. The amount was made over to the Panjab University College and invested in 4 per cent securities ; it forms part of the general trust fund. In accordance with the wishes of Sir Donald McLeod, the senate of the Panjab University College raised the fellowship to Rs. 100 per mensem. The duty of the fellowship-holder is to superintend the edition and compilation of works published under the auspices of the University College ; to translate English and Arabic works on literature and science into Urdu, and to hold an Assistant Professorship in the Oriental College. In April 1873, Lala Madan Gopal, M. A., was appointed to the fellowship : but retired towards the close of 1874. In 1875 Badri Prasad, B. A., succeeded him and continued to hold the Fellowship till April 1877, when he was superseded by Bishen Lal Raizad, M. A., whose services have also now been dispensed with. Lala Isvar Das, M. A., is the present incumbent on trial.

4.—Medical Fellowship.

The medical fellowship has been founded out of special subscriptions raised in the Jalandhar district, together with an equivalent grant from the University College. It is worth Rs. 100 per mensem and is tenable for 2 years, the fellow being eligible for re-election. It is awarded (by competition) to the best Assistant Surgeon. The duties of the medical fellow are to translate and

edit medical treatises in the vernacular, under the direction of the senate ; to deliver weekly popular lectures on sanitary and other medical subjects to native physicians (Hakims and Béds) and others., and to edit the "Urdu Medical Gazette," a newspaper published under the patronage of the University College.

The first candidate appointed to this fellowship was Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon. He was nominated in February 1871, and has held the fellowship ever since. During 1873 he published in Urdu a book on the "Practice of Medicine" and has now completed the translation of Huxley's Physiology into Urdu.

5.—Mayo Patiala Fellowship.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala gave in July 1872, a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Panjab University College, to found a fellowship or scholarship to be styled the "Mayo Fellowship" (or Scholarship) in memory of the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. It was originally intended to award this fellowship to a student of the Panjab University College who should qualify in English and Arabic, English or Sanskrit, or in English and Urdu, and who should be able to translate selected books from English into Hindi or Urdu and *vice versâ*. The senate subsequently decided to give it to a person qualified to lecture in surveying and drawing in the Oriental College, and to translate books on these subjects into the Vernacular. The fellow is now required to teach in the Oriental College. Lala Ganga Ram is the present incumbent.

The fellowship is tenable for two years and the outgoing fellow may be re-elected by the senate.

6.—McLeod Kapurthalla Fellowship.

(*In Natural Sciences.*)

This endowment was founded by His Highness the Raja of Kapurthalla, who gave a donation of Rs. 25,000

in memory of Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. This amount is invested in 4 per cent Government paper and the interest from the investment amounts to Rs. 1,000 per annum. The money is at the disposal of the senate for the encouragement of the study of Natural Sciences. It has been proposed to devote the interest of this endowment either to the composition of two treatises every year on that subject, or to the foundation of a lectureship on Natural Sciences.

Lala Raghu Nath Das, a translator in the service of the Maharaja of Kashmir, sent in a work on electricity, magnetism and galvanism, which was approved and a reward of Rs. 500 was granted by the executive committee, on the recommendation of the medical faculty, from this fund. It is now held by Dr. Amir Shah.

7.—Patiala Translatorship.

This translatorship was founded by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. It is given by competition, to the best translator from English into vernacular. The successful candidate is styled the "Patiala Alfred Scholar" and receives a salary of Rs. 66 per mensem. The holder is also required to teach in the Oriental College.

In March 1873, Lala Baij Nath, B. A., of the Calcutta University was first appointed to this translatorship; but in December 1874 his services were dispensed with. In January 1875 Pandit Kirpa Ram was appointed who held it till March 1877. Bhai Gurmukh Singh, F. A. is the present incumbent.

8.—Nabha and Jhind Scholarships.

These scholarships were endowed by the Rajas of Nabha and Jhind, who gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 each, in memory of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. One scholarship is given each year to the first man of the year at the entrance

examination of the Punjab University College, on condition of his continuing to study for the proficiency in arts examination, and is tenable for two years. The other is given, on the same conditions, to the man who stands first at the entrance examination of the University, the year following the award of the first scholarship. By this arrangement, there is always a vacant scholarship for the best "entrance" man of the University of any one year. Achhru Ram gained the scholarship in 1874, Sri Ram in 1875 and Sirdar Gurdial Singh in 1876.

9.—Bhawalpur Scholarship.

This scholarship was founded by the Nawab of Bhawalpur, in memory of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The value of this scholarship is Rs. 33 per mensem, and it is given for one year, to the man who stands first in the highest Arabic examination of the Punjab University College. His duties are to edit and compile Arabic books under the direction of the Senate, and to teach in the Oriental College. Maulvi Muhammaddin is the present holder.

10.—Raja Harbans Singh's Sanskrit Scholarship.

This scholarship is founded on the subscription of Raja Harbans Singh, *viz.* Rs. 500 per annum. It is open to competition and the candidate who stands first in the highest Sanskrit examination held during the year, obtains it for one year. The duties of the scholar are to assist in the tuition of the Oriental College under the orders of the executive committee. Pandit Behari Lal is the present incumbent.

11.—The Fuller Exhibition.

This endowment was founded under a Resolution of the Senate No. 9 dated 31st October 1874. The Fuller Endowment Committee made over to the Senate, the sum of Rs. 11,709-9-2 of which Rs. 10,326-4-2

were to be devoted to founding a scholarship, and Rs. 1,383-5-0 were to be combined with some existing Fellowship or Scholarship. The Senate in accepting the donation directed that Rs. 10,326-4-2 should be funded and a scholarship called the Fuller Exhibition founded, the holder of the Exhibition, drawing Rs. 420 p. a.

The condition is that the Fuller Exhibition is to be awarded to the best student at the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of each year, who shall continue his studies for the Honors in Arts Examination of each year, who shall continue his studies for the Honors in Arts Examination to be held in the following year; and it is thus tenable for one year.

The whole sum of Rs. 11,709-9-2 has been funded, the interest of Rs. 1,383-5-0 going towards permanently increasing the endowment of the Alexandra Fellowship from Rs. 75 p. m. to Rs. 80.

Iswar Das succeeded in obtaining the Fuller Exhibition at the Session of 1875 and Lal Chund in 1876.

12.—Maler Kotla McLeod Medal.

His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla made a donation of Rs. 1,000 in honor of Sir Donald Mc Leod, and desired, that from the income derived from the donation, a medal, to be called the "Maler Kotla McLeod Medal," should be annually awarded by the senate to the most distinguished student of the year, whether in arts, law, medicine or engineering.

This medal was awarded in 1874 to Mulraj, who passed first in the High Proficiency examination of the Panjab University College, and who also took his B. A. and M. A. degrees in the Calcutta University. In 1875 it was gained by Iswar Das who stood first both in the High Proficiency and Honors in Art Examinations of the Panjab University College.

13.—McLeod Medal and Purse.

The McLeod medal and purse are awarded from the income from subscriptions given by European gentlemen in the Punjab in honor of Sir Donald McLeod, and will be annually given by the senate to a student, who having been educated in the Punjab, has acquired the highest proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, together with a knowledge of English, not inferior to the First Arts' standard of a recognized University or the Proficiency in Arts standard of the Punjab University College, and whose superior merit in Arabic or Sanscrit has been proved by the result of a public examination held during the year. The trustees of this endowment are the Accountant-General and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

14.—The Jaishi Ram Medals.

In the month of April 1875, the Jaishi Ram Memorial Committee presented the sum of Rs. 2,002 to the Senate of the Panjab University College for the purpose of establishing a prize in connection with the Law School, and desired that the prize should take the form of one gold and one or more silver medals to be called the Jaishi Ram medals, to be awarded, under the orders of the Senate, to students of the Law School.

The Senate, in accepting the donation, being of opinion that the funds were not sufficient for the endowment of more than one annual gold medal, has prescribed the following rules in regard to its award. An annual gold medal to be called the Jaishi Ram Gold Medal shall be awarded to the student, who shall stand first at the Final Examination in Law each year provided that he shall have complied will all the rules regarding admission, character, and examination for the time being in force in the Law School. Silver Medals will be struck if the funds prove to be sufficient, and

the conditions of their award will be prescribed hereafter.

15.—Leitner Prize.

This prize was founded by Dr. G. W. Leitner, the first Registrar of the Institution by a sum of Rs. 1,000. Its interest, viz. Rs. 50, is given annually towards the award of a prize for the best essay, whether in English or the Vernacular "on Educational Reforms."

16.—Mr. Brandreth's Prize.

This prize was founded by Mr. A. Brandreth, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Jullunder, in honor of the first Registrar of the Institution by a donation of Rs. 500. Its interest, viz. Rs. 25, is given annually to the student of the Oriental College, who is most proficient in the "Sanin-i-Islam."

Rules relating to the position, emoluments, duties and privileges of Fellows, Translators and others, on the foundation of the Panjab University College, and to the holders of Prize Scholarships, who are attached to the Oriental College.

Passed by the Senate on the 31st October 1874.

1. The nomination of Fellows, Translators and others on the foundation of the Panjab University College shall rest with the Senate.

2. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the Executive Committee shall be at liberty to appoint a person to carry on the work pending the final orders of the Senate.

3. To enable members of the Senate to make recommendations, the Executive Committee shall issue a special notice to each member of the Senate, stating the name and nature of, and the special conditions (if any) attached to the vacant endowment. This notice shall be issued at least a fortnight before the meeting of the Senate at which the appointment is to be made.

4. The Fellowships and Translatorships shall be tenable for two years, but the outgoing incumbents may, from time to time, be reappointed.

5. Besides the regular annual vacations, leave may be granted to holders of endowments, for any term or terms not exceeding

three months in the two years; the power of granting this leave is vested in the Executive Committee.

6. Absence without leave, or for a longer period than is sanctioned by these rules, shall render the Fellow or Translator liable to suspension or removal

7. The power of suspending or removing Fellows and Translators under the above rule, or for any other misconduct shall lie with the Executive Committee subject to the final orders of the Senate.

8. The following are the Fellowships and Translatorships now on the foundation :—

(1) Alexandra Fellowship, ... Rs. 75 p. m.
(2.) McLeod Kashmir Sanscrit Fellowship, Rs. 103 p. m.
(3.) McLeod Panjab Arabic Fellowship, ... Rs. 100 p. m.
(4.) Medical Fellowship, ... Rs. 100 p. m.
(5.) Mayo Patiala Fellowship, ... Rs. 50 p. m.
(6.) McLeod Kapurthala Natural Science Fellowship, ... Rs. 83 p. m.
(7.) Patiala Translatorship, ... Rs. 66 p. m.

9. The duties of the holders of these endowments shall be as follows :—

(1.) The *Alexandra Fellowship* shall be held in conjunction with a teachership in the 'general knowledge' or 'Arts' branch of the Oriental College.

(2.) The *McLeod Panjab Arabic Fellowship, Do. do.*

(3.) The *Mayo Patiala Fellowship* shall be required to instruct Engineering at the Oriental College.

(4.) The *McLeod Kashmir Sanscrit Fellowship* shall be held in conjunction with the head teachership in Sanscrit of the Oriental College.

(5.) The *Medical Fellow* shall be attached to the Medical School, and shall be required to lecture to a class of Hakims and Beds in connection therewith.

(6.) The *McLeod Kapurthala Natural Science Fellow* shall be required to give instruction in Natural Sciences at the Oriental College and to translate works on those subjects into the vernacular.

(7.) The holder of the *Patiala Translatorship* who is styled the "Patiala Alfred Scholar," shall be required to prepare and submit translations of works to be specified from time to time, by the Executive Committee ; and shall hold a Teachership in the Arts Branch of the Oriental College.

10. In addition to the duties above indicated, the holders of endowments (1) to (6) (both inclusive), shall be required to prepare and submit translations of works to be specified by the Executive Committee.

11. So far as relates to the duty of teaching in the Oriental College, attached to the above endowments, the incumbents shall be considered to be in subordination to the Superintendent, Oriental College—the Medical Fellow being similarly under the orders of the Principal, Medical School.

12. In the event of any Fellow, Translator or other person on

the foundation of the Panjab University College desiring to resign his appointment, he shall give three month's notice to the Registrar.

13. Ten per cent shall be deducted from the salaries of all Fellows, Translators, and others, referred to in these rules, for the first *twelve* months of their service, and the amount shall be deposited in the Government Savings' Bank, in the name of the Registrar, Panjab University College. In the event of Rule 12 being disregarded, or of the dismissal of any such officer for misconduct, this deposit or any portion of it may be forfeited, at the discretion of the Executive Committee. The deposit will be refunded on such officer's leaving the duties of his post with the approval of the Executive Committee.

IX.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO OR AIDED BY THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

1. The Oriental College, Lahore.
2. The Law School, „
3. The Medical School. „
4. The Government College, „
5. Aided Schools.
   - Lahore Arabic School.
   - Amritsar Sanskrit School.
   - Ludhiana Hindu School.
   - Jullunder Hindu School.
   - Arabic and Sanscrit School, Multan.
   - Muhammadan School, Gujranwala.
   - Engineering Classes at Hushiarpur, Gujrat, Amritsar and Lahore.
   - Oriental Department of the Canning College, Lucknow.

1.—The Oriental College, Lahore.

Established, 1870.

The Oriental College was first established as a school in 1865, by the Anjaman-i-Panjab; in 1870, the Senate of the Panjab University College took over the institu-

tion, and expanded it into a college, with a school department attached to it.

The college classes teach Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian up to the standard prescribed for the Oriental examinations; and also subjects of general knowledge such as history, geography and mathematics through the medium of Hindi and Urdu, thus preparing students for the arts examinations. English classes have also been opened for students of the college who are unable to attend the Government colleges.

The school department includes those students who are preparing for some examination held by the University, the passing of which will gain them admission to the college.

STAFF.

	Dr. G. W. Leitner M. A. ...	Superintendent.
Sanskrit.	—Guru Prasada ...	Head Pandit.
	Rikhi Kesh ...	2nd Pandit.
	Sukh Dial ...	3rd „
	Daya Ram ...	4th „
Arabic.	—Faizul Hassan ...	Head Maulvi.
	Ghulam Qadir ...	2nd Maulvi.
	Hafiz Abd-ul-Aziz ...	3rd „
	Maulvi Muhammad Husein,	Shia Teacher.
Persian.	—Abd-ul-Hakim ...	Head Munshi.
	Muhammad-ud-din ...	2nd Munshi.
	Syud Shah Cheragh ...	3rd „
	General Knowledge.	
Urdu side.	Isvar Das, M. A., ...	Asst. Professor.
	Munshi Ghulam Mústafa ...	2nd Teacher.
	Maulvi Muhammad Ghazanfer,	3rd Teacher.
	Ahmad Baksh ...	Mathematical Teacher.
Hindi side.	—Vacant. ...	Asst. Professor.
	Bhai Gurmukh Singh ...	2nd Teacher.
	Pandit Behari Lal ...	3rd „
	Syud Amir Shah L. M. S. ...	Kapurthalla Natural Science Fellow.
	Lala Ganga Ram ...	Mayo Patiala Fellow.

I.—Rules relating to the staff of the Oriental College, passed by the Senate on the 31st October 1874.

1. There shall be a Superintendent (on a salary of Rs. 400 rising to 500 per mensem,) whose duty shall consist in being present at

the College daily to give instruction and supervise, and he shall be held responsible for the entire working of the Oriental College.

2. There shall be the following Assistant Teachers :

A. Sanskrit Department.
Head Pandit.
2nd ,,
3rd ,,
4th ,,

B. Arabic Department.
Head Maulvi.
2nd ,,
3rd ,,
Shiah Teacher.

C. Persian Department.
Head Munshi.
2nd ,,
3rd ,,

D. General Knowledge. (Urdu,)
Assistant Professor.
2nd Teacher.
3rd ,,
Mathematical ,,

E. General Knowledge (Hindi.)
Assistant Professor.
2nd Teacher.
3rd ,,

F. Kapurthalla Natural Science Fellow.

G. Drawing Master (Mayo Patiala Fellow.)

3. The details of the duties of the teachers and the distribution and arrangement of classes shall be left to the Superintendent, subject to the general control of the Executive Committee.

4. The Assistant Professors referred to in rule 2 (D and E) should be required to possess a knowledge of English equivalent to the High Proficiency in Arts standard.

5. A class in Surveying and Drawing shall be taught by the Patiala Mayo Fellow, who shall also hold a Teachership (general knowledge branch) Urdu.

6. All Teachers shall be required to teach at least three hours a day, and may, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be called upon to teach (not more than) five hours daily.

II. Rules relating to the management of the Oriental College.

7. There shall be a school Department and a College Department in the Oriental College.

8. In the School Department, the course of instruction shall provide for students being prepared for the Entrance (Arts) and lowest Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian (Oriental) Examinations.

9. In the College Department, every student shall be required to prepare for one of the higher Oriental Examinations, and for this purpose shall study Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian for three hours daily ; provided that this condition be complied with, students may be prepared for any of the Arts Examinations in the English or other branches of the Oriental College.

10. Scholarships may be awarded to students who have passed any one or more of the Examinations of the Panjab University College and who may study in the Oriental College, by the Superintendent, under the general control of the Executive Committee and subject to Budget provision.

11. Every student desiring a scholarship shall be required to sign a declaration that he will continue to read in the College until the next available Examination, and that he will present himself at such Examination unless prevented by causes over which he has no control.

12. Scholarships shall be re-adjusted annually or more frequently if necessary, and no student shall retain a stipend for more than two years without passing the Examination of the Panjab University College at which he is required to appear; that is, if a longer period than two years shall elapse between the passing of one examination and that next highest, the student shall cease to draw any stipend.

13. The School Department shall be divided into :—

(1.) Students preparing for the Entrance Examination.

(2.) „ Munshi, Maulvi, or Pragya examinations.

14. The College Department shall consist of the following classes :—

Two Sanskrit classes.

Two Arabic „

Two Persian „

Two classes in History, Geography and Mathematics—Urdu.

Two „ „ Hindi.

15. A week's leave may be given to teachers by the Superintendent on urgent private affairs, provided the applicant make fitting arrangements for his class in his absence; and fifteen days leave with forfeiture of half pay may be given by him on Medical Certificate, provided this does not occur more than once in a twelvemonth. Leave beyond this must be applied for to the Executive Committee through the Superintendent.

16. Six days leave may be granted by the Superintendent to any student on urgent private affairs, and one month on Medical Certificate, with forfeiture of half stipend, provided this latter leave be not obtained more than once in the twelve months. All leave beyond this must be applied for to the Executive Commitee through the Superintendent.

(The Medical Certificate mentioned in these two rules must be signed by an authorized practitioner.)

17. In the event of absence without leave or overstaying leave, the Superintendent may deduct stipends to the extent of two days' pay for each day's absence.

A Report on the re-organization of the Oriental College will be found in the Appendix.

2.—Law School, Lahore.

Established in 1870.

One of the first acts of the senate of the Panjab University College, after its nomination, was to appoint a law lecturer. His duties were to form an English and an Urdu law class and to give lectures on subjects

relating to the law of India. No tests of admission were laid down, nor could the University College hold examinations, as candidates preferred presenting themselves at the official Pleaders' and Tahsildars' examinations. The law lecturer accordingly admitted to the classes all persons who were *primâ facie* qualified for admission to the official examinations, under the rules of the Chief Court in that behalf, and shaped his course of instruction to fit in with the tests held under these rules.

This system continued up to the 1st October 1873, when the Senate introduced new rules for the law classes, which provided that no person should be admitted without certificates of character and of having passed the entrance examination of some University. Notice of examinations in law to be held by the University College, was also given. These rules at once reduced the number of students ; and prevented further admissions, as the University law certificates were of no value and there was no inducement held out to students to study at the classes and pass University Examinations.

In May 1874, however, the Judges of the Chief Court passed new Pleaders' Rules by which the examinations have been handed over to the University College, subject to certain conditions.

The law school is now firmly established. Proper tests for admission and examination have been prescribed, and the certificates of the University College are the door of admission to the legal profession.

The rules and orders relating to the classes are subjoined.

STAFF.

GEORGE RYALL, Esq., Law Lecturer.

PANDIT RAM NARAIN, Pleader, Chief Court, Assistant Law Lecturer.

BABU SASI BHUSHAN, M. A., B. L., in charge of the Practice Class and of the Law Class at the Oriental College and Translator of Law Books.

Letter No. 1070, dated 12th May 1874, from the Registrar, Chief Court, Panjab, to the Registrar, Panjab University College.

SIR,

I am directed by the Judges of the Chief Court to forward revised rules for the qualification and admission of Pleaders and Mukhtars to practise in the Courts of the Panjab, which have been made by the Chief Court under Section 4, Act XX of 1865, and Section 10, Act IV of 1866.

2. You will observe that no examinations have been retained under the rules, but that the students of the University College, who pass the first and final examinations in law under the rules prescribed for the law classes of the University College, are admissible respectively as Mukhtars and Pleaders; provided that these rules (in so far as they relate to admission to the law classes and to the examination) have been approved by the Chief Court.

3. For the purpose of bringing the rules for the regulation of the law classes and examinations of the University College into correspondence with the rules for admission of Pleaders and Mukhtars, and of ensuring the harmonious working of the two sets of rules, the Judges beg to suggest for the consideration of the senate a few additions and alterations of the existing rules regarding the law classes. * * * * * * * * * * *

CHIEF COURT BOOK CIRCULAR No. VII—1204.

Dated Lahore, the 19th May 1874.

The following Rules for the qualification and admission of persons to be pleaders and Mukhtars of the Courts of the Panjab, framed under the provisions of Section 10, Act IV of 1866, and Section 4, Act XX of 1865, are issued by order of the Judges of the Chief Court, in supersession of all rules on the subject heretofore in force, with effect from 1st August 1874.

2. In the rules for admission to the examinations in law of the Panjab University College, the power is reserved to the Chief Court, in special cases, of directing the admission to the examinations of any person not being a student of the University College.

This power can be exercised in the case of the existing Pleaders of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court, and the Judges will be prepared to consider the advisability of relaxing the rule requiring five years' practice in the Subordinate Courts in favor of such of these Pleaders as pass the final examination in law of the University College.

Rules.

I. Pleaders in the Courts of the Panjab shall be of two grades, that is to say—

(1.) Pleaders of the first grade, who may appear, plead and act in the Chief Court and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(2.) Pleaders of the second grade, who may appear, plead and act in all Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

II. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court and upon proof of good character, be admitted and licensed as Pleaders of the first grade.

(1) Members of the English or Irish Bar.
(2) Members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

(3) Attorneys of Her Majesty's superior Courts of Record in England and Ireland and Writers to the Signet.
(4) Members of the Society of Solicitors practising before the Court of Session in Scotland.
(5) Persons who shall have been admitted and enrolled as Pleaders of the second grade under these rules, and shall have practised in the subordinate courts for five years, and who shall continue to be so practising at the time of their application;
provided that the Chief Court may on good cause being shown relax the prescribed limit of five years.
With reference to this rule the Hon. the Judges of the Chief Court at their meeting held on the 1st of February 1878 have approved of the following recommendations :—
That any person who has passed the M. A. or Honors in Arts Examination shall be admitted to plead in the Chief Court three years after passing the Final Examination in Law, instead of five years of practice in the Subordinate Courts, as generally required, according to the rules now in existence.
That any person who has passed the B. A. or High Proficiency in Arts Examination will be admitted as a Pleader of the Chief Court four years after passing the Final Examination in Law.
That any person who has obtained the Certificate of Maulvi Alim, Visharad, or Munshi Fazil, shall be admissible as a student of the Law Class."
(6) Extra Assistant Commissioners or Judicial Officers, of equal or superior official rank who have passed the departmental examination prescribed for the higher standard and who have quitted the service of Government ;
provided that the application for admission be made within three years of their leaving Government service, and that no person so admitted be permitted to practise in any district in which he has served Government during the five years preceding his quitting the service of Government.
III. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court and upon proof of good character, be admitted and enrolled as Pleaders of the second grade.
(I.) Persons who shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor-of Law at one of the recognised Universities in British India.
(2.) Persons holding diplomas of legal qualification under the rules in force in the Government Colleges of the North-Western Provinces.
(3.) Persons holding certificates of having passed the final examination in law under the rules in force for the Law Classes of the Panjab University College;

provided that the said rules so far as they relate to admission to the Law Classes and examination therein, have been approved by the Chief Court.

IV. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court and upon proof of good character, be admitted and enrolled as Mukhtars in the Courts of the Panjab.

Persons who shall have obtained a certificate of having passed the first examination in law under the rules in force for the Law Classes of the Panjab University College ;

provided that the said rules, so far as they relate to admission to the Law Classes and examination therein, have been approved by the Chief Court.

V. All applications to be licensed as Pleaders of the first grade or admitted and enrolled as Pleaders of the second grade or Mukhtars, shall be made to the Registrar of the Chief Court, and shall be accompanied by evidence of the qualifications required by the rules and by a fee of—

Rupees 50 for Pleaders of the First Grade.
Do. 30 Do. Second Do.
Do. 15 for Mukhtars.

The application will be considered by the Judges of the Chief Court and if it be granted, the Registrar shall cause the name of the applicant to be enrolled in the Register of Pleaders and Mukhtars, and shall grant him a license of certificate under Act IV of 1866, or Act XX of 1865, as the case may be.

If the application be rejected, the fee shall be returned.

VI. Applications for renewal of license or certificate shall be made to the Registrar of the Chief Court, either directly or through the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the applicant is practising.

The application shall be made at least two weeks before the expiry of the license or certificate and shall be accompanied by the expiring license or certificate.

The renewed license or certificate will be returned directly or through the Deputy Commissioner, according as the application was made.

Rules for the Law Classes of the Panjab University College, Lahore, passed by the Senate and approved by Government and the Chief Court of the Panjab.

Admission.

1. Every candidate for admission to the Law Classes must apply to the Law Lecturer at least fourteen days before the dates at which candidates are admitted.

2. Candidates will be admitted during the month of January each year.

3. Every candidate must submit with his application, the following papers ;

(a.) A certificate of good moral character, signed by two gentlemen known to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which he resides, and countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner.

(b.) A Certificate that he has passed the entrance examination of the Panjab University College or of any other recognized University.

Course of Study.

4. The tuition establishment of the Law Classes is to consist of a Law Lecturer and an Assistant Law Lecturer.

5. The classes are to consist of an English and a Vernacular class.

6. The course of study will extend over two years.

7. The class will be divided into a first year or lower division, and second year or upper division.

8. The Assistant Law Lecturer will instruct the first year or lower division of each class. The Law Lecturer will instruct the second year or upper division of each class.

9. The subjects of instruction will be the same in both classes and in both divisions of each class, but the lower divisions will be instructed in a more elementary and simple manner than the upper.

10 The subjects of instruction will comprise the following :—

(a.) The Organization and Powers of the Government and Legislatures of India, the State Departments, and Laws relating to the Economy of the country.

(b.) Revenue Law, Rules, Circulars, Orders, and Procedure.

(c.) Civil Law (of Personal Status, Property, and Obligations) and Procedure.

(d.) Criminal Law and Procedure.

(e.) Evidence, Limitation, Stamps, &c.

The Law Lecturer shall, to his annual notification, append a list of text books and Acts corrected up to date.

Examinations.

11. There will be two examinations held in the fourth Monday in June next.

One examination, to be called the *First Examination in Law*, will be conducted by the Lecturer and such persons as the Faculty may appoint ; to it only first year students will be admitted, subject to the provisions of Nos. 19 and 21 of these rules.

12. The second examination will be called the *Final Examination in Law* ; and this will be conducted by officers appointed by Government for the purpose, and only second year students will be permitted to appear at it, subject to the provisions of Nos. 20 and 21 of these rules.

13. These examinations will be conducted in both English and Urdu.

14. They will consist of written answers to five written papers of questions and of *vivâ voce* examination.

15. The written papers of questions shall each consist of ten questions (no catch questions being allowed), and each paper shall carry a maximum of 120 marks.

16. The *vivâ voce* examinations shall be in the same subjects as the written examinations. At least five questions must be put in each subject. Each subject will carry a maximum of 50 marks.

17. The question papers will be the following :—

I. Organization and Powers of the Government and Legislatures of India and State Departments, and Laws relating to the Economy of the country.

II. Criminal Law and Procedure, including Local and Special Laws.

III. Civil Law, including Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

IV. Civil Procedure, Evidence and Limitation.

V. Revenue Law, Rules, Circulars, Orders and Procedure, Stamps and Registration.

18. One-half marks must be obtained in each subject and two-thirds of the whole.

NOTE.—*Three hours will be allowed for each written paper, and one paper will be given on each day.*

Admission to Examinations.

19. Each student must have attended at least three-fourths of the lectures delivered during his first year to qualify him to appear at the *First Examination in Law.*

20. Each student must have passed the first examination in law, and must have attended at least three-fourths of the lectures during a second year, to qualify him for admission to the *Final Examination in Law.*

21. Provided that the Judges of the Chief Court may, in their discretion, to meet special cases, direct the admission to either of the examinations in law of any person, and without reference to the provisions of these rules.

Certificates.

22. Students who pass the *First Examination in Law* or *Final Examination in Law* shall receive certificates to the effect that they have so passed. Students obtaining over three-fourths of the marks at either of the said examinations shall receive certificates stating that they have passed *with credit.*

Fees.

23. An Entrance fee of Rs. 10 shall be levied from all students on admission to the classes.

24. A monthly fee of Rs. 3 for first year students, and Rs. 6 for second year students shall be levied.

25. A fee of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 shall be levied from students wishing to appear at the First or Final examination respectively.

Scholarships.

Four Scholarships of the value of ten rupees each, per mensem, tenable for one year, will be awarded, at the option of the Senate, to the four most distinguished students of the Law classes, provided they continue their studies for another year.

General.

30. Students failing at the final examination may continue in the classes for a further term of one year, and again appear; but on failing a second time they must leave.

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3. The Medical School, Lahore.

Founded 1852.

This school was affiliated to the Panjab University College in 1870. It is a Government Institution. Students prepare at it for the University College examinations in Medicine (both English and Oriental Sections.)

Patron :—

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

Establishment :

Principal and Professor of Medicine, Physiology and Botany	T. E. B. Brown, Esqr. M. D., *London.*
Professor ef Midwifery and Opthalmic Surgery ...	J. B. Scriven, Esquire.
Professor of Anatomy and Surgery	A. Neil, Esquire.
Professor of Chemistry and Meteria Medica ...	W. Center, Esq., M. B. & M. A., *Aberdeen.*
Superintendent of the Hindustani class and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medicine, ...	Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur. Honorary Surgeon.

Lecturer on Anatomy to the Hindustani class and Demonstrator of Anatomy	MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN.
Lecturer on Surgery to the Hindustani class and Permanent House Surgeon of the Mayo Hospital	BRIJ LAL GHOSE.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Midwifery to the Hindustani class. ...	SYED AMIR SHAH.
Resident House Surgeon of the Mayo Hospital ...	BELI RAM.

Rules of the Medical School, Lahore.

The Medical School consists of two distinct classes; the English class, which is taught in the English language, and the native class, which is taught in the Urdu language.

Admission of Students.

FIRST OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Period of studentship—five years.

Residents of Bengal Proper, Madras and Bombay, for whom Colleges are provided in their respective Presidencies, are not admissible.

GOVERNMENT STUDENTS.

Of these some will be appointed from the Panjab and some from the North-Western Provinces.

Candidates from the North-Western Provinces must be between the age of 16 and 20, and must have passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, taking Urdu or Persian for their second subject, or the entrance examination of the Panjab University, taking English and Urdu as two of their subjects. Such persons must send in their names on, or before, the 1st February to the Director of Public Instruction, Allahabad, who will select those to whom scholarships are to be awarded, and those who may be permitted to study as free students if they have passed the above examination. These free students will be allowed to contend for the Government scholarships at any subsequent examination of the medical students. Scholarships, varying in value from 10 to 15 rupees a month will be given to those who are selected by the Director of Public Instruction to receive them.

Candidates from the Panjab must be between the age of 16 and 20, and must have passed the entrance examination of the Panjab University, taking English and Urdu as two of their subjects, or the entrance examination of one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, taking Urdu as one of their subjects. They must apply to the Principal by the 30th April, and will receive scholarships, varying in value from 7 to 10 rupees. Students will also be admitted without scholarships as free students if they have passed the above examination, and will be allowed to contend for the Government scholarships at any subsequent examinations of the medical students.

Students who have not matriculated will only be admitted if they are relatives of Hakims or Baids, and will not be able to hold scholarships, till they have passed one of the forementioned examinations.

Only those students, who obtain Government scholarships at the first examination in Medicine of the Panjab University, and also subsequently pass the final examination the first time, will have a right to Government appointments, but free students who pass the final examination the first time will be also eligable for Government appointments, if their services are required, but not otherwise.

In all cases, the holder of a scholarship is under an agreement to repay the whole amount of money received by him, if he leaves the school before passing the final examination without the permission of the Principal.

The scholarships gained at the time of entering the school will be held till the following April. In April the scholarships will be again awarded according to proficiency in medical knowledge ; and the free and local students will have the opportunity of then contending for the Government scholarships with the previous holders of scholarships, providing they have passed the necessary matriculation examination. These scholarships vary in value from 7 to 17 rupees for the Panjab students, and from Rs 10 to Rs. 25 a month for those from the North-Western Provinces ; they are held for a year commencing from 1st May and are redistributed in the same manner in the April of the following year, according to the attainments of the students ascertained at the examination of that year. At the end of the third winter season, the students will be required to pass the first examination in Medicine of the Panjab University, and junior scholarships and stipends are redistributed for the last time according to the result of this examination, to be held to the end of the fourth winter season. At the end of the fourth winter season, senior scholarships and stipends worth from 10 to 20 rupees are contended for by the Panjab students, and by those from the North Western Provinces, tenable during the second half of the fourth year and fifth year of studentship. The above rules apply to each set of students, their 1*st*, 2*nd*, 3*rd* and 4*th* winter sessions being reckoned from the date of their attending the school. Scholarships may at any time be forfeited, or diminished in value, in consequence of idleness or misconduct. In April of the fifth year, the students will be required to present themselves for the final examination in Medicine of the Panjab University, and those students who pass this examination will receive a diploma of Licen-

tiate in Medicine and Surgery ; and those scholarship holders who pass the examination the first time, will be admitted into Government service as Assistant Surgeons, if they are willing to accept the appointment, are physically quite fit for the service, and are approved by Government. They will then receive Rs. 50 monthly salary when unemployed, and Rs. 100 while employed, afterwards increasing to Rs. 150 and eventually to Rs. 200 per mensem.

The next admission to the English class for the candidates from the North Western Provinces, will take place on 1st of February, and applicants must send their names to the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces, at Allahabad, on or before Friday the 1st of February, with statements of the university examination that they have passed, and the languages in which they were examined, and the position in which their names appeared in the pass list, also a certificate of good moral character from their last school.

The next admission to the English class for the Panjab students will take place on Tuesday, 30th April, when candidates must present themselves to the Principal to be registered, bringing with them satisfactory certificates of character. If there be too large a number of candidates who have passed an equal examination at a university, an entrance examination will be held on Wednesday, May 1st. There will be twelve vacancies, six of which will be assigned to students from the North Western Provinces, and three to those from the Panjab, three others being not awarded. Six free students can be admitted from the North Western Provinces.

The winter session of the school lasts from 1st October to 1st May ; the summer session from 1st May to 31st July ; vacations, a week at Christmas, and the two months of August and September.

LOCAL STUDENTS.

Local students to the number of 15 are admitted to the English class. They receive no pay from Government, but a monthly stipend from the Local Funds of their districts, Rs. 15 per month being paid to the Principal of the Medical School for each student ; out of this, they are paid according to their merits, on the same principle as the Government students, and they are allowed to compete for the Government scholarships. The local students are required to pass the entrance examination of the Panjab University, or that of the Medical School, and to sign an agreement, a copy of which is given below.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has agreed to give ten scholarships to students of this class being residents of this territory.

There are 8 vacancies in his class.

Form of agreement of the local students of the English class.

"I of the District agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School, and to conform to the rules of the Institution for five years, on condition that Rs. 15 per mensem be paid to the Principal of the school for my education by the Deputy Commissioner of my district, and that I receive a month-

ly stipend or scholarship varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 20. In consideration of the above, I further agree that when the five years have expired, if I pass my final examination, I will at once return and report myself to the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the district whence I came, and wait there for employment three months, at the end of which time, if I do not obtain employment in my own district, I shall be free to seek it elsewhere. If I leave the Medical School without permission of the Principal, or if I fail to return to my own district and wait there three months for employment as above mentioned, I promise to refund to the Deputy Commissioner the whole of the money paid to the Medical School for my education."

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4. The Government College, Lahore, Opened 1864.

This College is also affiliated to the Calcutta University, but it receives large grants for scholarships from the Panjab University College, and prepares students for its Arts examinations.

The Government has accorded its sanction to this College preparing students for either the Panjab or Calcutta University examinations, and the arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to prepare for the examinations of both institutions at the same time.

Staff :—

G. W. Leitner, M. A., Ph. D., Principal.
J. Sime, B. A., Senior Professor.
R. Dick, M. A. Professor.
C. R. Stulpnagel, M. A. Ph. D., Professor.
W. J. D. Johnstone, Assistant Professor.
Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukerjee M. A. B. L. Assistant Professor.
Muhammad Husein, Maulvi, Assistant Professor of Arabic.
Bhagwan Das, Pandit, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.
Sardari Lal, Librarian.

5. Aided Schools.

1. The Lahore Arabic school is superintended by Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, and a grant of Rs. 10 per mensem is made by the University College.

2. The Amritsar Sanskrit school is superintended by the members of the Senate at that station, and is managed by Pandit Achint Ram. An allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem is given as a grant to the school.

3. The Ludiana Hindu school is managed by Lala Jamna Prasad, and a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem is given by the University College.

4. The Hindu school at Jullunder is aided by a grant of Rs. 10 per mensem. It is superintended by Nizamud-Din, the Head Master of the school.

5. The Muhammadan school at Gujranwala is supervised by the members of the Anjuman of that place and Master Kerm Elahi, the Deputy Manager. A grant of Rs. 10 per mensem is given to the school by the Institution.

6. The Arabic and Sanscrit school at Multan is superintended by the Inspector of Schools and managed by the Head Master; an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem is made as a grant to the school.

All these schools prepare candidates for the Entrance and Oriental examinations of the University College.

X.

EXAMINERS, 1876.

ARTS—(*General Section*).

Subject.	*Examiner in Written Papers.*	*Viva Voce Examiners.*
ENGLISH	E. Lethbridge Esq., M. A.	F. D., O. Bullock Esq., Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel. Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukerjee M. A. B. L. R. Dick Esq., M. A. Lala Sri Ram M. A.
ARABIC	H. W. Blochmann, Esq., M.A.	Khalifa Hamid-ud-din. Moulvi Zia-ud-din Khan.
SANSCRIT	Dr. G. Thibaut—	Pundit Guru Prasad. „ Rikhi Kesh (Races). „ Kanshi Nath Kante.
PERSIAN	Maulvi Karim-ud din— Professor H. Blochmann M. A.,	Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, C. E. Maulvi Karimud-din. „ Muhammad Husein. Khalifa Hamid-ud-din. Maulvi Ziaud-din Khan.
URDU	Pandit Moti Lal Kathju—	Munshi Muhammad Latif. Lala Badri Prasad B. A. Maulvi Abdul Hakim. „ Faizul Hassan. Munshi Latif Husain.
HINDI	Babu Navina Chundra Rai—	Lala Behari Lal.
MATHEMATICS	Dr. W. Center M. A.	No viva voce Examination held in these subjects.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	E. O'Brien, Esq., C. S.	
PHYSICAL SCIENCE	J. Elliot Esq., M. A.,	Dr. Amir Shah. R. Dick Esq.,
PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.	J. G. Cordery Esq., C. S.—	No Oral Examination took place in this subject.

ARTS—(*Oriental Section*)

EXAMINATION FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF PANDIT.	Babu Mahesh Chundra Nyayarutna—	Pundit Bhugwan Das. Kanshi Nath Kante. Gopal Das, Head Master. Surat Chunder Mukerjee.

Subject.	*Examiner in Written Papers.*	*Viva voce Examiners.*
EXAMINATION FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF MAULVI.	H. W. Blochmann, Esq., M.A.—	Fakir Syud Kamr-ud-din. Khwaja Zia-ud-din Khan.
EXAMINATION FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF MUNSHI.	Maulvi Obaidulla Obaidee—	Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan. Maulvi Muhammad Husein. Rai Kanhya Lal Bahadur, C. E. Fakir Syud Kamr-ud-din. Khawaja Zia-ud-din Khan.

LAW.

FINAL LAW EXAMINATION.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.	W. H. Rattigan, Esq., M. A., PH. D.—	W. H. Rattigan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
CRIMINAL LAW.	C. H. Spitta, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—	C. H. Spitta, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
CIVIL LAW AND PROCEDURE.	F. D. Bullock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law—	F. D. Bullock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
REVENUE LAW—	J. A. E. Miller, Esq.—	J. A. E. Miller, Esq.

FIRST LAW EXAMINATION.

CONSTITUTION AND REVENUE LAW.	Pandit Ram Narain—	Pandit Ram Narain, Asstt. Law Lecturer.
CRIMINAL LAW AND CIVIL LAW AND PROCEDURE.	George Ryall, Esq.,—	George Ryall, Esq., Law-Lecturer.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST AND FINAL EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.	Major A. M. Lang, R. E. Rai Kanhya Lal Bahadur C. E.—	Rai Kanhya Lal Bahadur C. E.

MEDICINE.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

ANATOMY—	Dr. Dickson—	Dr. Dickson.
PHYSIOLOGY—	Dr. Rouse—	Dr. Rouse.
MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY.	Dr. Watson—	Dr. Watson.
CHEMISTRY.	—Dr. Warden—	Dr. Warden.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

MEDICINE—	Dr. Dickson—	Dr. Dickson.
SURGERY—	Dr. Climo—	Dr. Climo.
MIDWIFERY—	Dr. Rouse—	Dr. Rouse.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.	Dr. Watson—	Dr. Watson.

XI.

PASSED STUDENTS.

ARTS (General Section.)

Entrance Examination.

Gurdial Singh	...	District School, Amritsar	... 1876.
Amar Nath	...	Ditto Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Juggun Nath	...	Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Bishambhar Das	...	Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Sunder Das	...	Ditto Ditto.	... ,,
Gurcharan Das	...	Mission School, Ditto.	... ,,
Heeru Ram	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Ganga Ram	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Ram Krishna	...	District School, Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Sant Ram	...	Ditto Gujrat	... ,,
Shigopal	...	Ditto Delhi	... ,,
Paira Ram	...	Private Student, Dera Ismail Khan,	,,
Sirish Chunder Bose	...	District School, Lahore	... ,,
Chhail Behari	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Thakur Das	...	Private Student, Dera Ismail Khan,	,,
Sobha Ram	...	District School, Delhi	... ,,
Beer Singh	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Akbar Ali	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Munshi Ram	...	District School, Lahore	... ,,
Sewa Ram	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Fatch Chand	...	Ditto Gujrat	... ,,
Madan Gopal	...	Ditto Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Ganesh Das	...	Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Abdulla	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Rup Lal	...	District School, Amritsar	... ,,
Guranditta	...	Ditto Gujrat	... ,,
Narain Das	...	Ditto Delhi	... ,,
Girijadut Sukul	...	Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Dina Nath	...	District School, Amritsar	... ,,
Behari Lal	...	Ditto Delhi	... ,,
Churiya Mal	...	Mission School, Ludhiana	... ,,
Sawan Ram I	...	Ver. High School, ditto	... ,,
Hira Singh	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Jai Ram	...	Mission School, Gujranwala	... ,,
Gobind Ram	...	District School Delhi	... ,,
Shiva Dial	...	Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Rambhuj Trikha	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Girdhari Lal	...	Ditto Delhi	... ,,
Nand Singh	...	Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Tulsi Ram	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Sobha Singh	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Ghani Ahmad	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,

Chanan Chund	...	District School, Lahore	... 1876.
Nand Ram	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Kidar Nath	...	St. Stephen's School, Delhi	... ,,
Ram Chund	...	District School, ditto	... ,,
Hansraj	...	Mission School, Lahore	... ,,
Rajjan Lal Bajpae	...	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow	... ,,
Chuni Lal	...	District School, Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Bukhtawar Singh	...	District School, Delhi	... ,,
Munsa Ram	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Mithan Lal	...	District School, Amritsar	... ,,
Kirpa Ram	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Girdhar Lal	...	District School, Lahore	... ,,
Lachman Das I	...	Ditto Amritsar	... ,,
Pandit Rampertap	...	Ditto Delhi	... ,,
Jugal Kishore	...	Ditto Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Hidayatulla	...	Ditto Gujrat	... ,,
Ram Lal	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Bishambhar Das	...	District School, Amritsar	... ,,
Suraj Mal	...	Ditto Delhi	... ,,
Ram Sarup	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Gurudas Mal	...	Ditto Amritsar	... ,,
Ditta Mal	...	Mission School, Peshawar	... ,,
Hira Lal	...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Sawan Ram II	...	Ditto ditto	... ,,
Nathu Lal	...	Mission School, Ludhiana	... ,,
Muhammad Hafizud-din	...	Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Diwan Gunpat Rai	...	District School, ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Muhammad	...	Mission School, Sialkote	... ,,
Kashmiri Mal	...	Ditto Gujranwala	... ,,
Barkat Ram	...	Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Muhammad Siddiq	...	Private Student, Ludhiana	... ,,
Moula Buksh	...	District School, Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Mir Qudrat Ali	...	Ditto Delhi	... ,,
Kirpa Ram	...	Private Student	... ,,
Salamat Rai	...	District School, Lahore	... ,,
Mulraj	...	Mission School, Jullundhur	... ,,
Diwan Chund	...	District School, Amritsar	... ,,
Ram Das	...	Ditto Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Pandit Anund Narain	...	Private Student, Delhi	... ,,
Rama Nand	...	Patiala College	... ,,
Gobind Ram	...	District School, Lahore	... ,,
Gokul Chund	...	Ditto Gujrat	... ,,
Raushun Das	...	Ditto Dera Ghazi Khan,	,,
Puran Chund	...	Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Gunga Ram	...	Ditto Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Nabi Buksh	...	Ditto Amritsar	... ,,
Ghulam Nabee	...	Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Ramditta Mal	...	District School, Amritsar	... ,,
Zaman Ali Khan	...	Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Hurnam Das	...	Ditto Amritsar	... ,,

Kanshi Ram	... Mission School, Amritsar	... 1876.
Pahlo Mal	... Ditto Ludhiana	... ,,
Bhairon Pershad	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Thakur Das	... Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Qumarud-din	... Mission School, Sialkote	... ,,
Ram Kishen	... Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Ali Muhammad	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Balmukand	... Normal School, Rawalpindi	... ,,
Indraj Singh	... High School, Gurgaon	... ,,
Bhugwan Das	... Mission School, Lahore	... ,,
Hukam Singh	... District School, Amritsar	... ,,
Kanhya Lal	... Mission School, Gujranwala	... ,,
Rup Chund	... Ditto Jullundhur	... ,,
Sita Ram	... District School, Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Nathu Ram	... Ditto Amritsar	... ,,
Salig Ram	... Mission School, Lahore	... ,,
Abdul Aziz	... District School, Amritsar	... ,,
Sahib Singh	... Patiala College	... ,,
Abdulla Khan	... High School, Gurgaon	... ,,
Burkat Rai	... District School, Gujrat	... ,,
Daulat Ram	... Ditto Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Seetal Pershad	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Wilson Herman Rufus	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Piyare Lal	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Mulraj	... Mission School, Lahore	... ,,
Jai Dial	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Muhammad Munir Khan	... High School, Gurgaon	... ,,
Behari Lal	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Hotu Ram	... District School, Dera Ghazi Khan,	,,
Hira Lal	... Private Student	... ,,
Ramzan	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Sayud Majid Husein	... District School, Delhi	... ,,
Sayud Ahmad Kabir	... Ditto Lahore	... ,,
Bhugwut Sarup	... Ditto Delhi	... ,,
Mihan Ram	... District School, Lahore	... ,,
Munna Lal	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Kumbar Ali	... Patiala Maharaja's College	... ,,
Nanak Chand	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Bhup Chand	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Ghasi Ram	... Teacher, Multan	... ,,
Ganpat Rai	... Private Student, Lahore	... ,,
Shere Singh	... District School, Delhi	... ,,
Pandit Indra Narain	... Ditto	... ,,
Ram Chandra	... Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Murtza	... Private Student, Lahore	... ,,
Luchman Das, (2nd)	... District School, Umritsar	... ,,
Tulsi Ram	... Mission School, Jallandhar	... ,,
Jôti Ram	... Private Student	... ,,
Doulat Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Muhammad Salim	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi,	,,

Syad Agha Ali	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi,	1876.
Hira Nand	... Mission School, Lahore ...	,,
Raghu Nath	... District School, Lahore ...	,,
Abdulla	... Mission School, Jallandhur ...	,,
Miran Bakhsh	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,
Hira Lal	... Ditto ...	,,
Munna Lal, (1st)	... Patiala College ...	,,
Fazl Ilahi	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,
Birj Lal	... Ditto ...	,,

PROFICIENCY IN ARTS EXAMINATION.

Narayan Das	... Lahore Government College ...	1876.
Achhru Ram	... Ditto ...	,,
Harkishen Das	... Delhi Government College ...	,,
Madho Ram	... Lahore Government College ...	,,
Madan Singh	... Delhi Government College ...	,,
Dit Mul	... Lahore Government College ...	,,
Labha Mal	... Ditto ...	,,
Kanshi Ram	... Ditto ...	,,
Chart Singh	... Ditto ...	,,
Chuni Lal	... Ditto ...	,,
Khetra Mohan Ghose	... Ditto ...	,,
Ram Kishen	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,
Shahzada Ram	... Lahore Government College ...	,,

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN ARTS EXAMINATION.

Lal Chund	... Lahore Government College ...	1876.
Shah Muhammad	... Ditto ...	,,
Kanhya Lal	... Delhi Government College ...	,,

HONORS IN ARTS.

Isvar Das	... Lahore Government College ...	1877.
Surjan Das	... Ditto ...	,,

ARTS—(ORIENTAL SECTION.)

LOWER ARABIC OR MAULVI EXAMINATION.

Ahmaduddin II	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	1876.
Ramzan	... Ditto ...	,,
Abdul Karim	... Ditto ...	,,
Ghulam Nabi	... Ditto ...	,,
Muhammad Ismail	... Ditto ...	,,

MIDDLE ARABIC OR MAULVI ALIM EXAMINATION.

Mir Ahmad Shah	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	1876.
Sudruddin	... Ditto ...	,,
Zafruddin	... Muhammadan School, Gujranwala	,,
Syad Muhammad	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,
Moman Ali	... Ditto ...	,,

Lower Sanscrit or Pragya Examination.

Bhaskar	... Palampur School	... 1876.
Rang Nath	... Canning College, Lucknow	... ,,
Durgadat	... Hindu School, Ludhiana	... ,,
Shiv Charn	... Palampur School	... ,,
Ram Chand	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Mula Ram	... Hindu School, Ludhiana	... ,,
Kundan Ram	... Ditto	... ,,

Middle Sanscrit or Visharad Examination.

Munna Lal Bajpae	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	1876.
Kaka Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Raghubar Dyal	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Ram Narayan	... Canning College, Lucknow	... ,,
Duni Chand	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Harmukand	... Ditto	... ,,

Higher Sanscrit or Shastri Examination.

Pandit Sukh Dyal	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1876.
Ram Nath	... Randhir College, Kapurthala	... ,,

Lower Persian or Munshi Examination.

Wahab-uddin	... Private Student, Gangôh	... 1876.
Muhammad Amir Baz	... Ditto Gujar Khan	... ,,
Amir Chand	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Balmukand	... Normal School, Rawalpindi	... ,,
Dasaundhi	... Private Student	... ,,
Faiz Ali	... Normal School, Rawulpindi	... ,,
Uttam Singh	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Emam Shah	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Sant Singh	... Normal School, Rawalpindi	... ,,
Mir Tasadduk Husain	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Gopi Chand	... Private Student	... ,,
Ghulam Mohiuddin	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Amar Das	... Private Student	... ,,
Muhammad Husain	... Arabic School, Ditto	... ,,
Tara Chand	... Normal School, Rawulpindi	... ,,
Atma Singh	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Naunchal	... Private Student, Pindigheb	... ,,
Nathu Mal	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Khuda Bakhsh	... Normal School, Rawalpindi	... ,,
Sardar Singh	... Private Student, Jhajjar	... ,,
Fazl Ilahi	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Mirza Mehdi Hosain	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Duni Chand	... Normal School, Rawulpindi	... ,,
Ilahi Bakhsh	... Private Student, Lahore	... ,,

Bhagwan Das	... Normal School Rawalpindi	... 1876.
Saadut-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Mustafa Ali	... Arabic School, Lahore	... ,,
Cheraghuddin	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,

MIDDLE PERSIAN OR MUNSHI ALIM EXAMINATION.

Muhammad Ghulam Hyder,	Private Student, Lahore	... 1876.
Shaikh Ahmad	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Muhammad Fazluddin	... Ditto	... ,,
Pheru Mal	... Ditto	... ,,
Hafiz Ghulam Rasul	... Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Muhammad	... Ditto	... ,,
Didar Ali Shah	... Ditto	... ,,
Amir Ali Shah	... Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Qadir	... Ditto	... ,,
Abdul Hakim	... Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Akbar	... Ditto	... ,,
Lal Chand	... Ditto	... ,,
Nur Muhammad	... Ditto	... ,,

HIGHER PERSIAN OR MUNSHI FAZIL EXAMINATION.

Girdhari Lal	... Private Student, Pyall		... 1876.
Muhammmad-uddin	... Ditto	Kasur	... ,,
Budhhan Lal	... Ditto	Pundri	... ,,

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Lower Division.

Ganga Ram	... Government School, Amritsar		... 1876.
Chuni Lal	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Buta Khan	... Ditto	Amritsar	... ,,

MEDICINE.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Sada Nand	... Medical School, Lahore	... 1877.
Jai Sing	... Ditto	... ,,
Mahendro Nath Ohdedar	... Ditto	... ,,
Khazan Chund	... Ditto	... ,,
Ralia Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Jagan Nath	... Ditto	... ,,
Dowlut Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Permanand	... Ditto	... ,,
Jai Kishen	... Ditto	... ,,
Jowala Prasad	... Ditto	... ,,

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Beli Ram	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1877.
Rajendra Nath Ohdedar	...	Ditto	... „
Sundar Mal	...	Ditto	... „
Jalalud-din	...	Ditto	... „

LAW.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Jhinda Ram	... Law School, Lahore		... 1877.
Tansukh Rai	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Gopal Das	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Lal Chand	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Permanand	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Kanshi Ram, 1st	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Sardari Lal, F. A.	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Sohun Lal	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Shanker Das	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Behari Lal	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Bishen Das	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Naranjun Das, H. P. A.	.. Ditto	ditto	... „
Shib Das, II.	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Fazl Beg	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Pandit Sheo Narain	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Abdul Karim	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Jowala Prasad	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Shahzada Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Tulsi Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „

ARTS—(GENERAL SECTION.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Sri Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore		... 1875.
Nihal Chand	... District School, Lahore		... „
Umrao Singh	... Ditto	Delhi	... „
Ram Chand	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Muhammad Hosein Siddiqui,	Ditto	Delhi	... „
Sohan Lal	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Kalyan Rai	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Khyali Ram	... Ditto	Delhi	... „
Ladha Ram	... Ditto	Gujrat	... „
Kunj Lal	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur	... „
Pandit Sheo Narain	... Mission School,	Jalandhar	... „
Arjan Singh	... District School,	Gujrat	... „
Lal Chand	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Devi Das	... Ditto	Lahore	... „
Behari Lal	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Tansukh Rai	... Ditto	ditto	... „

Ram Nath	... Church Mission School, Amritsar,	1875.
Umar Baksh	... District School, Hoshiarpur ...	,,
Ralia Ram	... Ditto Amritsar ...	,,
Sundar Singh	... Church Mission School, Amritsar,	,,
Parma Nand	... District School, Lahore ...	,,
Devi Parasd	... Ditto Delhi ...	,,
Jinda Ram	... Ditto Amritsar ...	,,
Buta Khan	... Church Mission School, Amritsar	,,
Prabhu Dial	... Mission School, Lahore ...	,,
Kesho Ram	... District School, Delhi ...	,,
Banwari Lal	... Ditto ditto ...	,,
Alla Bakhsh	... Private Student, Lahore ...	,,
Ghulam Muhammad	... District School, Amritsar ...	,,
Chuni Lal	... Ditto Hoshiarpur ...	,,
Syam Das	... Ditto ditto ...	,,
Harbhagwan	... Mission School, Lahore ...	,,
Ganga Ram	... District School, Amritsar ...	,,
Mohan Lal	... Ditto Lahore, ...	,,
Jaigopal	... Mission School, ditto ...	,,
Pahlad Singh	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi ...	,,
Juggan Nath	... Church Mission School, Lucknow,	,,
Shadi Ram	... Mission High School, Ludhiana...	,,
Shib Dial	... District School, Amritsar ...	,,
Jan Muhammad	... Ditto ditto ...	,,
Asa Ram	... Ditto ditto ...	,,
Kabir Ali	... Ditto Delhi ...	,,
Mukhan Sing	... Ditto Amritsar ...	,,
Pertap Singh	... Vernacular High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Udho Ram	... Ditto ditto ditto,	,,
Esa	... Ditto ditto ditto,	,,
Maharaj Narain	... Mission ditto ditto,	,,
Harnarain Das	... Mission School, Jalandhar ...	,,
Ram Chand	... District School, Hoshiarpur ...	,,
Bishen Das	... Ditto ditto ...	,,
Surat Ram	... Ditto Delhi ...	,,
Nihal Chund	... Ditto Amritsar ...	,,
Lalji Mal	... Ditto Delhi ...	,,
Munshi Ram	... Vernacular High School, Ludhiana	,,
Hira Lal	... District School, D. G. Khan ...	,,
Ram Chandra	... Ditto Lahore ...	,,
Ram Ratan	... Mission School, ditto ...	,,
Sundar Mal	... Ditto ditto ...	,,
Jugal Kishore	... District School, Delhi ...	,,
Shib Das	... Mission School, Lahore ...	,,
Khushi Ram	... Vernacular High School, Ludiana	,,
Muthra Das	... District School, Delhi ...	,,
Sada Nand	... Vernacular High School, Ludhiana	,,
Ghulam Mustafa	... Private Student, Lahore ...	,,
Sirdar Gurbachan Singh	... District School, Lahore ...	,,
Ganga Ram	... Ditto ditto ...	,,
C. Goluck Nath	... Mission School, Jalandhar ...	,,

Tara Chand	... Mission School,	Gujranwala	... 1875.
Bhawani Shanker	... St. Stephen's College,	Delhi	... „
Zia-ulla	... District School,	Gujrat	... „
Muhammad Ali	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Kamrud-din	... Mission School,	Lahore	... „
Hira Singh	... Hindu School,	Ludhiana	... „
Hazara Singh	... Vernacular High School,	Ludhiana,	„
Abdulla	... Ditto	ditto ditto	„

PROFICIENCY IN ARTS.

Ram Nath	... Government College,	Delhi	... 1875.
Kashi Ram	... Ditto	Lahore	... „
Lakhpat Rai	... Ditto	ditto	... „

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN ARTS.

Iswar Das	... Government College,	Lahore	... 1875.
Pandit Bishambhar Nath	... Ditto	Delhi	... „
Saudagar Mal	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Niranjan Das	... Ditto	Lahore	... „

LAW EXAMINATION.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Shah Muhammad	... Law School,	Lahore	... 1875.
Hukm Chand	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Hari Chand	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Burkat Ali	... Ditto	ditto	... „

ARTS—(ORIENTAL SECTION.)

LOWER ARABIC OR MAULVI EXAMINATION.

Hamidulla	... Oriental College,	Lahore	... 1875.
Muhammad Akbar	... Canning College,	Lucknow	... „
Syad Muhammad Askari	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Zafruddin	... Arabic School,	Gujranwala	... „
Abdul Majid	... Oriental College,	Lahore	... „
Dilawar Shah	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Mir Ahmad Shah	... Ditto	ditto	... „

MIDDLE ARABIC OR MAULVI ALIM EXAMINATION.

Syad Abid Husian	... Canning College,	Lucknow	... 1875.
Muhammad Azhur	... Ditto	ditto	... „

Higher Arabic or Maulvi Fazil Examination.

Ghulam Murtza	... Teacher, Oriental College, Lahore	1875.
Nuruddin	... Private Student ...	„

Lower Sanscrit or Pragya Examination.

Sri Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	1875.
Munna Lal	... Church Mission School, Lucknow	„
Rughbar Prasad	... Ditto ditto	„
Kaka Ram	... Anglo-Sanscrit School, Lahore ...	„
Hemraj	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Harmukand	... Ditto ditto ...	„
Ghasita Ram	... Sanscrit School, Amritsar ...	„
Kidar Nath	... Canning College, Lucknow ...	„

Higher Sanscrit or Shastri Examination.

Behari Lal	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	1875.
Pandit Maya Ram	... Teacher Anglo-Sanscrit School Lahore ...	„

Lower Persian or Munshi Examination.

Muzaffar Ahmad	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	1875.
Shaikh Ahmad	... Private Student ...	„
Gokal Chand	... Normal School, Rawalpindi ...	„
Prabhu Dyal	... Ditto ditto ...	„
Nuruddin	... Ditto ditto ...	„
Muhammad Fazl-uddin	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Lal Husain	... Normal School, Rawalpindi ...	„
Kanshi Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Narain Singh	... Normal School, Rawalpindi ...	„
Deviditta	... Ditto ditto ...	„
Syad Amir Ali Shah	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Muhammad Yar	... Private Student ...	„
Murid Husain Khan	... Normal School, Rawalpindi ...	„
Mufti Ghulam Akbar	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Ganda Mal	... Normal School, Rawalpindi ...	„
Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad,	Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Momau Ali	... Ditto ditto ...	„
Syad Didar Ali Shah	... Ditto ditto ...	„
Karm Chand	... Normal School, Rawalpindi ...	„
Ghciasuddin	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Ghulam Qadir	... Private Student ...	„
Udham Singh	... Ditto ditto ...	„
Muhammad Badruddin	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Ganesh Das	... Normal School, Rawalpindi ...	„
Muhammad-uddin	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	„
Amir Chand	... Ditto ditto ...	„
Khuda Bakhsh	... Normal School, Rawalpindi ...	„

Abdulla	... Oriental College, Lahore		... 1875.
Shaikh Muhammad Muzaffaruddin	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Lal Chand	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Abdul Hakim	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Inderjeet	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Muhammad Shah	... Private Student		... „

Middle Persian or Munshi Alim Examination.

Budhan Lal	... Private Student		... 1875.
Mufti Ghulam Safdar	... Ditto		... „
Abdul Aziz	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Azizuddin	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Shaikh Ghulam Nabi	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Muhammad Beg	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Hafiz Muhammad Husain Khan	... District School, Umritsar		... „

Higher Persian or Munshi Fazil Examination.

Ghulam Murtaza	... Oriental College, Lahore		... 1875.
Abdul Aziz	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Syad Shah Cheragh	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Sirdar Gurbachan Singh	... Private Student,	ditto	... „
Muhammad-ud-din	... Oriental College,	ditto	... „
Attar Singh (alias Muhammad Husain)	... Private Student		... „

MEDICINE.

First Examination.

Beli Ram	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1875.
Sundar Mul	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Har Prasad	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Rajendra Nath Ohdedar	... Ditto	ditto	... „

Final Examination.

Ram Kishen	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1875.
Kashi Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Allah Ditta	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Bhagat Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Gobind Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „

ENGINEERING.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Lower Division.

Kuljas Rai	... District School,	Umritsur	... 1875.
Najaf Ali	... Ditto	Gujrat	... „
Arjan Singh	... Ditto	ditto	... „

ARTS—(General Section.)

Entrance Examination.

Achhru Ram	... Zilla School,	Amritsar	... 1874.
Madan Singh	... St. Stephen's College,	Delhi	... „
Labha Mal	... Zilla School,	Amritsar	... „
Mathra Das, I	... Ditto	Gujrat	... „
Tirath Ram	... Ditto	Lahore	... „
Pyaré Lal	... St. Stephen's College,	Delhi	... „
Miran Bakhsh	... Mission School,	Amritsar	... „
Gopal Dass	... Zilla School,	Amritsar	... „
Narain Dass	... Ditto	Lahore	... „
Kuljas Rai	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Kanshi Ram	... Ditto	Lahore	... „
Mulraj	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Daya Ram	... Ditto	Lahore	... „
Bodh Raj	... Ditto	Gujrat	... „
Khyali Ram	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur	... „
Jiwan Kishen	... Mission School,	Gujranwalla	... „
Ata-ulla	... Zilla School,	Gujrat	... „
Rallia Ram	... Private Student,	Jaspal Banger	„
Duni Chund	... Teacher,	Jugraon	... „
Mathra Dass, II	... Zilla School,	Gujrat	... „
Bishen Dass	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur	... „
Luchman Singh	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Chart Singh	... Scottish Mission School,	Sialkot,	„
Hukm Chand	... Zilla School,	Amritsar	... „
Faiz Bakhsh	... Mission School,	Amritsar	... „
Kishen Sahai	... Zilla School,	Delhi	... „
Sohan Lal	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur	... „
Anant Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Ganga Ram	... Ditto	Amritsar	... „
Madho Ram	... Ditto	Lahore	... „
Harbhagwan	... Zilla School,	Gujrat	... „
Ghulam Ali	... Scottish Mission School,	Sialkot,	„
Attar Singh	... Mission School,	Amritsar	... „
Fatteh Singh	... Zilla School,	Delhi	... „
Dit Mal	... Scottish Mission School,	Sialkot,	„
Natha Singh	... Teacher,	Ludhiana	... „
Narain Singh	... Zilla School,	Amritsar	... „
Shazada Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Gunpat Rai	... Mission School,	Amritsar	... „

Ganga Ram	... Zilla School, Hoshiarpur	... 1874.
Tarini Charn Ghose	... Ditto Delhi	... „
Milkhi Ram	... Ditto Amritsar	... „
Din Dial	... Ditto Lahore	... „
Ganesh Dass	... Ditto- ditto	... „
Gokal Chund	... Ditto Hoshiarpur	... „
Salig Ram	... Ditto Delhi	... „
Hira Lal Chatopadhya	... Private Student, Lahore	... „
Rallia Ram	... Zilla School, Lahore	... „
Sant Singh	... Mission School, Amritsar	... „
Nand Lal	... Ditto Lahore	... „
Umar Buksh	... Zilla School, Hoshiarpur	... „
Sant Ram	... Ditto ditto	... „
Miran Buksh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Abdul Sammad *alias* Aladitta	... High School, Ludhiana	... „
Jagat Singh	... Ditto ditto	... „
Ram Lal	... Teacher, Tanda	... „
Nihal Dass	... High School, Ludiana	... „
Kadir Buksh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Dilawar Shah	... Ditto ditto	... „

PROFICIENCY IN ARTS.

Lal Chand	... Govt. College, Lahore	... 1874.
Ishar Dass	... Ditto ditto	... „
Kanhya Lal	... Ditto Dehli	... „
Dhan Singh	... Ditto ditto	... „
Madan Gopal	... Ditto ditto	... „
Shah Muhammad	... Ditto Lahore	... „
Sundar Dass	... Ditto ditto	... „
Ahmad Begh	... Ditto Dehli	... „

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN ARTS.

Mulraj	... Govt. College, Lahore	... 1874.
Badri Pershad	... Ditto Dehli	... „
Guneshi Lal	... Ditto ditto	... „

ARTS—(ORIENTAL SECTION.)

LOWER ARABIC OR MAULVI EXAMINATION.

Mahtabdin	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1874.
Abdulla	... Private student of Kandla	... „
Moman Ali	... Arabic School, Lahore	... „
Hifz-ul-Islam	... Oriental College ditto	... „
Miran Bux	... Ditto ditto	... „
Fazl Ilahi	... Ditto ditto	... „

Middle Arabic or Maulvi Alim Examination.

Muhammad Seraj-ud-din	Oriental College,	Lahore	1874.
Hisam-ud-din	Ditto	ditto	"
Mirza Fazl Begh	Ditto	ditto	"
Ahmaddin	Ditto	ditio	"
Habibulla Badakhshani	Ditto	ditto	"

Higher Arabic or Maulvi Fazil Examination.

Muhammaddin	Oriental College,	Lahore	1874.
Fakhr-ud-din	Ditto	ditto	"
Muhammad Ghazunfar	Ditto	ditto	"
Ghulam Mustafa	Ditto	ditto	"
Abdul Jubbar	Ditto	ditto	"

Lower Sanskrit or Pragya Examination.

Gouri Dutt	Canning College,	Lucknow	1874.
Ram Narain	Ditto	ditto	"
Sahib Rama	Private Student,	Amritsar	"
Bishen Dass	Oriental College,	Lahore	"
Harbhuj	Ditto	ditto	"

Middle Sanskrit or Visharad Examination.

Bihari Lal	Oriental College,	Lahore	1874.
Singo Pal	Ditto	ditto	"
Mathra Dass	Ditto	ditto	"
Gungabishen	Ditto	ditto	"
Bhan Dutt	Private Student,	Lahore	"
Luchman Dutt	Ditto	Amritsar	"

Higher Sanskrit or Sastri Examination.

Gungadhar	Canning College,	Lucknow	1874.
Pandit Tulsi Ram	Oriental College,	Lahore	"
Durga Dutt	Ditto	ditto	"
Atma Ram	Private Student,	Amritsar	"

Lower Persian or Munshi Examination.

Ghulam Husain No. I, (son of Jehan Khan	Normal School,	Rawalpindi	1874.
Ghulam Muhammad	Ditto	ditto	"
Budhan Lal	Teacher, Patiala	School	"

Ghulam Safdar	... Oriental College, Lahore		... 1874.
Azizdin	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Abdulla	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Ghulam Husain No. II, (son of Imam Bux)	... Normal School, Rawulpindi		... „
Rup Lal	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Duni Chand	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Sirdar Afzul Khan	... Government College, Lahore		... „
Shah Muhammad	... Teacher, Tanda School		... „
Juggun Nath	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Hissam-ud-din	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Hafiz Ghulam Rasúl	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Muhammad Husain	... Government School, Amritsar		... „
Ilahi Bux	... Normal School, Lahore		... „
Ghulam Nabi	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Nabi Bux	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Rahim Begh *alias* Umardin,	Ditto	ditto	... „
Ahmad-din	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Muhammad Begh	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Maddú Khan	... Normal School, Rawul Pindi		... „
Ahmad Bukhsh	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Dewan Bux	... Ditto	ditto	... „

Middle Persian or Munshi Alim Examination.

Niaz Ahmad	... Oriental College, Lahore		... 1874.
Ghulam Husein	... Private Student, Sialkote		... „
Abdulla	... Private Student, Kandla		... „
Abdul Aziz	... Normal School, Lahore		... „
Muhammad Ali	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Miran Buksh	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Karamdin	... Ditto	ditto	... „

Munshi Fazil or Higher Persian Examination.

Fakhr-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore		... 1874.
Natha Singh	... Teacher, Middle School, Ludhiauah		„
Dúni Chund	... Ditto	ditto Jugraon	„
Abdul Rahim	... Private Student of Gurgaon		... „
Abdul Jubbar	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Muhammad-din	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Dhunpat	... Ditto	ditto	... „

MEDICINE.

First or Junior Examination.

Fateh Chund	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1874.
Jogendro Chunder	... Ditto	ditto	... „

Lalita Mohan	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1874.
Hur Pershad	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Jala-lud-din	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Rajendro Nath	... Ditto	ditto	... „

FINAL OR SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Subhan Ali	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1874.
Jowahir Singh	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Luchman Dass	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Kali Nath Roy	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Duni Chund	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Jodh Singh	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Burey Khan	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Mehr Chund	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Munna Lal	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Malik Jowala Sahai	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Ramzan Buksh	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Devi Ditta	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Jhanghi Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „

LAW.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Mya Dass	... Law School, Lahore		... 1874.
Dost Muhammad	... Ditto	ditto	... „

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Rai Barola, *with credit*	... Law School, Lahore		... 1874.
Kanhya Lal	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Gobind Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Ali Muhammad	... Ditto	ditto	... „

ARTS—(GENERAL SECTION.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Ramdhan	... Private Student		... 1873.
Joti Ram	... Amritsar Zilla School		... „
Rukan-ud-din	... Dehli	Ditto	... „
Ghulam Muhammad	... Gujrat	Ditto	... „
Inayat Ulla	...	Ditto	... „
Mahomed Nazir Ali	... Dehli	Ditto	... „
Lakhpat Rai	... Gujrat	Ditto	... „
Hira Lal	... Lahore Zilla School		... „

Rikhi Kesh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1873.
Gopal Das	... Lahore Zilla School	... ,,
Mahraj Kishen	... Amritsar Zilla School	... ,,
Mohkam Ram	... Lahore Ditto	... ,,
Jogindro Nath	... Lahore Mission School	... ,,
Atar Singh	... Teacher	... ,,
Thakur Das	... Lahore Zilla School	... ,,
Sher Muhammad	... Oriental College	... ,,
Ahmad-ud-din	... Ditto	... ,,
Murli Dhar	... Dehli Zilla School	... ,,
Mathra	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Rama Nath	... St. Stephens' School, Dehli	... ,,
Bhim Sen	... Oriental College	... ,,
Karm Din	... Ditto	... ,,
Fazal Beg	... Ditto	... ,,

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Surjan Das	... Lahore Government College	... 1873.
Kedar Nath	... Dehli Ditto	... ,,
Hira Lal	... Lahore Ditto	... ,,
Nanuck Ram	... Dehli Ditto	... ,,
Lachmin Narain	... Dehli Ditto	... ,,
Ram Luchman	... Dehli Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Murtaza	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Kanti Chandra	... Lahore Government College	... ,,
Dhani Ram	... Dehli Ditto	... ,,
Atar Singh	... Lahore Ditto	... ,,
Gurmukh Singh	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Muhammad-ud-din	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Jamiyat Rai	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Dowlat Ram	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Triloco Nath	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Hari Chand	... Dehli Government College	... ,,
Ghulam Mustafa	... Oriental College	... ,,
Sarat Chandra	... Lahore Government College	... ,,
Nanuck Chand	... Delhi Ditto	... ,,
D. Chatterji	... Lahore Ditto	... ,,
Bhuban Mohan	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Balmukand	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Tulsi Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Bihari Lal	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Muhammad-din	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Fakhar-ud-din	... Ditto ditto	... ,,

ARTS—(ORIENTAL SECTION.)

LOWER ARABIC OR MAULVI EXAMINATION.

Seraj-ud-din	... Oriental College	... 1873.
Ghulam Muhammad	... Ditto	... ,,

Habib Ulla (Badakhshani)	Oriental College, Lahore		1873.
Hisam-ud-din (Gujranwala),	Ditto	ditto	,,
Abdulla (of Ludhiana)	Ditto	ditto	,,
Ghulam Ahmad (of Peshawar)	Ditto	ditto	,,
Ahmad Bakhsh (of Gurdaspur),	Ditto	ditto	,,
Abdul Rahman	Ditto	ditto	,,
Imam Shah (of Sialkôt)	Ditto	ditto	,,
Ahmad Hassan	Government College, Lahore		,,

Middle Arabic or Maulvi Alim Examination.

Muhammad Ghazanfer	Oriental College, Lahore		1873.
Sher Muhammad	Ditto	ditto	,,
Salim Ulla	Ditto	ditto	,,
Ghulam Ali	Ditto	ditto	,,
Ali Naqi	Ditto	ditto	,,
Nur-ud-din I.	Ditto	ditto	,,
Nur-ud-din II.	Ditto	ditto	,,
Barkat Ali	Ditto	ditto	,,

Higher Arabic or Maulvi Fazil Examination.

Abdul Hakim	Oriental College, Lahore		1873.
Jalal-ud-din	Ditto	ditto	,,

Sanskrit Lower or Pragya Examination.

Ganeshwar	Lucknow		1873.
Hardit	Umbala (Pipli)		,,
Hari Nand (Agra)	Oriental College, Lahore		,,
Mathra	Ditto	ditto	,,
Mahtab Rai	Gujranwala		,,
Duni Chand	Oriental College, Lahore		,,
Jowala Das	Rawul Pindi		,,
Kashi Ram	Ditto		,,
Ganga Bishen	Oriental College, Lahore		,,
Harbhaj	Ditto	ditto	,,

Middle Sanskrit or Visharad Examination.

Gopi Nath	Amritsur		1873.
Ram Rakha	Oriental College, Lahore		,,
Ganga Bishen	Ditto	ditto	,,
Devi Dut	Ditto	ditto	,,

Higher Sanskrit or Sastri Examination.

Rikhi Kesh Bhattacharjee	Oriental College, Lahore	1873.

Lower Persian or Munshi Examination.

Abdul Haq	Government College, Lahore	1873.
Muhammad-ud-din	Ditto ditto	„
Sher Muhammad	Oriental College, ditto	„
Pheru Mul	Normal School, ditto	„
Sayad Imam Shah	Sialkot	„
Ghulam Husain	Normal School, Lahore	„
Ghulam Ali	Oriental College, ditto	„
Fazaldin	Ditto ditto	„
Fatteh Husain	Ditto ditto	„
Miran Bakhsh	Ditto ditto	„
Abdul Aziz	Ditto ditto	„
Yar Muhammad	Rawul Pindi	„
Taj Muhammad	Ditto	„
Naranjan Das	Oriental College, Lahore	„
Mir Zaman	Rawul Pindi	„
Nathu Ram	Ditto	„
Abdul Aziz II.	Oriental College, Lahore	„
Ahmad Bakhsh	Ditto ditto	„
Sultan	Rawul Pindi	„
Nur-ud-din	Oriental College, Lahore	„
Seraj-ul-Hassan	Government School, Lahore	„
Sheikh Abdul	Oriental College ditto	„
Inayat Shah	Ditto ditto	„
Mohkumdin	Oriental College	„
Nizamdin	Government School	„
Muhammad Akbar (Kandusi)	Oriental College, Lahore	„
Ghulam Ahmad	Ditto ditto	„

Middle Persian or Munshi Alim Examination.

Ghulam Ghous	Gujranwala	1873.
Sayad Ahmad Hassan	Government College, Lahore	„
Ghulam Murtza	Oriental College, Lahore	„
Muhammad-din	Ditto ditto	„
Faiz Ali	Ditto ditto	„
Shah Cheragh	Ditto ditto	„
Barkat Ali	Ditto ditto	„
Ali Naqi	Ditto ditto	„
Ahmad Hassan	Ditto ditto	„
Dilmir Khan	Ditto ditto	„
Ghulam Askari	Ditto ditto	„
Zamir Husain	Ditto ditto	„

Salim Ulla	... Oriental College, Lahore		... 1873.
Walayat Shah	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Seraj-ud-din	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Qadir Bakhsh	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Shanker Das	... Government College, Lahore		... ,,

MEDICINE.

First or Junior Examination.

Ram Kishen	... Medical School, Lahore	... 1873.
Narain Singh	... Ditto	... ,,
Kashi Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Alla Ditta	... Ditto	... ,,
Bhagat Ram	... Ditto	... ,,

Final or Senior Examination.

Ghulam Nabi	... Medical School, Lahore	... 1873.
Thakur Das	... Ditto	... ,,
Nihal Singh	... Ditto	... ,,
Ganga Singh	... Ditto	... ,,
Amir Shah	... Ditto	... ,,
Dhari Mul	... Ditto	... ,,
Brij Lal	... Ditto	... ,,
Fazal-ud-din	... Ditto	... ,,
Sobha Ram	... Ditto	... ,,

ARTS—(General Section.)

Entrance Examination.

Molak Ram	... Dehli Zilla School	... 1872.
Faqir Chand	... Ditto	... ,,
Mohan Lal	... Ditto	... ,,
Sheo Lal	... Ditto	... ,,
Beshashar Nath	... Ditto	... ,,
Imam-ud-din	... Rawul Pindi Normal School	... ,,
Qazi Ghulam Husain	... Ditto	... ,,
Shah Muhammad	... Jalandhar Mission School	... ,,
Qazi Abdul Aziz	... Dehli Mission School	... ,,
Saudagar Lal	... Dehli Zilla School	... ,,
Muhammad Husain	... Ditto	... ,,
Muhammad Imam	... Ditto	... ,,
Pandit Alope Pershad	... Ditto	... ,,
Dhan Singh	... Ditto	... ,,
Bakhtawar Singh	... Private Student	... ,,

Ahmad Husain	... Sialkôt Mission School	... 1872.
Ahmad Beg	... Dehli Zilla School	... ,,
Girdhari Lal	... Ditto	... ,,
Dilmir Khan	... Oriental School, Lahore	... ,,
Kashi Ram	... Private Student	... ,,
Karm Chand	... Rawul Pindi Normal School	... ,,
Pandit Beshashar Nath	... Dehli Zilla School	... ,,
Was Deo	... Umritsar Zilla School	... ,,
Sayad Nassar Ali	... Dehli Zilla School	... ,,
Nur-ud-din II	... Oriental School, Lahore	... ,,
Kundan Lal	... Dehli Zilla School	... ,,
Megh Raj	... Rawul Pindi Normal School	... ,,
Ranbaz Khan	... Ditto	... ,,
Singopal	... Oriental School, Lahore	... ,,
Bhugwan Singh	... Dehli Zilla School	... ,,
Kanhya Lal	... Dehli Mission School	... ,,
Harpat	... Lahore Mission School	... ,,
Debindro Nath	... Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Ali	... Oriental School, Lahore	... ,,
Hari Chand	... Sialkot Mission School	... ,,
Gujar Mal	... Oriental School, Lahore	... ,,
Thakur Dass	... Rawul Pindi Normal School	... ,,
Chokha Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Hernam Dass	... Private Student	... ,,
Kanwar Bahadur	... Mission School, Dehli	... ,,

First Examination in Arts.

Mulraj	... Lahore Govt. College	... 1872.
Badri Prasad	... Dehli Govt. College	... ,,
Narsing Das	... Ditto	... ,,
Ladha Ram	... Lahore Govt. College	... ,,
Shanker Das	... Ditto	... ,,
Shakespeare Abel	... Dehli Govt. College	... ,,
W. Wallis	... Teacher	... ,,
Sundar Mal	... Lahore Govt. College	... ,,

ARTS—(Oriental Section.)

Lower Arabic or Maulvi Examination.

Ahmed-ul-din	... Jhelam	... 1872.
Abdul Rahman	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Abdul Haq	... Rawul Pindi Normal School	... ,,
Ghulam Ahmad	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Muhammad Amir	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Muhammad Hyder	... Gujranwala	... ,,
Fazal Beg	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,

Ahmad Bakhsh	... Rawul Pindi	... 1872.
Nur-ud-din II.	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Fatteh Husain	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Khuda Bakhsh	... Jhelam	... ,,
Abdul Hakim	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Ghulam Ali	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Imam-ud-din	... Jhelam	... ,,
Nur Alum	... Rawul Pindi	... ,,
Alla-ud-din	... Gujrat	... ,,
Imam Ulla	... Ditto	... ,,
Shahab-ud-din	... Jalandhar	... ,,
Imam-ud-din	... Rawul Pindi	... ,,
Ghulam Ali	... Ditto	... ,,
Ahmad-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,

Middle Arabic or Maulvi Alim Examination.

Ghulam Murtza	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1872.
Fakr-ud-din	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Muhammad-ud-din	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Mustafa	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Abdul Hakim	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Jalal-ud-din	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Niaz Ahmad	... Ditto ditto	... ,,

Lower Sanskrit or Pragya Examination.

Gokal Chand	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1872.
Singo Pal (Kangra)	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Bihari Lal	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Bhim Sen	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Ram Rukha	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Ram Kishen	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Arur Chand	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Wadhawa Ram	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Shib Ram	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Raghu Nath	... Ditto ditto	... ,,
Ganga Bishan	... Gujranwala	... ,,
Ganga Ram	... Rawul Pindi	... ,,
Mani Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Salig Ram	... Amritsar	... ,,
Bura	... Oriental College	... ,,
Sant Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Thakur Das	... Rawul Pindi	... ,,
Kishen Chand	... Jhelam	... ,,

Middle Sanskrit or Visharad Examination.

Nand Lal	... Oriental College, Lahore		... 1872.
Tulsi Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Durga Dut	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Sukh Dyal	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Rikhi Kesh Bhattacharjee	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Jogi Shiv Nath	... Ditio	ditto	... „
Anant Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Maya Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Chait Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Achint Ram	... Amritsar		... „
Gobind Shastri	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „

Lower Persian or Munshi Examination.

Ahmad Hassan	... Sialkot		... 1872.
Walayat Shah	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Ghulam Askari	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Hari Chand	... Sialkot		... „
Dilmir Khan	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Ali Naqi	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Zamir Husain	... Ditto	ditto	... „
Ghulam Husain	... Rawul Pindi		... „
Qadir Bakhsh	... Jalandhar		... „
Megh Raj	... Rawul Pindi		... „
Shah Jahan	... Ditto		... „
Faiz Ali	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Shah Cheragh	... Jalandhar		... „
Imam-ud-din	.. Rawul Pindi		... „
Seraj-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Karam Chand	... Rawul Pindi		... „
Abdul Aziz, I.	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Ranbaz Khan	... Rawul Pindi		... „
Muhammad-ud-din	... Lahore		... „
Karm Husain	... Rawul Pindi		... „

Middle Persian or Munshi Alim Examination.

Khuda Bakhsh	... Gujrat		... 1872.
Muhammad Ghazanfer	... Oriental College, Lahore		... „
Salim Ulla	... Ditto	ditto	... „

MEDICINE.

First or Junior Examination.

Subhan Ali	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1872.
Luchman Das	... Ditto	ditto	... „

Duni Chand	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1872.
Kali Nath Roy	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Mehr Chund	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Jawahur Singh	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Jowala Sahai	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Jhangi Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Munna Lal	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Devi Ditta	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Jodh Singh	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,

FINAL OR SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Ram Chand	... Medical School, Lahore		... 1872.
Mehr Chand	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Mathra Das	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,

ARTS—(GENERAL SECTION.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Amolak Ram	... Lahore Govt. College		... 1871.
Fakhr-ud-din	... University School, Lahore		... ,,
Surjan Das	... Lahore Zilla School		... ,,
Ahmad Bukhsh	... Lahore Govt. College		... ,,
Jelal-ud-din	... University School, Lahore		... ,,
Abdul Hakim	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Muhammad-ud-din	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Muhammad Ghazanfer	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Muhammad Husain	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Muhammad-ud-din	... Curator's office		... ,,
Ghulam Murtaza	... University School, Lahore		... ,,
Kirparam	... Lahore Zilla School		... ,,
Balmukund	... Lahore Zilla School		... ,,
Barkat Ali	... University School, Lahore		... ,,
Doulat Ram	... Amritsar Mission School		... ,,
Trilochan Das	... Lahore Zilla School		... ,,
Selim Ullah	... University School Lahore		... ,,
Ghulam Mustafa	... Ditto		... ,,
Milkha Ram	... Lahore Zilla School		... ,,
Pandit Shiv Nath	... University School Lahore		... ,,
Ganga Sahai, Teacher	... Ferozpur Town School		... ,,
Prab Dyal	... Lahore Zilla School		... ,,
Triloco Nath	... Ditto		... ,,
Atar Singh	... Amritsar Mission School		... ,,
Pandit Gokal Chand	... University School, Lahore		... ,,
Shiva Ram Govinda	... Sanskrit College, Benares		... ,,
Prithi Nath	... Amritsar Zilla School		... ,,
Kashi Ram	... Amritsar Mission School		.. ,,
Sukh Dyal	... University School, Lahore		... ,,

Tulsi Ram	... Jalandhar Mission School		... 1871.
Niaz Ahmad	... University School, Lahore		... ,,
Durga Dut	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Gopal Dass	... Lahore Zilla School		... ,,
Nand Lal	... University School, Lahore		... ,,
Nur-ud-din	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Ralia Ram	... Lahore Zillah School		... ,,
Ram Singh	... Amritsar Mission School		... ,,
Bihari Lal	... University School, Lahore		... ,,
Ram Kishan	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Tulsi Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,
Chait Ram	... Ditto	ditto	... ,,

First Examination in Arts.

Ganga Ram	... Lahore Government College		... 1871.
Kishen Singh	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Maharaj Narain	... Dehli	Ditto	... ,,
Balmukand	... Lahore	Ditto	... ,,
Nand Kishore	... Dehli	Ditto	... ,,
Sham Nath Pandit	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Shugan Chand	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Murli Dhar	... Lahore	Ditto	... ,,
Ganeshi Lal	... Dehli	Ditto	... ,,
Jogindro Nath	... Lahore	Ditto	... ,,
Bhola Nath	... Dehli	Ditto	... ,,
Najaf Ali	... Lahore	Ditto	... ,,
Panna Lal	... Dehli	Ditto	... ,,
Daya Ram	... Lahore	Ditto	... ,,
Rai Baroda	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Madho Narain	... Dehli	Ditto	... ,,
Shahab-ud-din	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Daya Ram of Dehra Ghazi Khan	... Lahore	Ditto	... ,,
Joti Prasad	... Dehli	Ditto	... ,,
Govind Ram	... Lahore	Ditto	... ,,
Sardari Lal	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Ganeshi Lal	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Gopal Chander	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Bhawani Das	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Rashid-ud-din	... Agra Medical College		... ,,

ARTS—(Oriental Section.)

Lower Arabic or Maulvi Examination.

Ali Naqi	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1871.

Lower Sanskrit or Pragya Examination.

Ram Rukha	...	University School, Lahore	...	1871.
Maya Ram	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Ram Sarn	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Devi Dat	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Gobind Shastri	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Anant Ram	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Arur Chand	...	Ditto ditto	...	„

Lower Persian or Munshi Examination.

Muhammad Ghazanfer	...	Lahore	...	1871.
Ghulam Murtza	...	Oriental College, Lahore	...	„
Salim Ulla	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Barkat Ali	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Nur-ud-din	...	Ditto ditto	...	„

Middle Persian or Munshi Alim Examination.

Abdul Hakim	...	Oriental College, Lahore	...	1871.
Muhammad-ud-din	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Fakhar-ud-din	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Jalal-ud-din	...	Ditto ditto	...	„

MEDICINE.

First or Junior Examination.

Brij Lal	...	Medical School, Lahore	...	1871,
Ghulam Nabi	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Ganga Ram	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Thakur Dass	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Amir Shah	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Nihal Singh	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Dhari Mul	...	Ditto ditto	...	„

Final or Senior Examination.

Bhagwan Dass	...	Medical School, Lahore	...	1871.
Wazir Ali	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Mulraj	...	Ditto ditto	...	„
Jai Chand	...	Ditto ditto	...	„

ARTS—(Oriental Section.)

Lower Arabic or Maulvi Examination.

Hafiz-ud-din	...	Lahore	...	1870.
Muhammad Husain	...	Amritsar	...	„
Altaf Husain	...	Dehli	...	„

Ahmad Yar	... Dera Ghazi Khan	... 1870.
Muhammad Bakhsh	... Multan	... ,,
Ali Naqi	... Lahore	... ,,
Hafiz Shcikh Abdulla	... Gujrat	... ,,
Hakim Khuda Bakhsh	... Ditto	... ,,
Muhammad-ud-din	... Lahore	... ,,
Barkat Ali	... Amritsar	... ,,
Ashraf Beg	... Dehli	... ,,
Qamar-ud-din	... Multah	... ,,
Fakhar-ud-din	... Lahore	... ,,
Salim Ulla	... Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Mustafa	... Ditto	... ,,
Walayat Shah	... Ditto	... ,,
Nur-ud-din	... Gujranwala	... ,,
Niaz Ahmad	... Gujrat	... ,,
Ahmad-din	... Multan	... ,,
Hafiz-ud-din	... Lahore	... ,,

LOWER SANSKRIT OR PRAGYA EXAMINATION.

Bhau Dat	... Lahore	... 1870.
Jogi Shiv Nath	... Ditto	... ,,
Gowri Shanker	... Ditto	... ,,
Shambhu Nath	... Ditto	... ,,
Tulsi Ram	... Jalandhar	... ,,
Sukh Dayal	... Lahore	... ,,
Chait Ram	... Gujranwala	... ,,
Durga Dat	... Batala	... ,,
Gopi Nath	... Amritsar	... ,,
Nand Lal	... Ditto	... ,,
Devi Dat	... Lahore	... ,,
Maya Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Shiv Dayal	... Mozuffargurh	... ,,
Lachman Das	... Jalandhar	... ,,
Gobind Shastri	... Ludhiana	... ,,
Mulraj	... Batala	... ,,
Anant Ram	... Lahore	... ,,
Achint Ram	... Amritsar	... ,,
Bansi Dhar	... Lahore	... ,,
Pahar Chand	... Ditto	... ,,

LOWER PERSIAN OR MUNSHI EXAMINATION.

Gujar Mul	... Jalandhar	... 1870.
Ghulam Nabi	... Peshawur	... ,,

MEDICINE.

FINAL OR SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Gokal Chund	... Medical School, Lahore	... 1870.
Urjan Das	... Ditto ditto	... ,,

XII.

EXAMINERS, 1878.

ARTS,—(*General Section*).

Subject.	*Examiners in Written Papers.*	*Viva Voce Examiners.*
ENGLISH	J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.— R. G. Oxenham, Esq., M. A. A. S. Harrison, Esq., B. A.	R. Dick, Esq., M. A. Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel. F. D. Bullock, Esq Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukerjee, M A. J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq. J. C. Oman, Esq. R. F. Guyton, Esq.
ARABIC	H. Blochmann, Esq., M. A.—	Maulvi Faizul Hassan. „ Muhammad Husain.
SANSKRIT	Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjee—	Revd. W Hooper, M. A. Pandit Guru Prasad. „ Bisesher Nath. „ Bhagwan Das.
PERSIAN	Maulvi Karim-ud-din— „ Zuka-ulla	Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal. Maulvi Karim-ud-din. „ Abdul Hakim. „ Muhd. Ghazanfer. „ Muhammad Din. „ Altaf Husain. Khwaja Zia-ud-din.
URDU	Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan—	James Smith, Esq. Munshi Muhd. Latif. Maulvi Muhd. Husain. Mian Shah Muhammad. Maulvi Faizul Hassan.
HINDI	Babu Navina Chandra Rai—	James Smith, Esq. Lala Behari Lal.
MATHEMATICS	C. R. Cooke, Esq., B. A.— Babu Lakshmi Shanker Misra, M A.	R. Dick, Esq., M. A. Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukerjee, M. A. J. Kilbee Stuart, Esq. Dr C. R. Stulpnagel. J. W. D Johnstone, Esq. Lala Mulraj, M A. „ Isvar Das, M. A. „ Aya Ram, B. A. „ Sardari Lal, F. A. Mian Shah Muhammad. Bhai Gurmukh Singh. Pt. Shiv Ram Govinda.

Subject.	*Examiners in Written Papers.*	*Viva Voce Examiners.*
HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY	Major St. John, R. E.— G. Knox, Esq., C. S.	A. W. Stogden, Esq. Revd. W. H. Tribe. C. J. Rodgers, Esq. Mr. Aynsley, Esq. R. Dick, Esq, M. A. W. J. D. Johnstone, Esq. Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel. Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukerjee, M. A. Lala Mulraj, M. A. ,, Isvar Das, M. A. ,, Lal Chand, M. A. ,, Aya Ram, B. A. ,, Sardari Lal, F. A. Bhai Gurmukh Singh. Mian Shah Muhammad. Pt. Shiv Ram Govinda.
PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.	Revd. James Robertson, M. A.—	R. F. Guyton, Esq.
PHYSICAL SCIENCE	J. Eliot, Esq., M. A.—	Dr. J. Fairweather. ,, W. Center, M. A. J. C. Oman, Esq. Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukerjee, M. A. Dr. Amir Shah. Lala Aya Ram, B. A. Babu Panchanan Mukerjee.

ARTS,—(*Oriental Section.*)

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF PANDITS.	Babu Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna—	Revd. W. Hooper, M. A. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhicari. Pandit Urvidhar. ,, Bhagwan Das.
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF MAULVIS.	H. Blochmann, Esq., M. A.—	Munshi Ram Kishen. Syad Abul Hassan. Khwaja Zia-ud-din. Maulvi Muhd. Husein.
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF MUNSHIS.	Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan, "Khan Bahadur"—	Nawab Abdul Majid Khan. Maulvi Abdul Hakim. ,, Muhammad Din. ,, Faizul Hassan. ,, Ghulam Qadir. Munshi Ram Kishen. ,, Muhammad Hassan.

MEDICINE.

First Examination in Medicine.

Subject.	*Examiners in Written Papers.*	*Viva Voce Examiners.*
Anatomy	... Dr. W. P. Dickson—	Dr. W. P. Dickson.
Physiology	... Dr. A. N. Hojel—	Dr. A. Neil.
Chemistry	... Dr. Warden—	Dr. Brown.
Meteria Medica & Botany.	Dr. Watson—	Dr. Watson.

Final Examination in Medicine.

Midwifery	... Dr. W. F. Knapp—	Dr. A. Neil.
Medical Jurisprudence.	Dr. Watson—	Dr. Watson.
Surgery	... Dr. Blanc—	Dr. W. Center.
Medicine	... Dr. W. P. Dickson—	Dr. W. P. Dickson.

ENGINEERING.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Arithmetic, Geometry and Estimating.	Major A. M. Brandreth, R. E.	
Mensuration	... Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R. E.	
Construction, Surveying, Hindustani and English.	Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, C. E.—	Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, C. E.
Drawing	... Lieut. S. M. Maycock. Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R. E.	

LAW.

First Examination in Law.

Criminal Law and Civil Law and Procedure.	George Ryall, Esq.—	George Ryall, Esq.
Constitutional & Revenue Law.	Pandit Ram Narain—	Pandit Ram Narain.

Final Examination in Law.

Constitutional Law	... Col. C. H. Hall—	Col. C. H. Hall.
Criminal Law	... B. H. Baden Powell, Esq., C. S.—	George Ryall, Esq.
Civil Law	... F. D. Bullock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law—	F. D. Bullock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Civil Procedure	... H. T. Rivaz, Esq., Barrister-at-Law—	H. T. Rivaz, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Revenue Law	... J. A. E. Miller, Esq.	George Ryall, Esq.

XIII.

PASSED STUDENTS.

ARTS,—(General Section.)

Entrance Examination.

Muhammad Shafi	... Govt. School,	Delhi	... 1878.
Prabhu Dyal	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Sadho Narain	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Thakur Das	... Ditto	Lahore	... ,,
Sham Das	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur,	,,
Khushal Chand	... Ditto	Amritsar	... ,,
Brij Lal	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur,	,,
Raushan Lal	... Ditto	Lahore	... ,,
Syad Mumtaz Ali	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Mulk Raj	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur,	,,
Narain Das	... Mission School,	Amritsar	... ,,
Chuttan Lal	... Government School,	Delhi	... ,,
Khark Singh	... Ditto	Amritsar,	,,
Bishamber Nath	... Ditto	Delhi	... ,,
Sadr-ud-din	... Oriental College,	Lahore	... ,,
Pandit Hari Kishen	... Private Student		... ,,
Maya Ram	... Govt. School,	Hoshiarpur	... ,,
Mian Ahmad	... Oriental College,	Lahore	... ,,
Altaf Ali	... Kapurthala School		... ,,
Pandit Gopi Nath	... Private Student		... ,,
Pandit Govind Sahai	... Ditto		... ,,
Muhammad Yasin	... Government School,	Lahore	... ,,
Abdul Rahman	... Ditto	Hoshiarpur,	,,
Ramji Das	.. Mission School,	Sialkot	... ,,
Pandit Parduman Kishen	... Private Student		... ,,
Gyan Chand	... Government School,	Gujrat	... ,,
Maulvi Muhammad Azam	... Private Student,	Amritsar	... ,,
Pohlo Ram	... Teacher,	Gujranwalla	.. ,,
Darbari Lal	... Ver. High School,	Ludhiana,	,,
Badhawa Ram	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Samad Shah	... Government School,	Amritsar,	,,
Sri Ram	... Ditto	Delhi	... ,,
Ajodhia Pati	... Ditto	Gujrat,	,,
Pyari Lal	... Ditto	Delhi	... ,,
Harnam Singh	... Ditto	Lahore,	,,
Jan Muhammad	... Normal School,	Lahore	... ,,
Madho Narain	... Government School,	Delhi	... ,,
Pandit Joti Prasad	... Ditto	Ditto	... ,,
Daulat Ram	... Private Student		... ,,
Har Narain Das	... Government School,	Delhi	... ,,
Muhammad Jumal	... Oriental College,	Lahore	... ,,
Muhammad Munir	... Normal School,	Lahore	... ,,
Ata-ulla	... Oriental College,	Lahore	... ,,

Rajju Lal	... Government School, Delhi ...	1878.
Ghulam Qadir	... Ditto Lahore...	,,
Farzand Ali Shah	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Ramzan Ali	... Government School, Amritsar,	,,
Hari Ram	... Ditto Hoshiarpur,	,,
Dewa Singh	... Ditto Lahore ...	,,
Sant Singh	... Normal School, Lahore ...	,,
Pandit Nihal Chand	... Government School, Delhi ...	,,
Kishen Gopal	... Ditto Ditto ...	,,
Jalal-ud-din	... Mission School, Lahore ...	,,
Gursarn Das	... Ditto Peshawar,	,,
Suraj Bhan	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Chandan Singh	... Ditto Ditto ...	,,
Shamsher Singh	... Govt. School, Hoshiarpur ...	,,
Muhammad Ahsan	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Hira Lal	... Scotch Mission School, Sialkot,	,,
Chajju Ram	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Syad Akbar Husain	... Private Student, Amritsar ...	,,
Ganga Ram	... Mission School, Amritsar ...	,,
Rama Nand	... Govt. School, Hoshiarpur ...	,,
Daulat Ram	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Lachman Das	... Ditto Ditto ...	,,
Mangal Singh	... Normal School, Lahore ...	,,
Ram Rattan	... Private Student ...	,,
Pandit Budhan Lal	... Teacher, Rais' School, Umballa,	,,
Abdul Aziz Khan	... Government School, Delhi ...	,,
Hira Nand	... Ditto Lahore ...	,,
Daulat Ram	... Normal School, Lahore ...	,,
Mula Mal	... Scotch Mission School, Sialkot,	,,
Turab Ali	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Pandit Brijendra Nath	... Private Student, Lahore ...	,,
Hari Chand	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Muhammad Hanif	... Scotch Mission School, Sialkot,	,,
Ram Vihari	... Government School, Delhi ...	,,
Tulsa Singh	... Ditto Amritsar ...	,,
Ahmad-ud-din II.	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,
Bura Ram	... Ditto Ditto ...	,,
Kotu Ram	... Government School, Lahore,	,,
Ala-ud-din	.. Ditto Gujrat,	,,
Chiragh-ud din	... Ditto Hoshiarpur,	,,
Fazl Muhammad	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Ismail Khan	... Kapurthala School	,,
Baldeo Sahai	... High School, Gurgaon ...	,,
Ganda Ram	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Bishamber Das	... Government School, Delhi ...	,,
Kishen Das, Máfi Clerk	... Private Student, Gurdaspur,	,,
Uttam Chand	... Government School, Gujrat,	,,
Ganga Sahai	... High School, Gurgaon	,,
Nabi Bakhsh	... Hindu School, Jullundur ..	,,
Muhammad Fazl-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,

Balmukand	... Private student, Gurgaon	... 1878.
Sohail Singh	... Mission School, Lahore	... „
Harmukand	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Jugal Kishore	... Private Student	... „
Anayat Ali	... Ditto	... „
Gopal Rai	... Government School, Delhi	... „
Muhammad Ali Shah	... Mission School, Lahore	... „
Manak Chand	... Government School, Lahore,	„
Lahna Singh	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	„
Shambhu Dyal	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi	„
Muhammad Beg	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Batalia Ram	... Teacher, Vairowal	... „
Abdul Sattar	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi	„
Mangli Prasad	... Church Misn. School, Lucknow,	„
Kishen Singh	... Mission School, Gujranwala	... „
Niaz-ullah Khan	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi	„
Rama Prasad	... Private student	... „
Gaindi Ram	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	„
Alif Din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Kishen Prasad	... Private student	... „
Sulaiman	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	„
Fateh Din	... Ditto Ditto	... „
Pandit Girdhari Lal	... Private student	... „
Anant Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Lasania Ram	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	„
Karta Kishen	... Government School, Lahore,	„
Ram Asra	... Mission School, Lahore	... „
Ram Adhin Avasthi	... Church Misn. School, Lucknow,	„
Joti Prasad	... Mission School, Saharunpur,	„
Zakur Shah	... Private student, Amritsar	... „
Muhammad Shams-ud-din	... Government School, Lahore,	„
Puran Chand	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Uma Shanker	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi,	„
Abdul Aziz II.	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Pandit Hride Narain	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi	„
Parmeshri Das	... Church Misn. School, Lucknow,	„
Udho Ram	... Private student	... „
Baldeo Sahai	... Patiala College	... „
Mela Ram	... Government School, Lahore,	„
Salamat Rai	... Teacher, Saidwala School (Montgomery District)	... „
Ashiq Husain	... Church Misn. School, Lucknow,	„
Shibdatt	... Government School, Amritsar,	„
Bishambher Lal	... Ditto Gujrat	... „
Khushal Singh	... Private student	... „
Dharm Chand	... Mission School, Lahore	... „
Pandit Vishnu Sarma	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Kulwant Rai	... Patiala College	... „
Pandit Sri Kishen	... Private student, Amritsar	... „
Barkat Ali	... Mission School, Jullundur	... „

Sheo Bihari Lal	... Mission School, Lucknow	... 1878.
Nand Lal Kaul	... Mission School, Lahore	... „
Kirpa Ram Muharrar	... Private Student	... „
Chatru Mal	... High School, Gurgaon	... „
Aziz-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Sundar Singh	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	„
Ghulam Ahmad Khan	... Hindu School, Jullundur	... „
Devi Prasad	... St. Stephen's School, Delhi	...
Brij Raj	... Government School, Delhi	...
Behari Lal	... Ditto Lahore,	
Pran Nath	... Mission School, Lahore	...
Umrao Singh	... St. Stephen's School, Delhi	...
Ram Nath	... Private Student	...
Bansidhar	... Government School, Amritsar,	
Pandit Hride Narain	... Private Student	... „
Nek Alim	... Ditto	... „
Sohan Lal	... Ditto	... „
Daulat Ram	... Ditto	... „
Basant Singh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Akbar Ali	... Patiala College	... „
Bishen Das	... Government School, Lahore,	„
Sochet Singh	... Scotch Mism. School, Sialkote,	„
Dattu Ram	... Patiala College,	... „
Shib Ram	... Mission School, Lahore	... „
Ruldu Singh	... Private Student, Amritsar	... „
Ram Das	... Ditto Lahore	... „
Mai Das	... Normal School, Lahore	... „
Abdul Aziz I.	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Shibi Ram	... High School, Gurgaon	... „
Saudagar Mal	... Government School, Delhi	... „
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din	... Private Student	... „
Ramchand	... Mission School, Gujranwala,	„
Sanehi Lal	... Government School, Delhi	... „
Mathu Mal	... Ditto Ditto	... „
Esar Das	... Amn. Mission School, Sialkote,	„
Chandu Lal	... Patiala College	... „
Basant Coomar	... Amn. Mission School, Sialkote,	„
Thakur Das	... Private Student	... „
Karta Ram	... Government School, Lahore	„
Arur Chand	... Oriental College, Ditto	... „
Sasi Bhushan Sarbadhicary	... Government School, Lahore,	„
Rala Ram	... Private Student	... „
Lal Chand	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Hira Singh	... Private Student	... „
Fateh Muhammad	... Patiala College	... „
Narain Das	... Ditto	... „
Devi Dyal	... Mission School, Gujranwala,	„
Pir Bakhsh	... Private Student	... „
Maulvi Muhammad-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Muhammad Ismail	... Mission School, Gujranwala	„

Shib Ram	... Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	1878.
Aladad	... Teacher ...	,,
Ramchand	... Mission School, Amritsar ...	,,
Munna Lal	... Patiala College ...	,,
Moman Ali	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,
Ghulam Muhammad	... Ditto Ditto ...	,,
Jiwan Kishore	... Government School, Delhi ...	,,
Muhammad Bashir Ali Khan	... Ditto Lahore ...	,,
Hira Lal	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi	,,
Duni Chand	... Private Student ...	,,
Muhammad Yar	... Mission School, Gujranwala...	,,
Kapur Chand	... Normal School, Lahore ...	,,
Shib Dyal II	... Mission School Ditto ...	,,
Har Mohan Lal	... Church Mis. School, Lucknow,	,,
Manohar Sarup	... Hindu School, Ludhiana ...	,,
Muhammad Ismail	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,
Pohlo Mal	... Private Student ...	,,
Chajju Ram	... High School, Gurgaon ...	,,
Nur Muhammad	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,

PROFICIENCY IN ARTS EXAMINATION.

Sri Ram	... Govt. College, Lahore	... 1878.
Sirdar Gurdial Singh	... Ditto ...	,,
Kidar Nath	... Ditto ...	,,
Bhawani Das	... Ditto ...	,,
Fateh Chand	... Ditto ...	,,
Ejaz Nabi	... Ditto ...	,,
Siva Dyal	... Ditto ...	,,
Nihal Chand	... Ditto ...	,,
Arjan Singh	... Ditto ...	,,
Mithan Lal	... Ditto ...	,,
Jai Chand	... Private student ...	,,
Ram Chand	... Govt. College, Lahore ...	,,
Damodar Lal	... Ditto ...	,,
Mathra Das	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,
Pahlad Singh	... Govt. College, Lahore ...	,,
Ghulam Muhammad	... Ditto ...	,,
Chhail Bihari Lal	... Ditto ...	,,
Jeewan Kishen	... Ditto ...	,,
Mul Raj	... Ditto ...	,,
Sant Ram	... Ditto ...	,,
Devi Prasad	... Ditto ...	,,
Chandu Lal	... Ditto ...	,,
Khayali Ram	... Ditto ...	,,
Makhan Singh	... Ditto ...	,,
Kashmiri Mal	... Ditto ...	,,
Seva Ram	... Ditto ...	,,
Dilawar Ali Shah	... Oriental College, Lahore ...	,,

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN ARTS.

Narain Das	... Govt. College, Lahore	... 1878.
Achhru Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Chuni Lal	... Ditto	... ,,
Madho Ram	... Ditto	... ,,
Panchanan Mukerji	... Ditto	... ,,
Pyari Lal Qanungo	... Ditto	... ,,
Khetra Mohan Ghose	... Ditto	... ,,
Labha Mal	... Ditto	... ,,

HONORS IN ARTS.

Lal Chand	... Govt. College, Lahore	... 1878.
Aya Ram	... Ditto	... ,,

ARTS—(ORIENTAL SECTION.)

LOWER ARABIC OR MAULVI EXAMINATION.

Abdul Rahman	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1878.
Syad Hyder Riza	... Canning College, Lucknow	... ,,
Muhammad Jamal	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Syad Muhammad Mohsan	... Canning College, Lucknow	... ,,
Ali Husain	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Jafir Ali	... Randhir Instn., Kapurthala	... ,,
Jalil-ur-rahman	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Gul Muhammad	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Fazl Ahmad	... Middle School, Kalanaur	... ,,
Syad Abdul Rahman	... Private Student	... ,,
Syad Muhammad Ali Akbar	... Canning College, Lucknow	... ,,
Khair-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Ahmad	... Private Student, Jhang	... ,,
Muhammad Saíd	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Siraj-ud-din	... Islamia School, Gujranwala	... ,,
Ahmad Baksh	... District School, Mooltan	... ,,

MIDDLE ARABIC OR MAULVI 'ALIM EXAMINATION.

Mian Ahmad	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1878.
Abdul Majid	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Muhammad Din	... Muhdn. School, Gujranwala	... ,,
Fazl Husain	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Hafiz Muhammad Din	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Ramzan	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,

HIGHER ARABIC OR MAULVI FAZIL EXAMINATION.

Syad Abid Husain	... Canning College, Lucknow	... 1878.
Syad Muhammad	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Ahmad-ud-din	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Abbas	... Private Student	... ,,

Lower Sanskrit or Pragya Examination.

Harkishan Das	... Government College, Lahore	... 1878.
Ganesh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Gauridatt	... Patiala College	... ,,
Lakhshmi Dhar	... Sanskrit School, Amritsar	... ,,
Shanker Das	... Rai Mul Singh's Pathshala	... ,,
Balmukand	... Palampur School	... ,,
Loke Bandhu	... Patiala College	... ,,
Pandit Madho Ram	... Private Student	... ,,
Kampta Prasad	... Canning College, Lucknow	... ,,
Anant Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Hira Lal	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,

Middle Sanskrit or Visharad Examination.

Sheo Charn	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1878.
Bhasker	... Palampur School	... ,,
Nathu Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Durgadatt	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Mulraj	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Hem Raj	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,

Higher Sanskrit or Shastri Examination.

Mathra Das	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1878.
Kaka Ram	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,

Lower Persian or Munshi Examination.

Darbari Ram	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	1878.
Muhammad Ahsan	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Jagan Prasad	... Private Student	... ,,
Muhammad Sadiq	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Fazl Muhammad	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Chhajju Ram	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Nabi	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Lahsania Ram	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Sohan Singh	... Private Student	... ,,
Zaffar-ud-din	... Muhdn. School, Gujranwala...	,,
Karim Bakhsh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Alaf Din	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Suraj Bhan	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Farzand Ali	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Hari Chand	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Haider Shah	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Jilani	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Hafiz Muhamad-ud-din	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Munshi Ram	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,

Abdul Rahman	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1878.
Nihal Chand	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Emam-ud-din	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Lachman Das	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Akbar Ali	... Patiala College	... ,,
Badhawa Ram	... High School, Ludhiana	... ,,
Pir Bakhsh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Kirpa Ram	... High School, Ludhiana	.. ,,
Abdul Haq	... Private Student	... ,,
Turab Ali	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Lahna Singh	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Sundar Singh	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Lakhu Ram	... Gujranwala School	... ,,
Shah Wali	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Hira Singh	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Munna Lal II.	... Patiala College	... ,,
Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Sulaiman	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Amir Khan	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Farzand Ali	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Fateh Muhammad	... Patiala College	... ,,
Daulat Ram	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Muhammad Abdulla	... Patiala College	... ,,
Ahmad-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Ganda Ram	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Ali Muhammad	... Patiala College	... ,,
Ghulam Jilani	... Private Student	... ,,
Taj-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Chandan Singh	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Muhammad Husain Khan	... Private Student	... ,,
Fateh Din	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Muhammad-ud-din	... Teacher, Gujranwala	... ,,
Ghumani Lal	... Rundhir Instn., Kapurthala,	,,
Basant Singh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Jalil-ur-rahman	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Muhammad-ud-din	... Gujranwala School	... ,,
Gaiudi Ram	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Najabat Ali	... Private Student	... ,,
Jagan Nath	... Ditto	... ,,
Hari Ram II.	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Uttam Singh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Abdul Majid	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Ghulam Muhammad Khan	... Patiala College	... ,,
Faiz Bakhsh	... Private Student	... ,,
Bishan Das	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Fazl Ilahi	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,
Ahmad Bakhsh	... Private Student	... ,,
Thakur Das	... Ver. High School, Ludhiana,	,,
Jhande Khan	... Oriental College, Lahore	... ,,
Khurshaid Ali	... Private Student	... ,,
Muhammad Qasim	... Ditto Ditto	... ,,

Middle Persian or Munshi Alim Examination.

Hiru Ram	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1878.
Fazl Ilahi	... Ditto Ditto	... „
Ami Chand	... Wazirabad School	... „
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Abu Said	... Ditto Ditto	... „
Ilahi Bakhsh	... Ditto Ditto	... „
Mahmud Hassan	... Private Student	... „
Saadat-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Maksudan Das	... Ditto Ditto	... „
Muhammad Shah	... Mission School, Jallandhar	... „
Muzaffar-ud-din	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „

Higher Persian or Munshi Fazil Examination.

Mir Ahmad Shah	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1878.
Ghulam Nabi	... Ditto Ditto	... „
Ghulam Safder	... Private Student	... „
Ahmad Ali	... Ditto	... „

Budhiman Examination.

Teja Singh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... 1878.
Shankar Das	... Sat Sabha School, Lahore	... „
Diwan Chand	... Ditto	... „
Chetan Das	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Jai Chand	... Sat Sabha School, Lahore	... „
Mehr Chand	... Ditto	... „
Pandit Salig Ram	... Ditto	... „
Uttam Singh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Tara Chand	... Sat Sabha School, Lahore	... „
Jiwan Mal	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Hira Singh	... Ditto	... „
Damodar Singh	... Ditto	... „
Sant Singh	... Ditto	... „
Ruldu Ram	... Sat Sabha School, Lahore	... „
Jagan Nath	... Ditto	... „
Sham Singh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Brij Lal	... Sat Sabha School, Lahore	... „
Harsukh Rai	... Ditto	... „
Kishan Chand	... Ditto	... „
Bishan Das	... Ditto	... „
Sodi Partap Singh	... Oriental College, Lahore	... „
Jiwan Singh	... Ditto	... „

MEDICINE.

First Examination in Medicine.

Iktadar-ud-din	...	Medical School, Lahore	... 1878.
Hira Lal Chatterji	...	Ditto	... ,,
Rasraj Bhatacharji	...	Ditto	... ,,
Ilahi Bakhsh	...	Ditto	... ,,
Nanak Chand	...	Ditto	... ,,
Basdeo Sahai	...	Ditto	... ,,

Final Examination in Medicine.

Jagandro Nath Mukerji	...	Medical School, Lahore	... 1878.
Bishan Das Pandit	...	Ditto	... ,,
Hira Lal	...	Ditto	... ,,
Bhagat Ram Sahni	...	Ditto	... ,,
Nathu Mal	...	Ditto	... ,,
Atar Chand Vaid	...	Ditto	... ,,
Krishna Chandra Vaid	...	Ditto	... ,,
Shaikh Ata Muhammad	...	Ditto	... ,,
Charn Singh Khorane	...	Ditto	... ,,
Duni Chand Rai	...	Ditto	... ,,
Manohar Prasad Tewari	...	Ditto	... ,,,

ENGINEERING.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Ganga Ram	...	Vern. High School, Ludhiana,	1878.
Hira Nand	...	Government School, Gujrat ...	,,

LAW.

First Examination in Law.

Mohan Lal son of Govind Ram,	...	Law School, Lahore	... 1878.
Mohan Lal B. A. son of Kanha Mal,		Ditto	... ,,
Hans Raj Sahni	...	Ditto	... ,,
Kanshi Ram II.	...	Ditto	... ,,
Gurcharn Das	...	Ditto	... ,,
Madan Gopal	...	Ditto	... ,,
Hiru Ram	...	Ditto	... ,,
Hidayat Mand	...	Ditto	... ,,
Jagan Nath	...	Ditto	... ,,
Makhan Singh	...	Ditto	... ,,
Din Dyal son of Parmeshri Das,	...	Ditto	... ,,
Din Dyal son of Baldeo Sahai,	...	Ditto	... ,,

Salamat Rai	...	Law School, Lahore	... 1878.
Salig Ram son of Murlidhar	...	Ditto	... ,,
Jiwan Kishen	...	Ditto	... ,,
Pyari Lal, Qanungo	...	Ditto	... ,,
Bhagwat Sarup	...	Ditto	... ,,
Narain Singh	...	Ditto	... ,,
Rup Lal	...	Ditto	... ,,
Jugal Kishore	...	Ditto	... ,,
Salig Ram son of Kirpa Ram,	...	Ditto	... ,,
Chuni Lal	...	Ditto	... ,,
Ram Krishna	...	Ditto	... ,,
Wazir Singh	...	Ditto	... ,,
Syad Amir Shah	...	Ditto	... ,,
Muhammad Bakhsh	...	Ditto	... ,,
Pohlo Mal	...	Ditto	... ,,
Beshambher Das-II.	...	Ditto	... ,,

FINAL EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Jhinda Ram	...	Law School, Lahore.	... 1878.
Pandit Pyare Lal	...	Ditto	... ,,
Permanand	...	Ditto	... ,,
Shib Das I.	...	Ditto	... ,,

XIV.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS REALIZED, UP TO THE END OF 31st DECEMBER 1878.

No.	Name.	Amount.		
1	Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir ...	93,478		
2	Maharaja of Patiala ...	91,230		
3	Nawab of Bhawalpur ...	37,331		
4	Maharaja of Kapurthalla ...	37,000		
5	Raja of Nabha ...	17,000		
6	Raja of Jhind ...	16,000		
7	Jalandhar District ...	13,610		
8	Fuller Endowment Fund ...	11,709	9	2
9	Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund ...	10 334	2	11
10	Raja Vijai Sen of Mandi ...	10,000		
11	Lahore District ...	8,330	10	6
12	Raja Harbans Singh ...	7,099	15	0
13	Sir John Lawrence, K. C. S. I. ...	6,000		
14	Nawab Sekander Ali Khan of Maler Kotla ...	3,860		
15	Gurdaspur District ...	3,567		
16	Sir Donald McLeod, K. C. S. I. ...	3,500		
17	Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan ...	2,150		
18	Jaishi Ram Memorial Fund ...	2,037		
19	Diwan Kirpa Ram ...	2,000		
20	Diwan Jowalla Sahai ...	2,000		
21	McLeod Memorial Fund, Amritsar ...	1,922		
22	Panjab Government on account of Urdu Medical Gazette ...	1,820	13	4
23	Ludhiana District ...	1,709		
24	Gujranwala District ...	1,665		
25	Dr. G. W. Leitner, M. A. ...	1,517		
26	Mr. A. Brandreth, C. S., Barrister-at-Law ...	1,460		
27	Sirdar Lal Singh, Kalianwala ...	1,457		
28	Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, C. E. ...	1,212		
29	Delhi Municipality ...	1,200		
30	Major W. R. M. Holroyd ...	1,200		
31	Raja Vazir Sing of Faridkot ...	1,000		
32	Amritsar Municipality ...	1,000		
33	Kangra District for Lyall Scholarship ...	1,000		
34	Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, C. S. ...	965		
35	Lahore Municipality ...	950		
36	Settlement Department, Lahore, through Muhammad Hyat Khan, C. S. I. ...	800		
37	Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, C. S. ...	750		
38	Sirdar Attar Singh of Bhadaur ...	700		
39	Multan District ...	689	8	0
40	Delhi District for Hakims ...	660		

No.	Name.	Amount.		
41	Rai Mul Singh ...	650		
42	Sirdar Shamshere Singh, Sindhanwalia ...	625		
43	Gujranwala District for Hakims ...	580		
44	Rohtak District ...	563		
45	Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K. C. S. I. ...	550		
46	Raja of Belaspur ...	500		
47	Raja of Nahun ...	500		
48	Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I. ...	500		
49	Dr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I. ...	500		
50	Colonel R. Young, R. E. ...	500		
51	General R. Maclagan, R. E. ...	500		
52	Raja Sir Dig Vijai Singh of Bulrampur ...	500		
53	Diwan Nehal Chand of Kashmir ...	500		
54	Babu Navina Chandra Rai ...	475		
55	Chief Pt. Radha Kishen & his son Pt. Rikhi Kesh,	447		
56	Diwan Ruttan Chand ...	410		
57	Diwan Baij Nath ...	435		
58	Diwan Amar Nath and his son Diwan Ram Nath	400		
59	Nawab Abdul Majid Khan ...	390		
60	Rawulpindi District ...	362		
61	Muhd. Barkat Ali Khan, "Khan Bahadur"	360		
62	Bhai Charanjit Singh ...	355		
63	Civil Surgeon, Bhawalpur, for Hakims ...	300		
64	Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C. S. I. ...	300		
65	Dr W. Center, M. A. ...	298	14	0
66	Sheikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani ...	288		
67	Nawab Mirza Alla-ud-din Ahmad Khan of Loharu ...	275		
68	Jhelum District ...	274	8	0
69	Diwan Shanker Nath ...	266		
70	Babu Haris Chandra ...	250		
71	Montgomery District ...	239		
72	Mr J. G. Cordery, C. S. ...	230		
73	Sodi Hukm Singh, E. A. C. ...	230		
74	Munshi Harsukh Rai ...	220		
75	Hoshiarpur District for Hakims and for prize for an Essay on Agriculture, Commerce, &c. ...	220		
76	Sirdar Bikrama Singh, Ahluwalia ...	220		
77	Mr. P. S. Melvill, C. S. I. ...	215		
78	Colonel Farrington ...	200		
79	Aga Kalbabid Khan ...	200		
80	Diwan Ramjas of Kapurthalla ...	200		
81	Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon ...	200		
82	Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, C. S. ...	198		

No.	Name.	Amount.		
83	Bhai Nand Gopal ...	198		
84	Mr. E. W. Parker ...	197	15	0
85	Nawab Jalal-ud-din Khan of Mamrot ...	194		
86	Gujrat District ...	185	8	0
87	Khan Muhammad Shah, "Khan Bahadur" ...	185		
88	Bhai Anôkh Singh of Karnal ...	184		
89	Mian Muhammad Jan ...	180		
90	Mr. W. M. Young, C. S. ...	175		
91	Fakir Syud Shums-ud-din Khan ...	170		
92	Dera Ismail Khan District for Hakims ...	170		
93	Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Davies ...	150		
94	Sayad Kaim Ali, E. A. C. ...	150		
95	Nawab Saadut Ali Khan of Dojana ...	150		
96	Pandit Manphul, C. S. I. ...	150		
97	Sirdar Dyal Singh, Majithia ...	150		
98	Kour Niranjan Nath ...	146		
99	Shahpur District ...	142		
100	Fakir Syad Kamar-ud-din ...	134		
101	Sri Akalbunga, Amritsar ...	126		
102	Rai Hardyal, Amritsar ...	125		
103	Rai Duni Chand, Amritsar ...	125		
104	Munshi Sohan Lal, E. A. C. ...	125		
105	Syad Muhammad Bakur Ali ...	125		
106	Dr. Rahim Khan, "Khan Bahadur" ...	125		
107	Maulvi Muhammad Husain ...	120		
108	Syad Raza Shah ...	111		
109	Kour Dewa Singh ...	110		
110	Sirdar Jaimul Singh ...	100		
111	Mr. C. Pearson, M. A. ...	100		
112	Mr. H. Thompson ...	100		
113	Muhammad Shah, Kumadan Bahadur ...	100		
114	Babu Shama Charn ...	100		
115	Sirdar Kahn Singh, Nakai ...	100		
116	Mr. D. C. Macnabb, C. S. ...	100		
117	Henry Perkins Esq., C. S. ...	100		
118	Major Gordon Young ...	100		
119	Syad Hadi Husein Khan ...	100		
120	Kour Hurnam Singh, Alluwalia ...	100		
121	Mr. W. H. Rattigan, Ph. D. ...	98	15	6
122	Pandit Deodat Prasad ...	93		
123	Nawab Faujdar Khan of Derah Ismail Khan ...	90		
124	Bhai Kesra Singh of Lahore ...	90		
125	Bhai Mian Singh ...	90		
126	Sri Durbar Saheb, Amritsar ...	88		

No.	Name.	Amount.		
127	Lala Sita Ram, Amritsar ...	87		
128	Fakir Syud Zahur-ud-din ...	84		
129	Sirdar Mohta Singh ...	80		
130	Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju "Rai Bahadur" ...	80		
131	Mr. Jardine ...	75		
132	Fakir Syud Jamal-ud-din ...	70		
133	Umbala District for Hakim Scholarships ...	70		
134	Lala Dariana Mal, Amritsar ...	69		
135	Gurdaspur Municipality ...	64		
136	Sirdar Ghulab Singh, Bhagowalia ...	61		
137	Ghulam Husein Khan of Dera Ismail Khan,	60		
138	Pandit Pyare Lal, Derajat ...	60		
139	Sirdar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwalia ...	60		
140	Rai Babu Mohan Lal, Amritsar ...	51		
141	Lala Panna Lal, Amritsar ...	51		
142	Lala Gagur Mal ...	51		
143	Col. J. E. Cracroft ..	50	8	0
144	Mr. J. A. E. Miller ...	50		
145	Col. Eliott ...	50		
146	D. G. Barkley Esq., C. S. ...	50		
147	Shahzada Ali Ahmad ...	50		
148	Sirdar Mangal Singh ...	50		
149	Sirdar Dewa Singh, Kumadan Bahadur ...	50		
150	Rai Gyan Chand, Amritsar ...	50		
151	Lala Amir Chand, Amritsar ...	50		
152	Lala Mathra Das, Amritsar ...	50		
153	Munshi Jaishi Ram, E. A. C. ...	50		
154	Mr A. Grant ...	50		
155	Mahunt Bruhm Boota ...	50		
156	Sirdar Jhanda Singh, Botalia ...	50		
157	Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan ...	50		
158	Sirdar Sarup Singh, Amritsar ...	50		
159	Bhai Kalian Singh, Do. ...	50		
160	Guru Fatteh Singh ...	50		
161	Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, Karnal ...	50		
162	Nisar Ali Khan, Kazilbash ...	50		
163	Maulvi Alumdar Husein Khan ...	48		
164	Shiv Das Misra ...	45		
165	Sirsa District ...	44		
166	Bhai Sadhu Singh ...	36		
167	Fakir Syad Hafiz-ud-din ...	35		
168	Pandit Basunt Ram ...	32		
169	Sheikh Ferozdin ...	31		
170	Sheikh Ghulam Hassan of Amritsar ...	31		

No.	Name.	Amount.		
171	Chowdhri Sultan Ali, Gujrat ...	30		
172	Mr. R. Taylor, Offg. Acct. Genl, Panjab ...	30		
173	Ahmad Yar Khan Multani of Lahore ...	28		
174	Mian Lasju ...	27		
175	Sirdar Fatteh Singh, Thaipuria ...	25		
176	Munshi Muhammad Azeem, Panjabi Press ...	25		
177	Bhai Gurdit Singh, Amritsar ...	25		
178	Rai Jawahir Mal ...	25		
179	Sodi Amrik Singh ...	25		
180	Munshi Gopal Sahai ...	25		
181	Sodi Shere Singh ...	25		
182	Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan of Multan ...	25		
183	Alla-ud-din Khan of Dera Ismail Khan ...	24	12	0
184	Sirdar Kahn Singh, Majithia ...	24		
185	Pandit Guru Prasad ...	24		
186	Raja Faiztalb, Jehlum ...	23		
187	Col. Badri Nath ...	21		
188	Lala Budha Mal, Amritsar ...	21		
189	Sirdar Uttam Singh, Lahore ...	21		
190	Hafiz Muhammad Khan of Dera Ismail Khan,	20		
191	Muhammad Abdulla Khan of Isakhel ...	20		
192	Jaffir Khan of Nilap-Khotak ...	20		
193	Ahmed Ali Khan, Lahore ...	20		
194	Sheikh Sandeh Khan ...	20		
195	Bakshi Kanhya Lal ...	20		
196	Sri Baba Atul Sahib ...	20		
197	Lala Maddi Shah ...	20		
198	Lala Mela Ram ...	20		
199	Col. Nurdin ...	20		
200	Narain Singh ...	20		
201	Lala Harjas Rai, Jowahri ...	20		
202	Lala Sadasukh, Amritsar ...	20		
203	Sirdar Sahib Singh, Amritsar ...	20		
204	Muhammad Afzul Khan, Naib-Tahsildar, Rawalpindi ...	20		
205	Petty subscriptions ...	239	8	
	Total Rs. ...	4,26,504	3	5

G. W. LEITNER,

Registrar,

Panjab University College.

APPENDIX I.

Rules regarding the award of stipends by the Panjab University College, to students of aided and affiliated Colleges and Schools other than the Oriental College.

Panjab University College scholarships can be awarded only to students who have passed its examinations, and who have no fixed salary otherwise, whether it be of the nature of Government scholarship or of any other kind.

2. Students passing the Entrance Examination may be awarded scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem in the 1st year class, and Rs. 9 per mensem in the second year class, and they will be then required to pass the Proficiency Examination, failing which they may, by special permission, draw Rs. 5 per mensem only for a third year, after which these scholarships will cease.

3. Students passing the Proficiency Examination may be awarded scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem for the first year (III-year class) and Rs. 14 in their second year (IV-year class), and are then required to pass the High Proficiency Examination, failing in which they may, by special permission, be allowed Rs. 7 per mensem for a third year, after which these scholarships will cease.

Students who have passed the High Proficiency Examination of the Panjab University College and are studying for the Honors Examination may be awarded scholarships ranging from Rs. 16 to 20 per mensem.

4. On the recommendation of the Principal, students showing special qualifications may be awarded Rs. 10 per mensem while in the II-year class, and Rs. 16 while in the IV-year class.

5. On the 6th October of each year Principals are required to send in a list of students in the II, III, and IV-year classes for the ensuing year, giving the following information in regard to each student—

(1.) Examinations passed.
(2.) Date of passing each.
(3.) Whether progress is satisfactory.
(4.) Amount of scholarship recommended.

6. Students passing the Entrance Examination should within seven days of publication of order of merit apply (through the head masters of their respective schools) to the Registrar stating what institution they wish to join, *viz.*,—

Government College, Lahore.
Oriental College.
Lahore Medical School.
Civil Engineering Classes.
Law School.

Students failing thus to apply as above will not be awarded scholarships.

7. Without awaiting the result of the allotment of stipends students should, immediately on publication of the results of examinations, proceed to have their names enrolled and to attend at the institutions which they intend to join.

NOTE.—Rules 1, 5, 6, and 7 shall *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to scholarships held in the Civil Engineering classes, Medical School and Law School.

Rules relating to the Award of Scholarships and Stipends in the Oriental College.

STIPENDS.

(1). Stipends are subsistence allowances granted to students of *School Classes* to enable them to prepare themselve for the Entrance (Arts) or for the Pragya, Maulvi or Munshi (Oriental) Examinations.

(2). These stipends are of two grades, *viz* :—

1st year stipend.—At Rs. 2 per mensem.

2nd year stipend.—At Rs. 2-8 Do.

(3). Twenty-four 1st year and Twenty-four second year stipends are tenable annually in the Oriental College, to be awarded at the discretion of the Superintendent, *viz* :—

Sixteen (8 of each grade) for Sanskrit Students.

Do.	Do.	for Arabic	Do.
Do.	Do.	for Persian	Do.

(4). Stipends shall not be received by any person under the age of fourteen years; nor shall they be held for a longer period than two years.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1). Scholarships are allowances granted to students who have passed one of the Arts or Oriental Examinations of the Panjab University College to enable and encourage them to continue their studies for the higher University Examinations.

(2). Scholarships are of the following kinds—

Arts Side.

(*a*). A scholarship of *Rs. 4 per mensem* may be awarded to a student who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjab University College and who is preparing for the Proficiency in Arts Examination.

(*b*). A scholarship of *Rs. 6 per mensem* may be awarded to a student who has passed the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College and who is preparing for the High Proficiency Examination.

Provided that the holder of any such scholarship shall be required to attend some branch of the Oriental curriculum at the same time as he may be preparing for any Arts (General) Examination, and shall study his Oriental subject three hours daily.

Oriental Side.

(*a*). A scholarship of *Rs. 4 per mensem* may be awarded to a student who has passed one of the Lower Oriental Examinations of the Panjab University College *viz.*, Pragya, Maulvi or Munshi, and who is preparing for some higher Oriental Examination.

(*b*). A scholarship of *Rs. 6 per mensem* may be awarded to a student who has passed one of the Middle Oriental Examinations of the Panjab University College, *viz.*, Visharad, Maulvi Alim or Munshi Alim, and who is preparing for the Shastri or Fazilat Examinations.

(3). A student may hold an "Oriental" and "Arts" Scholarship at the same time, but he may not hold an Arts scholarship alone unless he is actually attending an Oriental class three hours daily.

(4). Rules 11 and 12 of the Rules for the Oriental College shall be strictly complied with, *viz.*—

(*a*). The usual declarations shall be signed and enforced.

(*b*). No student shall retain a stipend over two years without passing the next higher examination for which he is preparing.

(5). In case of conflicting claims the order of merit will be followed according to the marks obtained at Examinations.

APPENDIX II.

Copy of letter No. 283, dated 8th February 1878, from G. W. Rivaz, Esquire, Registrar, Chief Court, Panjab, to Dr. G. W. Leitner, Barrister-at-Law, Registrar Panjab University College, Lahore.

I have laid before the Judges your letters No. 474, dated 5th December last and No. 6 of 5th ultimo, forwarding, for the consideration of the Chief Court certain recommendations of the Law Faculty, Executive Committee, and Senate of the Panjab University College regarding the relaxation in certain cases of the rule which requires Pleaders of the 2nd grade to practise for 5 years in the Subordinate Courts before they can be admitted to plead in the Chief Court and regarding the acceptance of certain high oriental tests as a qualification for admission to the Law Class.

2. In reply I am to inform you that the Judges have agreed to reduce the period of practice in the Subordinate Courts to three (3) years in the case of persons who can produce certificates of having passed the Honors in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College, or of having graduated as M. A. or B. L. at any recognized University in British India, and to four (4) years in the case of persons who can produce certificates of having passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College, or of having graduated as B. A. at a recognized University; but that the Court is not prepared to make any reduction in favor of persons who have only passed the First Arts Examination of the Panjab University College.

3. The Judges have no objection to the proposal to accept the certificate of Maulvi Alim, Visharad, or Munshi Fazil as qualifying for admission to the Law Class.

4. I am to take the present opportunity of suggesting that it should be more clearly laid down in the University College rules that the power is reserved to the Chief Court of directing in special cases, admission to the Law Class, as well as to the Examinations in Law of the Panjab University College. The power of admitting persons to the Law Class is at present fully recognized by the University College and is exercised by the Court, but it does not appear to be anywhere distinctly provided in the rules.

APPENDIX III.

OBITUARY.

Since the publication of the last Calendar of the Panjab University College, the Institution has had to deplore the loss of several of its founders and other distinguished Members. The promotion of Sanscrit studies suffered a great blow by the death of CHIEF PANDIT RADHA KISHN, who had been principally instrumental in inducing the Supreme Government to institute a search, since carried on with considerable success, after Sanscrit Manuscripts. He was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the movement for the establishment of a national University for the Panjab and gave constant and invaluable assistance as Examiner in Sanscrit and in criticisms on Sanscrit tests. He published several works under the auspices of the Panjab University College, such as the "Sanscrit Roots," "Vyakaran Prabhaker" "Nalôpakhyan" and presented several works to the Institution, in which example he has followed by his brother, *Pandit Deodat Pershad.* He was honored by a communication from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when his Highness was President of the London Sanscrit Texts Society and was since addressed by the title of "Chief Pandit," a designation which his erudition abundantly deserved. He was born in 1805, died on the 4th of November 1875 and has been succeeded in his Membership of Senate by his son, also a Sanscritist, Pandit Rikhi Kesh. The following reference to him appears in Griffin's *Panjab Chiefs.*

"Radha Kishen resides at Lahore, where he is much respected. His exertions in the cause of education have been great. He was one of the first to advocate female education, and when the American Mission opened an English School at Lahore, the sons of Pandit *Radha Kishen* were among the first scholars. In the same way he sent one of his sons to study at the Lahore Medical College, when it was first opened, and when the prejudices of the Natives against it were very strong. The Pandit is a distinguished Sanscrit Scholar and well versed in Hindu Law."

DIWAN BAIJ NATH distinguished himself by his zeal in collecting funds and in rousing the general interest for the University movements. He was present at all the preliminary Meetings and when in the Senate he chiefly distinguished himself by his advocacy of Persian studies. He subscribed liberally to the movement and took a personal part in its early consolidation. He was born in 1822 and died at Dhurmsala on the 31st July 1875.

In the "Panjab Chiefs," there is the following record of this distinguished Member :—

"Diwan Ajudhia Prasad has one son, Baij Nath, now forty two years of age. In 1858, he was appointed Tehsildar of Sharakpur, in the Lahore District, and in July, 1859, he was transferred to

Lahore. In July, 1862, he was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner, which office he still holds in Lahore. Baij Nath is a man of education and ability. So early as 1853 he commenced training for official life in the office of Major Abbott, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur. He took every advantage of his opportunities, and is now one of best native officials in the province. His exertions in the cause of education have been great, and, in 1861 he was appointed President of the Committee of Public Instruction of Lahore."

Among natives it is probable that PANDIT (afterwards DIWAN) MANPHUL, C. S. I., was the first who thoroughly understood and advocated the principles of the University movement. This eminent traveller, author and public servant exerted himself on its behalf in its earliest stages, but had soon to cease his active connection with it in consequence of public duties which called him elsewhere. On his return to Lahore he rejoined the Senate Meetings with renewed vigour and took a leading part in the discussion regarding the admission of Panjabi as a Vernacular for the University Entrance Examination. He had also intended to bestow some lands on the University College, when death snatched him away at Lahore on the 2nd January 1878 in the 54th year of his life.

DIWAN SHANKER NATH [born in 1805,] probably did not miss a single Meeting of the Anjuman or of the Senate, in which matters relating to the revival of Oriental Literature were discussed and often greatly aided the discussions by his practical suggestions. He died at Lahore on the 8th October 1876.

He is referred to as follows in "Griffin's Panjab Chiefs."

"Shanker Nath was born at Dehli in 1805, was brought to Lahore by his father in 1820, and placed in Prince Kharrak Singh's treasury office. He was afterwards transferred to the Central Record Office in which he remained till the annexation of the Panjab. His connection with Raja Dina Nath whose sister he had married, gave Pandit Shankar Nath much influence, and he was besides known for ability and unimpeachable honesty. During the time of the residency from 1846 to 1849, Shanker Nath was largely and confidentially employed by British officers Messrs. Bowring, Cocks, Wedderburn, and Major Macgregor, and all have borne witness to the value of his services and to his high character. Being chief Munshi of Raja Dina Nath's office a large amount of revenue work was made over to him, and he himself disposed of upwards of eight thousand cases. Till 1849, Shanker Nath held jagirs to the value of 6,500 Rs., besides cash allowances 1,360 Rs. and 2,412 Rs. for his establishment. The jagirs, situated in Sheikhupura and Gujrat were resumed, and a pension of Rs. 2,620 was assigned to him for life. In 1862, Shankar Nath was appointed Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. In this office he has given great satisfaction by his im-

partiality and activity. He possesses great knowledge of Hindu Law, and inintricate cases of custom, inheritance and religion, his opinion is sought with confidence by the English Magistrates of Lahore. In January, 1865, he was created a Diwan by the Supreme Government."

SIRDAR SHAMSHER SINGH SINDHANWALIA [born in 1816] distinguished himself from the very first by his liberal subscriptions and active convas for the University College. He died at Raja Sansi in April 1871.

This distinguished nobleman whose career is identified with an important period in Panjab History is referred in numerous places in the "Panjab Chiefs," of which we quote the following passages :—

"In February, 1848, the Resident at Lahore deputed *Shumshere Singh* to the districts about Amritsar known as the Manjha, placing under him the civil and military establishments. This tract of country was infested by robbers, chiefly disbanded soldiers, and the Sirdar, acting with considerable energy, restored to it some degree of quiet. Previous to this he had served, for a short time, at Bannu, with Lieutenant Edwardes, in command of the Mariwala and Mokal levies. When Dewan Mulraj of Multan tendered his resignation, the post of Nazim, or Governor, was offered to *Shamshere Singh*. He did not, however, seem willing to accept it, and it was finally given to Sirdar Khan Sing Man. *Shumshere Singh* was, on the outbreak of rebellion, sent down to Multan, in command of one division of the Sikh army. He warned Major Edwardes of the disaffected state of the troops, and did his best to keep them faithful. Their meeting at length took him by surprise, and he was carried off by Raja Shere Singh, Attariwala, into Multan, where, before the whole Durbar, he refused to join the rebel cause, and declared that he only owed obedience to the Maharaja. The next morning, the 15th September 1848 he succeeded in making his escape, on foot, from Sher Singh's camp, leaving behind him all his tents and elephants; on the road he was intercepted by two of the rebels, but he shot one, and the other took to flight. After his return from Multan, he rendered good assistance to General Wheeler, in furnishing information of the movements of Ram Singh, son of Shama, Wazir of Nurpur, who was in open rebellion.

In 1857, during the meeting, Shamshere Singh raised a troop of 125 horsemen, which formed part of Hodson's Horse, now the 9th and 10th Bengal Cavalry. In February, 1862, he was made Magistrate, in his own jagir, and, a month later, his jurisdiction was extended to cases of dacoity."

The eloquent advocacy of the Panjab University movement by FAKIR SAYAD SHAMSUDDIN at almost every meeting connected with it at Lahore during a series of years was one of the principal reasons of its popularity. This extremely distinguished Persian

Scholar had the rare gift of uniting men of different views in harmonious action towards a common object for the public good and in supporting the University cause he well maintained the traditional fame of his family for ability and genial influence. His mantle in the Senate has now fallen on Fakir Sayad Kamruddin, who has invariably exerted himself on behalf of the promotion of Arabic studies.

Fakir Shamsuddin, son of the historical Fakir Nur-ud-din, was born in 1825 and died on the 16th October 1872. He is referred as follows in the *Panjab Chiefs*.

"Faqir Shamshuddin, second son of Nuruddin, was Thannadar of the Govindghar Fort during the second Sikh War. In this position he behaved with great fidelity and made over the Fort to European Troops at a time when any hesitation on his part might have produced serious results. In 1850, he was appointed Tehsildar of Shahdera, but was compelled to resign the next year through ill health. In 1862, Shamshuddin was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the City of Lahore, and a Member of the Municipal Committee. He is a man of great energy and liberality. A finished scholar himself he is ever foremost in any schemes for the advancement of learning generally among his countrymen. It is very much owing to his exertions that Female Education has been so generally taken up in Lahore. He has also taken an active part in the establishment of a literary Society, the "Anjuman-i-Panjab," which is still young, but which promises most interesting and valuable results."

Diwan Ruttan Chand Dariwala was born in 1808 and died in January 1873, was ever ready to give the aid of his local influence and practical advice in promoting the aims of the University movement, to which he subscribed for a number of years. Mr. Griffin refers to him as follows in his well known book :—

"Rattan Chand was a great favorate of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and when quite a boy used to be in constant attendance at Court. When the first down began to grow upon his lip and chin, Ranjit Singh gave him the nickname of Darhiwala or the bearded," to distinguish him from Rattan Chand Dogal, who was four years younger and who had consequently no beard at all. He was, in 1829, appointed to the postal Department, on 200 Rs. a month with certain assignments from the Revenue of Peshawar and Hazara. He remained in this Department during the reign of Ranjit Singh and his successors, and under the Durbar was in the enjoyment of cash allowances to the amount of 2,610 Rs. and Jagirs, in Dinanager, Khanowal, Yuhianagar, Tivan, Bhindan, Hazara and Peshawur, worth 13,600 Rs. Rattan Chand happened to be in the Lahore Fort when the Sindhanwalia chiefs seized it and Raja Hira Singh believing him their accomplice fined him 30,000 Rs. This money was given back by Sirdar Jowahir Singh after Hira Singh's death. After the Sutlej compaign Rattan Chand was appointed Post Master General in the Panjab and did excellent

service throughout the rebellion of 1848-49. His Department had, at this time, to contend with great difficulties, but the Post Master General's energy and ability enabled him to surmount them. On the annexation of the Panjab, certain of his Jagirs, amounting to 6,800 Rs. were released to him for life, free of all service, and a garden worth 200 Rs. near the Shahalmi gate of Lahore was released to his male heirs in perpetuity. Rattan Chand was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the City of Lahore in 1862 and member of the Municipal Committee.

He is one of the most active and intelligent of the Honorary Magistrates, and through his liberality the city of Lahore has been much embellished. The most striking of the public works constructed by him is the fine Serai and Tank near the Shahalmi Gate. He also had a large share in the formation of the public gardens round the city, and whenever money has been required for any work of public utility, Rattan Chand has shown himself liberal in the extreme. He was created a Diwan by the Supreme Government in January 1865."

Last, not least, the Law Classes and the cause of legal studies in the Panjab were deprived on the 14th April 1877 of the valuable services of MR. E. REYNOLDS, Barrister-at-Law and leader of the Lahore Bar.

The University College has had to deplore the death of Mr. Gore Ouseley, C. S., which occurred at Amritsar on Saturday night, the 1th January 1879. This gentleman succeeded Mr. R. E. Egerton, His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor, in the Office of Vice-President of the Panjab University College, on Thursday the 3rd May 1877.

APPENDIX IV.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. I-329.

FROM

G. W. RIVAZ, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Panjab.

TO

ALL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE PANJAB.

Dated Lahore, 19th February 1878.

THE following Rules, framed under Chapter VI. of Act XVII. of 1877, and Section 4 of Act XX. of 1865, for regulating the qualification, admission, and enrolment of persons to appear, plead, and act in the Courts of the Panjab, and for the control of such persons, are issued by order of the Judges of the Chief Court, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, with effect from the 1st April 1878.

2. The Chief Court has reserved to itself the power of directing the admission, in special cases, of any person to the Law Classes or the examinations in Law of the Panjab University College.

3. Advocates, Vakils, and Attorneys-at-Law of High Courts of Judicature, heretofore enrolled in the Chief Court, will be deemed to have been enrolled under the rules now promulgated; provided that, in the case of a Vakil or Attorney-at-Law, application is made within 15 days from the date on which these rules come into force to the Chief Court, or to the Commissioner of the Division in which such Vakil or Attorney ordinarily practises, for a practising certificate.

By order, &c.,

G. W. RIVAZ,

Registrar, Chief Court, Panjab.

RULES.

Advocates of High Courts.

I. ANY person enrolled as an Advocate of a High Court of Judicature in India shall, on being enrolled as an Advocate in the Chief Court, be entitled to appear, plead and act on behalf of any suitor in any Court of the Panjab in the same manner as, and subject to the rules applicable to, Pleaders of the first grade.

Application for enrolment.

II. An application to be enrolled under Rule I. shall be made by petition to the Chief Court, and shall be presented by the applicant in person, or by an Advocate enrolled in the Court.

Mode of enrolment.

III. The application will be considered by the Court, and, if it be granted, the Registrar shall cause the applicant's name to be entered in the register of Advocates enrolled in the Chief Court of the Panjab.

Licences to be issued to Advocates.

Form and duration of licence.

IV. Every Advocate enrolled under Rule III. shall be entitled to receive from the Registrar a licence, in the form annexed, on payment of a fee of Rs. 16. Such licence shall continue in force without renewal until it shall be cancelled at the Advocate's request, or until the permission thereby accorded shall have been withdrawn, or its operation suspended by order of the Chief Court.

Such order may be made by the Court after such enquiry as the Court shall think fit, and shall be signed by not less than two Judges of the Court.

When the licence granted to an Advocate is cancelled at his own request, or the permission granted by such licence is withdrawn by order of the Court, the Registrar shall cause the Advocate's name to be removed from the register of Advocates.

V. Any person, not enrolled in the Chief Court, who is duly authorized to appear, plead or act on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Supreme Government, or Local Government, in a civil proceeding in which such Secretary of State or Government is a party interested, may, with the permission of the Chief Court or of the Court in which such proceeding is pending, appear, plead or act accordingly.

Persons authorized to appear on behalf of the Secretary of State or Government may, with permission, appear, plead or act in any civil proceeding.

VI. Any practising Advocate, Vakil, or Attorney-at-Law of a High Court of Judicature, who is not enrolled in the Chief Court, may appear, plead and act in any particular civil proceeding in which he has been engaged by a party interested, with the permission of the Chief Court, or of the Court in which such proceeding is pending: Provided that such permission shall not be given in evasion of the provisions of Rules I. and IX.

Practising Advocates, Vakils, and Attorneys of High Courts may appear, with permission, in particular cases.

VII. The permission accorded under Rules V. and VI. may, for sufficient cause, be withdrawn by order of the Chief Court or the Court in which the proceeding is pending: Provided that the reasons for such order shall be recorded under the hand of the Judge who passes it, and that when the order is passed by a subordinate Court and withdraws a permission granted by the Chief Court, the matter shall be reported to the Chief Court, which will pass thereon such orders as it thinks fit.

Permission accorded under the two preceding rules may, for sufficient cause, be withdrawn.

VIII. Pleaders in the Courts of the Panjab shall be of two grades, that is to say—

Pleaders to be of two grades.

(i.) Pleaders of the first grade, who may appear, plead and act in the Chief Court and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(ii.) Pleaders of the second grade, who may appear, plead and act in all Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

IX. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court, and upon proof of good character, be admitted and enrolled as Pleaders of the first grade :—

Persons who are admissible to be pleaders of the first grade.

(1.) Members of the English or Irish Bar ;

(2.) Members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland ;

(3.) Attorneys of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record in England and Ireland, and Writers to the Signet.

(4.) Members of the Society of Solicitors practising before the Court of Session in Scotland.

(5.) Vakils or Attorneys-at-Law of any chartered High Court of Judicature who shall produce certificates that they have actually practised in any such Court for a period of three years at least, and that their names are still borne on the rolls of the Court : Provided that the Court may, for special reasons, dispense with such certificate.

(6.) Persons who shall have been admitted and enrolled as Pleaders of the second grade under these rules, or the rules hereby superseded, and shall have practised in the subordinate Courts for the

periods noted below, and who shall continue to be so practising at the time of their applications: Provided that the Chief Court may, on good cause being shown, reduce any of the prescribed periods to such shorter period as the Court may think fit.

Such period shall be—

In the case of persons who can produce certificates of having passed the Honors in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College, or of having obtained the degree of M. A. or B. L. at one of the recognized Universities in British India	... 3 years:
In the case of persons who can produce certificates of having passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College, or of having obtained the degree of B. A. at one of the recognized Universities in British India	... 4 years:
In all other cases	... 5 years.

(7.) Extra Assistant Commissioners, or Judicial Officers of equal or superior official rank, who have passed the departmental examination prescribed for the higher standard and who have quitted the service of Government: Provided that the application for admission be made within three years of their leaving Government

service, and shall be granted subject to such conditions as the Chief Court may impose with regard to the locality in which the applicant shall practise.

A person admitted under this clause will not ordinarily be permitted to practise in any district in which he has served Government unless his official connection with that district has ceased for five years.

Persons who are admissible to be Pleaders of the second grade.

X. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court, and upon proof of good character, be admitted and enrolled, as Pleaders of the second grade :—

(i.) Persons who shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of law at one of the recognized Universities in British India.

(ii.) Persons holding certificates of having passed the final examination in Law under the rules in force for the Law Classes of the Panjab University College :

Provided that the said rules, so far as they relate to admission to the Law Classes and examination therein, have been approved by the Chief Court.

(iii.) Any Tahsildar, Munsiff, or other Government servant holding an office of such a nature that the officer's duties cannot be efficiently discharged without a competent knowledge of substantive law and the laws procedure, may, upon quitting office under Government, be admitted by special order to be a Pleader of the second grade without having passed the prescribed examination.

No order of admission will be made under this clause unless the candidate shall have satisfied the Court, either by passing such special examination as the Court may direct, or otherwise, that he is qualified to be a Pleader. No person admitted under this clause can become a Pleader of the first grade until he shall have passed the examination prescribed for Pleaders of the second grade, and shall thereafter have practised for the period prescribed in clause 6 of Rule IX. for persons passing such examination.

The provisions of clause 7 of Rule IX. apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to all persons seeking admission under this clause.

Mukhtars to be of two grades.

XI. Mukhtars in the Courts of the Panjab shall be of two grades—

(i.) Mukhtars of the first grade, who may appear and act in the Chief Court and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(ii.) Mukhtars of the second grade, who may appear and act in all Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Persons who are admissible to be Mukhtars of the first grade.

XII. The following persons are admissible, and, with the permission of the Chief Court, shall be admitted and enrolled, as Mukhtars of the first grade, namely :—

Mukhtars enrolled under the rules heretofore in force, and Mukhtars of the second grade under these rules, who shall have practised regularly for not less than three years in the subordinate Courts, and shall

satisfy the Chief Court that they are qualified to appear and act as Mukhtars in the Chief Court.

Persons who are admissible to be Mukhtars of the second grade.

XIII. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court, and upon proof of good character, be admitted and enrolled, as Mukhtars of the second grade, namely :—

Persons who shall have obtained a certificate of having passed the first examination in Law under the rules in force for the Law Classes of the Panjab University College :

Provided that the said rules, so far as they relate to admission to the Law Classes and examination therein, have been approved by the Chief Court.

Mode of admission to be Pleaders and Mukhtars.

XIV. All applications to be admitted and enrolled under the VIIth to the XIIIth (both inclusive) of the foregoing rules as a Pleader or Mukhtar of either grade shall be made by petition to the Chief Court, and shall be presented by the applicant in person, or by an authorized Pleader of the Court.

The application shall be accompanied by evidence of the qualifications required by the rules, and by a fee of—

Rs. 4, when the application is to be enrolled as a Pleader of either grade.

Rs. 2, when the application is to be enrolled as a Mukhtar of either grade.

The application will be considered by the Judges of the Chief Court, and if it be granted, the Registrar shall cause the name of the applicant to be enrolled in the register of Pleaders and Mukhtars, and shall grant him a certificate on his furnishing the requisite stamp

paper and the prescribed declaration in writing.

Renewal of certificates.

XV. Applications for renewal of certificates shall likewise be made by petition to the Chief Court, or to the Commissioner of the Division in which the applicant ordinarily practises, at least two weeks before the expiry of the certificate, and shall be accompanied by the expiring certificate and the prescribed declaration in writing.

The application shall be presented in open Court by the applicant in person, or, in the event of the applicant being unable to attend in person, by an authorized Pleader of the Court.

On the requisite stamp paper being supplied, a renewed certificate will be prepared and issued by the Registrar, or the Commissioner of the Division, as the case may be, to the applicant; if he attend personally, or to the Pleader presenting the petition. When a certificate is renewed by a Commissioner, he should notify such renewal to the Registrar, and forward the superseded certificate for record in the Chief Court Office.

Certificates to issue as from 1st January of the year in which they are taken out.

XVI. All Pleaders' and Mukhtars' certificates, whether original or renewed, shall be issued as from the 1st January of the year in which they are taken out.

Yearly return to be submitted of unrenewed certificates.

XVII. As soon as conveniently may be in January of each year, Deputy Commissioners shall satisfy themselves that the Pleaders and Mukhtars ordinarily practising in their districts have renewed their certificates in accordance with the preceding rule, and shall submit, through the Commissioner of the Division, to the Chief Court the names of any Pleaders and Mukhtars shown in the last published list of Pleaders and Mukhtars as practising in their districts who had not renewed their certificates up to the date of

report. The names of all such persons will be struck out of the register of practising Pleaders and Mukhtars kept up in the Chief Court Office, and should be posted in the principal Court-house of the district in which they formerly practised, with an intimation that they will be liable to penalties if found practising without having renewed their certificates. If any such Pleader or Mukhtar shall subsequently renew his certificate, such renewal shall be reported to the Chief Court in the manner provided in Rule XV.

Pleader or Mukhtar failing to take out or renew certificate for three years.

XVIII. If any person having been admitted and enrolled as a Pleader or Mukhtar shall neglect to take out a certificate, or having obtained a certificate shall fail to renew it for a period of three years, he shall not be entitled to receive a certificate or to have his certificate renewed without a special order of the Chief Court.

Notice to be given to Chief Court if Pleader or Mukhtar accepts a Government appointment, &c.

XIX. Any person who, having been admitted as a Pleader or Mukhtar, shall accept any appointment under Government, or shall enter into any trade or other business, shall give notice thereof to the Chief Court, who may thereupon pass such orders as the said Court may think fit.

Applications for admission to state certain particulars.

XX. Any person who shall hold any appointment under Government, or shall carry on any trade or other business at the time of his application for admission as a Pleader or Mukhtar, shall state the fact in his application for admission.

No person to appear, plead or act on behalf of any other person in the Civil Courts of the Panjab unless qualified under these rules.

XXI. Except as is provided in the foregoing rules and subject thereto, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of any other person in the Civil Courts of the Panjab :

Saving of certain agents recognized by law.

Provided that these rules shall not be deemed to affect the first clause of Section 40 of Act XX. of 1865, or Section 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure of 1877, or any notification issued under Section 37 of that Code.

Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of Act XX. of 1865 to apply to all Pleaders or Mukhtars enrolled in the Chief Court.

XXII. Except as is otherwise provided in Act XVII of 1877, or in these rules, the provisions of Act XX. of 1865 apply to all persons admitted and enrolled in the Chief Court as Pleaders and Mukhtars.

Procedure when a charge of misconduct is brought against a Pleader or Mukhtar of the first grade.

XXIII. If any person practising as a Pleader or Mukhtar of the first grade be charged in the Chief Court with any misconduct, and the Chief Court consider it necessary to hold an enquiry, under Section 15 of Act XX. of 1865, before itself, the Registrar shall send such Pleader or Mukhtar a copy of the charge, and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed such charge will be taken into consideration by the Court. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mukhtar at least seven days before the day so appointed, and on such day, or any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be postponed or adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party preferring the charge, and on behalf of the person charged, and thereafter shall pass orders as the Court shall consider just:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit the power of the Court to direct, by order of one or more Judges of the Court, in what manner or by what persons any enquiry under Section 15 shall be conducted.

XXIV. An order suspending a Pleader or Mukhtar pending inquiry may be made by a single Judge of the Chief Court but no final order by which a Pleader or Mukhtar is suspended or dismissed shall be made by less than two Judges of the Court.

Who may pass orders of suspension or dismissal.

FORM OF ADVOCATE'S LICENCE.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PANJAB.

I hereby certify that has this day been admitted and enrolled as an Advocate in the Chief Court of the Panjab, and is entitled to appear, plead, and act in any Court of the Panjab.

Dated the day of in the year of our Lord 18

SECOND SERIES OF IMPORTANT PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

[FOR FIRST SERIES VIDE CALENDAR FOR 1874-75.]

A.—Result of the Deputation to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

I.—The following is the Memorial of the Senate of the Panjab University College.

Memorial of the Senate of the Panjab University College to His Excellency the Right Honorable Edward Robert Lytton, Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council G. M. S. I.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The Senate of the Panjab University College conceive that the present, when the predominance of Her Imperial Majesty over Hindustan is being announced by a representative celebrated for hereditary success in literature, is a suitable time for the expansion of the Panjab University College into an University.

It was founded expressly to carry into practice the principles which the Court of Directors of the East India Company laid down as the basis of popular education in despatch No. 49 dated 19th July 1854; principles eminently wise and practical, only in accordance with which can the people of India be expected to take a warm interest in popular education or themselves bear willingly a fair share of its ever increasing cost.

The subjection of Panjab Scholars to the Examina-

tions of the Calcutta University is found inconvenient, for the following reasons :—

First.—Success in those examinations is only attainable by those who have studied their subjects in books written in English, whereby the demand for Vernacular text books is lessened and the growth of a Vernacular literature impeded. This is directly opposed to the main special object of this College which is the diffusion of Education through the medium of the Vernacular.

Second.—It is hard for the teachers to teach and for the pupils to learn at the same time through two curricula for two examinations.

Third.—The Calcutta Senate meetings are necessarily principally attended by members residing there, who cannot know the needs of the Panjab, or how to meet them, or have the local influence necessary to excite in the Panjab a desire to promote Education.

Fourth.—The languages of the Eastern and Western parts of the Bengal Presidency are different, even the Urdu being somewhat different both in vocabulary and pronunciation.

The Secretary of State, in his despatch No. 13, dated 5th August 1869, para. 2, and the Governor General in Council, in his No. 262, dated 22nd May 1869, para. 7, have recognised that the Panjab University College is a temporary institution to be expanded into an University, "if attended with due success."

Its success is shown by the following statistics :—

Aggregate receipt up to end of 1869	...	...	...	Rs.	1,06,816
Up to 31st October 1876	...	...	...	„	5,42,780
Invested permanent fund	...	...	...	„	3,55,300
Undergraduates in 1870	...	...	...	„	46
in 1876	...	...	...	„	819
Examinees in 1870	...	...	...	„	70
in 1876	...	...	...	„	435
Total of Examinees since 1870	...	...	...	„	1,856

Number of Schools affiliated.

In 1870.—1. Government College, Lahore.
2. Ditto Ditto Delhi.
3. Medical School, Lahore.

In 1876.—1. Government College, Lahore.
2. Government College, Delhi.
3. Medical School, Lahore.
4. Oriental College, Lahore.
5. Anglo-Sanscrit School, Lahore.
6. Law School, Lahore.
7. Engineering Classes at Hoshiarpur, Gujrat, Amritsar and Lahore.
8. Oriental Department of the Canning College at Lucknow.
9. Arabic School, Lahore.
10. Hindu School, Ludhiana.
11. Hindu School, Jalandhar.
12. Hindu School, Ambala.
13. Arabic and Sanscrit School, Multan.
14. Sanscrit School, Amritsar.
15. Muhammadan School at Gujranwala.

Also by the high character of its Examinations, the efficiency of its Schools in Arts, Law and Medicine; and the numerous works published under its auspices.

The Senate believes that, if constituted an University, it will be able to extend its influence to some extent over Cashmere, Cabul and Belochistan. It has students in its College from Central Asia, who may, it is hoped, carry to their homes, both some culture and a lessened antipathy to British influences.

It anticipates also that such an act of Grace will deeply gratify the upper classes in this Province, that a new impetus will be given to Education and that an

increase of income may be derived from the popularity of the change.

The Panjab Government, both under Sir Donald McLeod and under Sir Henry Davies, have supported on former occassions the design of forming a Panjab University which has encouraged the Senate to make the present application.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

On behalf and by order of the Senate of the
Panjab University College,
G. W. LEITNER,
Registrar.

Lahore, 16th December 1876.

II.—The following appeared in the *Gazette of India,* dated 1st January 1877 :—

READ—

A letter from the Government of the Panjab, No. 430 *C, dated 25th December* 1876.

RESOLUTION.—"The Government of the Panjab forward, for the favourable consideration of the Governor General in Council, a memorial submitted by the Senate of Panjab University College, praying that, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India, the Panjab University College may be raised to the status of an University and empowered to confer degrees.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Government of the Panjab be requested to inform the memorialists that the Governor General in Council approves of the proposed measure, and that legislation will be initiated in view to give effect to it."

III.—The following address was presented on Wednesday, the 3rd January 1877, at Dehli, on the occassion of the Imperial Assemblage, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, India :—

I. From the Anjuman-i-Panjab to Her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India :—

" We, the Members of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, offer our loyal congratulations on Your Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress.

On such an occasion as the present this Society could not be silent, for ever since its foundation in 1864 it has been distinguished by the most profound attachment to the Members of your Majesty's House. H. R. I. H. the Prince of Wales when President of the Sanskrit Text Society in 1865, became the Patron of this Society, probably the first Indian body which H. R I. H. so honored ; and this Society, as a small sign of its gratitude for such a high distinction, has been instrumental in founding Scholarships and Fellowships bearing the illustrious names of Members of the Royal Family of England and of the now Imperial House of India.

The adoption of a special title has, in Indian History, ever signalized a closer relation between the title and the object of its designation. The name of " Shan-in-Shah " used hitherto in connection with Your Imperial Majesty, has been raised from its use as a complimentary epithet to the dignity of an exact designation. The very original of " Kaisar" has been associated in our minds, not only with the highest Imperial dignity of Eastern Rome, but also with the loftiest position to which Monarchy has ever attained in the history of the world.

We, therefore, recognize in this new title another of those acts of grace inaugurated by Your Majesty's Gracious Proclamation of 1857. Your Majesty has since added to them by first deputing the illustrious Heir to the Throne on a visit to this country, an event which we longed for in our humble address to him in 1869, and now Your Majesty has crowned them by assuming the Imperial dignity in connection with India. We feel that we are none the less devoted fellow-lieges of the English subjects of the Queen, and we yield in loyalty to none of them, whilst we enjoy the additional distinction of being the subjects of the Empress of India, no longer a distant, but a present, Sovereign, ruling over these very extensive countries, over their numerous and exalted Princes and their great and varied races, in connection with whom no other designation than that of "Empress" could be equally appropriate.

In conclusion, we trust that generations after generations of the nations of India may supply constant proofs of attachment to the Royal House of England and to our Imperial Sovereign, and that the reign of British Majesty over our country, its races and our hearts, may continue for ever.

We remain,
Your Royal and Imperial Majesty's,
most humble and most devoted Subjects,
On behalf of the Members of the Anjuman-i-Panjab,
The Deputation at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi,
January 1877.

Dr. G. W. Leitner, President, Anjuman-i-Panjab, Lahore.
The Nawab Ala-ud-din Khan, of Loharu.
Sirdar Attar Singh, of Bahadaur.

Raja Harbans Singh, of Lahore.
Sirdar Bikrama Singh of Kapurthala.
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Kazilbash of Lahore.
Muhammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I., of Kangra.
Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Multani Sadozai.
Rai Mul Singh of Lahore.
Mian Muhammad Jan, Kashmiri, of Amritsar.
Pandit Moti Lal Kathju, of Lahore.
Babu Navina Chandra Rai.
Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Lahore, Secretary.

IV.—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DR. LEITNER AND GENTLEMEN.

It will give me much pleasure to lay at the feet of Queen-Empress the address you have just presented for transmission to Her Majesty, and I am confident that Her Majesty will receive with satisfaction the loyal sentiments therein expressed.

I have already been obliged to explain more than once in the course of this morning that the severely limited time at my disposal, precludes the possibility of lengthened replies to the numerous Deputations I have had the pleasure of receiving. But even had I time to express at greater length the pleasure I derive from the address now presented by the Anjuman, I dare say I should still fail to give it adequate expression.

Fortunately you are already aware of my interest in the success of the University College and my desire to elevate and extend the sphere of its Educational activity.

It is our intention to introduce a Bill as soon as possible, into our Legislative Council for the purpose of giving to this Institution the Status of a University with the power of conferring degrees.

High as I believe the Standard of Instruction maintained by the Calcutta University to be, in comparison with that of all other Educational Agencies throughout India, I greatly doubt whether that University could ever confer upon the populations of the Panjab and the North West Provinces, from whose homes and sympathies it is comparatively remote, all the Educational advantages, which I confidently anticipate from the increasing activity and influences of the Institution in which you are interested, when that Institution has been furnished with ampler privileges and stronger stimulants.

This, as you are aware, cannot be done without legislation, but the pledge now given, will, I may assure you, be fulfilled as soon as the necessary formalities can be completed.

I have great confidence in the future of the new University and the good which may be effected by its development, under the Presidency of my friend, Dr. Leitner, whose fine abilities and successful services in the cause of education have already received at Vienna an international acknowledgement, which is not only an honor to himself and your Institution but also to India and to all of us.

The frontier Province in which you reside presents a wide and almost virgin field for Educational activity not confined to British Territory and I am glad to be instrumental to the means and opportunities of cultivating that field by promoting the influence of an Institution better adapted than any other, which we yet possess, to commence so good a work.

EXTRACTS FROM A PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

The operations of the Panjab University College were brought to the notice of the International Jury at the Vienna Exhibition, and, through the British Educational Commissioner, to Her Majesty, by whose command the Bluebook on the subject was laid before both Houses of Parliament. [*Vide* pages 276 to 279, and pages 285 to 287 of Bluebook July 1873.]

Page 276.

"Two movements inaugurated by the society, [the Anjuman-i-Panjab] call however for more especial notice. One of its native members, an eminent Sanscrit scholar, Pandit Radha Kishen, the President of the Sanscrit Section of the Society in its literary department, addressed a letter to government, suggesting that steps should be taken for the preservation and cataloguing of Sanscrit MSS, a movement which is now being warmly carried out all over India. He received a letter of acknowledgment from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the London Sanscrit Text Society and Patron of the "Anjuman," a gracious act, which not only stimulated the labours of the Society, but gave a considerable impetus to the second movement referred to, viz., the "Oriental movement," whose importance, in affecting the whole course of the Indian system of education, must necessarily be great. Its distinguishing features are described as follows:

"1. *The foundation of a National University in the Panjab*,—implying the development of self-government among the natives in all matters connected with their own education. The first step towards this end was to associate with the officers of government in the control of popular education the donors by whose contributions the proposed University was to be found-

ed, together with the learned men among the natives of the province.

"2. *The revival of the study of the Classical Languages of India*, viz., Arabic for the Muhammadans, and Sanscrit for the Hindoos; thus showing the respect felt by enlightened Europeans for what natives of India consider their highest and most sacred literature; without a knowledge of which it was felt that no real hold upon their minds can ever be obtained by a reformer.

"3. *The bringing European Science and Education generally within the reach of the masses.*—This was to be done by developing the vernaculars of India through their natural sources, the Arabic, Sanscrit, and Persian, and by translating works of interest or scientific value into those vernaculars.

"4. *The elevation of the standard of English Education to the level of the Reforms which are ever being carried out in Europe, and by studying Languages, History, Philosophy and Law on the "comparative method," as adapted to the mental disposition of Muhammadans and Hindus respectively.*—The university was to be not only an examining body, but also a teaching body, differing in this respect from the other three Indian universities, those of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, which merely examine. It was also to be a centre of discussion on all subjects affecting education, and, finally, a matter of peculiar interest to us in Europe, it was to be an Academy for the cultivation of archæological and philological investigations, and for giving a helping hand to European Orientalists, whose inquiries it would advance by researches on the spot, whilst it would itself benefit by popularising European Oriental learning, and bringing its critical method to bear on the literary labours of native savans. (*Vide* "P. U. C. Papers and Statutes.")

"The scheme thus conceived, enlisted warm native support, and most liberal contributions poured in. Sir

Donald Macleod, the governor of the province, gave his approval to the movement, and under his auspices a committee of European supporters issued in its favour a manifesto, which was among the documents exhibited by Dr. Leitner at Vienna. It was opposed, however, by the Educational Department and by the Calcutta University, although one of its vice-chancellors, Mr. Seton Karr, generously declared that, in his opinion, the time for the formation of a fourth university for Upper India had arrived. A long controversy ensued. Its progress may be traced in the files of the Indian newspapers exhibited at Vienna and a reference to them will show the active part which Dr. Leitner took therein. A portion of the general Panjab scheme, viz., the movement in support of vernacular literature, was at length adopted in the north-west provinces, and eventually the Calcutta University was induced to make substantial concessions to the popular requirements and in favour of Oriental learning.

Early in 1870 a "University College" was established at Lahore, and the Government Colleges of Lahore and Dehli, the medical schools (English and vernacular), an Oriental College, law classes and apparently a school in arts and industry, were affiliated to it. (*Vide* Prospectus)

"On the recommendation of the Panjab Government" (I quote from the printed statement exhibited at Vienna), the Government of India in its order No. 9, dated 10th June 1869, sanctioned the foundation of the University College, it being stated at the time that the name of "College" had been added to that of "University," in order to mark that this arrangement was temporary, and that as soon as the University College created a larger number of students and candidates for examination than had existed before, the full rights of a university would be conceded to it.

"Meanwhile it is interesting to observe that the Lahore Government College, which began in 1864 with

four students, counted in 1872 over 60 undergraduates in attendance, a proof that the impetus given to Oriental education has not diminished the demand for English. The men who have left the Lahore College are said to be among the most successful of native officials, employés, or private practitioners, and seem, as Lord Northbrook is reported to have said when on a visit to that institution, fully to realise their duties to their fellowcountrymen.

"Two universities, as may have been gathered from what has been already said, influence education in the Panjab.

"Under these universities are, first, District, *i.e.*, "Zillah Schools," which prepare for the entrance examination of the Calcutta University in English and in English and the vernacular for the Panjab University College There are also mission schools, normal schools, adult schools, and private students preparing for the "entrance examination." Below the "Zillah" schools, which are sub-divided into higher, middle, and lower, and are chiefly Anglo-vernacular, are a number of town and village schools, where Persian, geography, the vernaculars, and the 3 R's. are taught. There are also special schools, such as the Medical College of Lahore, the normal schools for teachers, &c., at Rawulpindi, Lahore, and Umritsur, and finally there is a vast number of indigenous schools for Muhammadans and Hindus. These indigenous schools are almost entirely conducted by priests, some of whom are believed to be profound Oriental scholars; but the studies in these schools are chiefly confined to the Grammar and religious literature of the two classical languages of India, viz., Arabic and Sanscrit. In some of them also Persian, caligraphy, and a peculiar commercial cyphering are taught. The arrangements for discipline, regular attendance, &c., are very defective, but these schools being numerous and popular cannot be ignored in any popular system of

public instruction. (*Vide* Dr. Leitner's Report as Inspector of the Rawulpindi Circle, and the amusing photograph of the rod in vogue in such schools, exhibited by the Indian Government.) According to the grant-in-aid rules of the Indian Government, they appear to be entitled to a grant from government, not exceeding half their annual expenditure, so long as they teach secular subjects in a satisfactory manner. Practically, the Christian missionary schools have hitherto been the only *semi*-religious schools that have received grants-in-aid from government, and there seems to be no doubt that India is indebted to the missionaries for much of her education, and for the formation of a higher standard of practical morality."

The Report reverts to the subject on page 289 as follows :—

"Much as our Indian system of education has, in spite of its imperfections, undoubtedly done, it cannot be said to have given culture, one of the highest marks of "Education."

"Native elegance and refinement wherever they still linger are evidently of Persian origin ; thorough mental discipline and scholarly habits exist with Pandits and Maulvis, whilst a smattering of various branches of "instruction," to be more or less offensively paraded, is what we have given to the natives with our so-called English education. That this is not an overcharged statement will appear upon reference to the official "Remarks" published by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab :—(Proceedings No. 606, dated 18th Feb. 1873.)

"Neither the English language nor literature is "taught upon any scientific or intelligent system, and "the success of English education, as a consequence, "has not hitherto been marked in the Panjab. Nor has "the system which produces few scholars been more "successful in producing gentlemen. The Lieutenant-

" Governor desires that the department take especial " care that the good manners natural to Oriental youth " are not lost at school. This matter has hitherto been " neglected. If the result of sending boys of good " family to school is, as is now often the case, that they " return pert, conceited, and studiously rude and fami- " liar, it is no wonder that parents desire to educate " their children at home. English education is not a " desirable thing if it only signifies sufficient acquain- " tance with the English language to write and speak " ungrammatically, sufficient acquaintance with Eng- " lish literature to be shallow, and with English history " to be insolent. English education is to be penetrated " with the spirit of the great English authors; to " imbibe some portion of their strength and beauty, " and nobility and gentleness, and wisdom, to mould " the life and character upon the models they have " furnished. This is the standard of education to which " the department must endeavour to rise."

" True learning and taste among the natives of India are still Oriental, not English. The elaborate MSS., whether written in tracing, on paper, on leather, bark of the birch tree, canvas or wood, by the hand or the toe, shew an attention to detail and finish which cannot be too highly rated. The illuminated pages of MSS., written 1,000 years ago, are fresher than any combination of colours in English show books ; the pictures, in spite of a want of knowledge of perspective, very often seize the salient characteristics of a person, action, or scene, more vividly and minutely than the dark reflection of the photograph, or the conventional drawing-room painting. The colours on the Kashmir shawls, or on other tissues, whether subdued or bold, are intensely real ; the freshness of those seen upon the specimens exhibited by Dr. Leitner in Group IX., and for which a medal of merit was awarded him, seems almost to outlive the encaustic tile or marble on which they are

painted. It is true that the grouping and the arrangement of colours are often grotesque, and that exaggeration, overlaying, and bizarrerie, may be charged against native artists, but, as a rule, the minuteness and elaborateness in every kind of carving show conceptions of beauty which form a basis of true education. A happy combination of Western with Eastern ideas, as shown in the Panjab movement, and for which Dr. Leitner has so earnestly contended, may be accepted as a wholesome reaction against an unreasoning condemnation of everything Oriental. Each, surely, may learn from the other. The subtle Eastern wit may quicken, while in turn it is steadied by the matter-of-fact touch of the European; and something of its minute thoroughness be turned to profitable account as a corrective of superficiality and of hurried generalisation. The one will no longer consider that he has everything to teach and nothing to learn, nor will the other hold aloof, in sullen and apprehensive silence, as he sees one landmark after another of his ancient civilisation inconsiderately swept away. Each will take an enlarged view of things. The character of each will be raised and strengthened.

"The care which natives take of their MSS., the ceremonious way with which they treat their sacred writings, and the costly layers of wrappers in which they are embosomed, are remnants of a reverence with which the spread of printing is everywhere calculated to interfere. Yet in the exhibited 2,000 or 3,000 pages of Tibetan printing from wood blocks, probably far more ancient than the era of its appearance in Europe, leaves are preserved with a religious care which might well be commended to the attention of European students. And whatever the value of the exhibited central Asian geographies in the Turki language, or of the Tibetan astronomical works may be as educational models, they can scarcely fail to arrest the attention

and enlist the sympathy of every intelligent and unprejudiced educator.

"Since this Report was in the press, an interesting announcement has appeared in the columns of a recent number of the "Indian Public Opinion" newspaper, from which the following extract is taken :

"The scheme of examinations of the Panjab University College has been at last sanctioned by Government.

"The examinations will commence on the last Monday but one in November, and the following certificates in arts will be awarded to successful candidates :—

"Certificate of entrance.

"Certificate of proficiency in arts ; and,

"Certificate of high proficiency in arts.

"Prizes and scholarships will be given to the most distinguished students.

"On the 3rd December the Oriental examinations will commence. These are intended for Maulvis and Pandits who attain high proficiency in Oriental classics. Certificates of Pandit, Maulvi, and Munshi will be awarded to those who distinguish themselves in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian, and at the same time shew a competent acquaintance with subjects of general information, not inferior to that required in the entrance examination in arts.

"We believe that by the careful selection of examiners, not connected with any of the Provincial Colledges, and by the valuable check of *viva voce* examinations in all subjects, the reputation of these certificates may be made to stand very high.

"We understand the principles of the Panjab University College to be these : that no teacher should be allowed to examine his own pupils ; that a thorough knowledge of few subjects should be issued on in pre-

ference to a superficial knowledge of a large number ; and that further, this knowledge should be tested by *vivâ voce* as well as written examination.. These principles are excellent, and we hope they will be rigidly adhered to."

" It will be seen from the above that the Government of India has firmly resolved to comply with the wishes and representations of the friends and authorities of the Panjab Uuiversity College ; and that an important advance has thus been made towards the full attainment of the second great movement of the Anjuman-i-Panjab." (*End of Parliamentary Report.*)

Copy of a letter addressed by the Right Honorable General Sir W. T. Knollys, K. C. B., Comptroller and Treasurer of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Household, to Dr. Leitner.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALL MALL, S. W.,
May 15*th* 1877.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th Instant, and to convey to you the Prince of Wales's great satisfaction at its contents. It is very gratifying to His Royal Highness to find that the Panjab University is established on so firm a foundation with an annual income, and that it has now received the sanction of Government, and has desired me to thank you for your attention in communicating for His Royal Highness's information this important intelligence.

I am, Dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
(Sd.) W. KNOLLYS.

DR. LEITNER.

In another letter from Marlborough House, dated June 26, 1874, the following request is made :—

I am directed to repeat the thanks of His Royal Highness to you for the kind trouble you have taken on this occasion, and again to assure you and to request you will convey these assurances to the Heads and Members of the Panjab University of His Royal Highness's interest and gratification on the flourishing condition of the Society and of its being established on so firm a foundation.

I am, Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

(Sd.) W. KNOLLYS.

DR. LEITNER.

THE

PANJAB

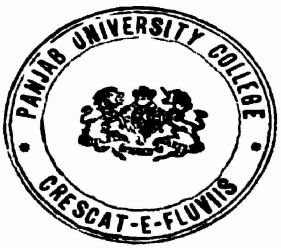
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

CALENDAR,

FOR

1878-79.

PART II.



Lahore:
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1879

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EXAMINATION PAPERS.

—:o:—

Entrance Examination.

1876.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—E. LETHBRIDGE, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours.*

I. Translate into Urdu the following sentences :—

(*a*).—He did not cut up the fish.

(*b*).—Did you hit him when he was hitting the dog ?

(*c*).—He is very fond of studying.

(*d*).—He will not study unless he is with you.

(*e*).—He may be angry if we go to-day.

(*f*).—Have you filled the cup with milk ?

II. Translate into Urdu :—

(*a*).—The sides of the mountain were covered with trees, the banks of the brooks were diversified with flowers; every beast shook spices from the rocks, and every month dropped fruits upon the ground. All animals that bite the grass or browse the shrubs, whether wild or tame, wandered in this extensive circuit, secured from beasts of prey by the mountains which confined them. On one part were flocks and herds feeding in the pastures, on another all the beasts of chase frisking in the lawns; the sprightly kid was bounding on the rocks, the subtle monkey

frolicking in the trees, and the solemn elephant reposing in the shade. All the diversities of the world were brought together, the blessings of nature were collected, and its evils extracted and excluded.

(Rasselas.)

(*b*).—In consequence of the re-appearance of cholera at Srinagar and Jammu, it is feared that the Viceroy's proposed visit to Kashmir will be abandoned.

ENGLISH.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into English :—

ا—قطب‌الدین کے مرنے کے بعد اُسکا بیٹا ارام دھلی کے تخت پر بیٹھا مگر وہ اپنے بڑي سلطنت پر جو اب تک اچھي طرح سے مستحکم نہ ہوئی تھی بالکل حکومت کرنے کے نا لائق تھا ایک برس کے عرصے مین اوس کو شمش‌الدین التمش نے (جو ایک عمدہ خاندان مین سے تھا مگر بچپن مین وہ غلامي مین بیچا گیا تھا اور قطب‌الدین نے اُسے خریدا تھا اور اُسکے تئین ہونہار دیکھکر اپنے بیٹي سے اُسکي شادي کردي تھي اور بہت بڑا درجہ کردیا تھا) مار کر سنہ ۱۲۱۱ بارہ سو گیارہ عیسوي مین تخت پر بیٹھا اور پچیس برس تک سلطنت کي—

ب—تین آدمی لین شخص سے نفع نہین اُٹھاتے شریف ادنے سے نیکو کار بد کار سے دانا نادان سے—

ج—جو اپنے بھید کو چھپاتا ہے سو مراد کو پہنچتا ہے
جو ہوس کے پیروی کرتا ہے وہ ہلاک ہوتا ہے—
د—تم کیوں اپنا وقت غفلت میں کاٹتے ہو—

2. Write down the nominative and possessive cases, singular and plural, of the following nouns: —boy, lass, cloth, brother, wolf, ox, fly, grief, thief.

3. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives:—tall, happy, large, old, bad evil

4. What are reflexive pronouns, and how are they formed in English ? Give examples of their use.

5. What is the difference between Weak Verbs and Strong Verbs ? Write down two examples of each class, giving in every case the Present Tense, Past Tense, and Passive Participle.

6. What are Suffixes and Prefixes ? Give some examples of the use of suffixes and prefixes in English.

ENGLISH.

Third Paper.—Time 2 *hours.*

1. Write a letter, of not more than fifteen lines in length, on one only of the following subjects :—

(*a*). Your last journey.

(*b*). Your school, and your recent studies.

(*c*). The examination in which you are now engaged.

2. What is a sentence ? How is it analysed ? Give examples of—

(*a*). An Adjectival Sentence ;

(*b*) An Adverbial Sentence.

3. Analyse and parse the following sentence:—

Dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser rolling rapidly.

4. Turn the following lines into ordinary English prose:—

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden-flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The Village Preacher's modest mansion rose.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—H. W. BLOCHMANN, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

1. Translate into English:—

فلما انصرفوا القوم انصرفت من جملتهم فلحقني غلام للفضل
و قال إرجع يا محمد فرجعت فاذا الفضل و هو جالس
مع ابيه و إخوته فقال يا محمد إجلس فجلست فقال قد
سمعت ما كان منذ الليلة و الله لم يعجبني شيء من اشعارهم وقد اجبت ان تقول انت في ذلك شيئا فقلت أيد الله
الامير هيبتك تمنعني من قول الشعر فقال لا بد و لو بيبت
و احد فقليلك كثير فاطرقت ساعة و رفعت راسي وقلت قد
حضرني بيتان فقال هاتهما يا محمد فانشات اقول

* شعر *

و نفرح بالمولود من آل برمك
لبذل الندى والمجد والجود والفضل

و يعرف فيه الخير عند ظهوره
و لا سيما ان كان من ولد الفضل
قال فتهلل وجه الفضل فرحا و قال ما سررت قط بمثلها فا
مر لي بشعرة آلاف دينار و قال خذ ها يا محمد وهي دون
حقك فا خذ تها و تو جهت الي منز لي *

2. State in English or Hindustani what you know about the Barmakis.

3. Translate into English or Hindustani :—

إن قل مالى فلا خل تصا حبني * اوزاد مالي فكل الناس خلانى
وكم عدو لا جل المال صا حبني * و كم صديق لفقد المال عاداني
إقرن برأ يك رأي غيرك واستشر * فالرأى لا يخفى علي الاثنين
فا لمر ء مرآة تريه وجهه * ويرى قفاه بجمع مرآتين

4. (*a*).—What case is مرآة in the last *bait* ?

(*b*).—Parse استشر—تريه—يرى, and write down the corresponding persons of the *Mázís* of the same *báb*.

5. Write out the last four "baits" with all the vowel points.

ARABIC.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Enumerate the conjunctions which govern the مضارع منصوب

2. Inflect the *Mází* and the *Muzára'* of

يدعو – د عا with all vowel points.

3. Inflect the مضارع منصوب, active and passive, of قال giving all the vowel points.

4. Write down the singulars with the vowel points and the meanings of the following plurals :—براهين – عملة – مشا يخ – كواكب - نيران–صبيان– بكم and the plurals and the meanings of the following singulars – مكان حكا ية – سيف مطر–نور – موضع – مد ينة – بلد

5. Inflect the Imperatives of the following verbs, with all the vowel points :

Báb If' ál of أثر ; *Bab Ifti' ál* of فتح ; *Báb Tafa'ul* of د , ك

ARABIC.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel points :—

(a). I see a Kazi. I see the Kazi. The fatwa of a Kazi. The fatwa of the Kazi. The true fatwa of the Kazi.

(b). Come to me. We went to her. We did not go to them (*masculine*). We did not go to them (*feminine*). I have a horse. I have no horse. I have a big horse. They killed the general of the army. The wicked shall not enter paradise.

(c). He assisted me. He did not assist us. Assist me. If you assist me, I shall assist you. O friend of my father!

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—DR. G. THIBAUT.
First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*

I. Translate into your Vernacular:—

अपनी भाषा में अनुवाद करो

(a). एतदन्तरमासाद्य दशग्रीवः प्रतापवान्
अभिचक्राम वैदेहीं परिव्राट् छद्मना तदा।
तामपश्यत्ततो बालां भ्रातृभ्यां रहितां वने
रहिता मर्कचन्द्राभ्यां संध्यामिव महत्तमः।
सदृष्ट्वा प्रमदां तां रहिते राक्षसेश्वरः
ततस्तत्र दशग्रीवश्चिन्तयामास दुर्मतिः।
इयं विरहिता यावद्रामेण सौमित्रिणापि च
कालोममममतस्तावद्भ्युपेतुं वराननाम्।
चिन्तयित्वा दशग्रीवः क्षिप्रमन्तरमात्मनः
उपतस्थे तदा सीतां भिक्षुरूपेण रावणः।
सूक्ष्मकाषायसंवीतः शिखी छत्री सपादुकः
सव्यांसासक्तभारश्च सचिदण्डकमण्डलुः।

(b). अथ तान् सिंहः प्राह। भो अन्विष्यतां कुत्रचित् किञ्चित्सत्वं येनाहमेतामपि दर्शां प्राप्तस्तं हत्वा युष्मद्भोजनं संपादयामि। अथ ते चत्वारोऽपि भ्रमितुमारब्धाः। यावन्न किञ्चित्पश्यन्ति तावद्दायस-

शृगालौ परस्परं मंचयतः । शृगाल आह । भो वायस किं प्रभूतभ्रान्तेन । यदस्माकं प्रभोः क्रथनको विश्वस्तस्तिष्ठति । तदेनं हत्वा सर्वं परिवारस्य प्राणयात्रां कुर्मः । वायस आह । भो युक्तमुक्तं भवता । परं स्वामिना तस्याभयं दत्तमिति । तेनाबध्योऽयमिति । शृगाल आह । भो वायस अहं स्वामिनं विज्ञाप्य तथा करिष्ये यथा स्वामी वधं करिष्यति । तत्तिष्ठन्तु भवन्तोऽत्रैव यावदहं गत्वा गृहं प्रभोरान्नां गृहीत्वाऽऽगच्छामि । एवमभिधाय सत्वरं सिंहमुद्दिश्य प्रस्थितः । अथ सिंहमासाद्येदमाह । स्वामिन्भ्रान्त्वा समागता वयं समस्तं वनम् । परं नकिञ्चित्सत्त्वं समासादितम् ॥

SANSCRIT.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Translate into Sanscrit :—

संस्कृत भाषा में अनुवाद करो ।

ऐसे कह कर हिरण्यक ने मिठाई को और बहुतसा खिलाकर कौवे को प्रसन्न किया और तब अपनी बिल में बैठा । तब कौवा भी अपने स्थान को गया । पीछे वे दोनों परस्पर आहार देते और क्षेम कुशल पूछते और वार्तालाप करते काल वि-

ताने लगे। एक समय कौवे ने हिरण्यक से कहा। हे भाई मुझे इस ठौर बड़ी कठिनता से आहार मिलता है। इस लिये इसको छोड़ दूसरी ठौर जाने की इच्छा करता हूं। तब हिरण्यक। कहा है॥ दांत, बाल, नख और मनुष्य जब अपने स्थान से भ्रष्ट हो जाते हैं तो शोभा नहीं पाते। इस हेतु बुद्धिमान् अपना स्थान नहीं छोड़ते। यह सुन कौवा बोला। भाई! यह आलसी पुरुष की बात है। क्योंकि सिंह सत्पुरुष और हाथी ये अपने स्थान छोड़ कर परदेश जाते हैं। और कौवा और आलसी मनुष्य एक ही स्थान मे बसते हैं और मर जाते हैं।

SANSCRIT.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Explain the following passages :—

संस्कृत भाषा में अर्थ करो।

(*a*)—सच मायामयोदिव्यः खरयुक्तः खरस्वनः।
प्रत्यदृश्यत हेमाङ्गो रावणस्य महारथः॥
तत स्तां परुषैर्वाक्यैरभितर्ज्य महास्वरः।
अङ्केनादाय वैदेहीं रथमारोपयत्तदा॥

अर्धरात्रार्धदिवसे अर्धचन्द्रार्धभास्करे ।
रक्षोजग्राह वैदेहीं शूद्रो वेदश्रुतीमिव ॥
सा गृहीता प्रचुक्रोश राक्षसेन मनस्विनी ।
हार्यपुत्रेति दुःखार्त्ता पतिं दूरचरं वने ॥
ततः सा राक्षसेन्द्रेण क्रियमाणा विहायसा ।
मत्तेव मन्दं प्रोवाच भ्रान्त चित्तेव चातुरा

(b)—वरं पर्वत दुर्गेषु भ्रान्तं बनचरैः सह ।
न मूर्खजनसंसर्गः सुरेन्द्र भवनेष्वपि ॥
प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं सपुत्रः
यश्चर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रम् ।
तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यद्
एतत्त्रयं जगति पुण्यकृतो लभन्ते ॥

II. (1)—Parse प्रत्यदृश्यत, अभितर्ज्य, आदाय, आरोपयत्, जग्राह, चुक्रोश ।

(2)—Give the past participle passive (क्त) of हन्, कृ, धा, पा, सृज्,

नीचे लिखे हुए धातुओं के क्त प्रत्यय में कैसे रूप होते हैं ? ।

हन्, कृ, धा, पा, सृज्

(3)—Give the second person singular imperative (लोट्) of द्विष्, भ्रम्, स्तु, रुद्, श्रु, मन्य् ।

नीचे लिखे हुए धातुओं का लोट् लकार के मध्यम पुरुष के एकवचन में कैसा रूप होता है ?।

द्विष्, भ्रम्, स्तु, रुद्, श्रु, मन्य्।

(4)—Write out the whole declension of अदस् in the three numbers.

अदस् शब्द का सब विभक्तियों में तीनों वचन के रूप लिखो ।

(5)—Write out the declension of प्रत्यञ्च् in singular masculine, feminine and neuter.

सातों विभक्ति और तीनों लिङ्ग के एकवचन में प्रत्यञ्च् शब्द का रूप लिखो ।

(6)—Give the dative singular of अग्नि, स्त्री, राजन्, युवन्, दृषद्।

नीचे लिखे हुए शब्दों का चतुर्थी के एकवचन में कैसा रूप होता है ?

अग्नि, स्त्री, राजन्, युवन्, दृषद्।

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MOULVI KARIM-UL-DIN.

First Paper,—*Time 2 hours.*

سلطان غیاث الدین بلبن در آرایش لباس و لوازم عظمت و شوکت و کوکبهٔ باد شاهي مبا لغه مي نمود و بجبروت و هیبت تمام بار عام میداد چنانچه بند گان را از دیدن او زهره نگداختي و از شکوه و عظمت و جلال او متمردان درو نزدیک را لرزه براندام افتادي و در روز سواري پانصد سستاني و غوري و سمر قندي و کرد و لرو و عرب شمشیر هاي برهنه بر دوش نهاده بوضع مهیب بیاده بهاي هوی در رکاب او مي رفتند و مجلس جشن را نیز بتکلف آرا ستے و ایام عید و نوروز را بطرز باد شا هان عجم بسر بردي و در گستردن فر شهاي منقش و إستعمال او اني طلا و نقره و پردهاي زر بافت و انو اع فوا که و طعمه و أشربه و تنبول مبالغه نمودي گویند هیچیك از خدمتگاران قدیم که محرم مجلس خاص او بودند او را هیچگاه بے کلاه و بے موزه ندیدندی و هر گز در مجلس بقهقه نخندیدی

ما نگوئم بدو میل بنا حق نکنیم
جا مهٔ کس سیه و دلق خود ارزق نکنیم
رقم مغلطه بر دفتر دانش نکشیم
سر حق با ورق شعبده ملحق نکنیم
خوش برا نیم جهان در نظر راهروان
فکر اسپ سیه و زین مغرق نکنیم

گر بدی گفت حسودے و رفیقی رنجید
گر تو خوش باش که ما گوش با حمق نکنیم

امیر ختن جامهٔ از حریر به پیری فرستاد روشن ضمیر
بپوشید و بوسید دست و زمین
که بر شاه عالم هزار آفرین
چه خوبست تشریف شاه ختن
و زر خوبتر خرقهٔ خویشتن
گر آزاده بر زمین خسپ و بس
مکن بهر قالی زمین بوس کس

سوال ۱ اِن الفاظ کے معنی بتلائو—

آرایش—لباس عظمت—کوکبهٔ بادشاهی—جبروت زهره—های هوی رکاب—جشن—عجم—اوانی—طلا—فواکه—اطعمه—اشربه تنبول—محرم—قهقه—مثل—ازرق—مغلطه—سر—ملحق اهروان—مغرق—حریر—تشریف—خرقه—قالی

سوال ۲ اِن محاوروں کے معنے بتلائو—

مبالغه مینمود—بجبروت تام بار عام میداد—زهره گداختن بطرز بادشاهان عجم بسر بردن مثل بنا حق کردن—دلق خودرا ازرق نکردن—جامه دیگری سیاه خواستن رقم مغلطه بر دفتر دانش کشیدن سر حق با شعبده ملحق کردن—جهانرا در نظر را هروان خوش را بدن

سوال ۳ سلطان—لباس—زهره—شعبده—حسود—رفیق حمق—قالی اِن الفاظ کی جمع بتلائو جسکی جمع عربی هو

اوسکي عربي جسکی فارسي قاعدہ پر ہو ني چاہئے اوسکي فارسی جمع بتلا ئو

سوال ۴ لو ازم —بند گان—اواني—فواکہ—اطعمہ اشربہ اِن الفاظ کي مفرد بتلا ئو

سوال ۵ نثر فارسي اور نظم فارسي جو اوپر لکھي ہوئي ہے اوسکا ترجمہ اردو نثر مین با محاورہ کرو

PERSIAN.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

مینے حکم کیا کہ کہہ وہ بولا قبلہ عالم آپ بادشاہ ہین اور بادشاہون سے بعید ہے کہ ایک پتھر کي اِتني تعریف کرین اگرچہ رنگ ڈھنگ سنگ میں لانا ني ہے لیکن سنگ ہے اور اسدم سب ملکون کے ایلچي در بار مین حاضر ہین جب اپنے اپنے شہر مین جاوینگي البتہ یہ نقل کرینگے کہ عجب بادشاہ ہے کہ ایک لعل کہین سے پا یا ہے اوسے ایسا تحفہ بنا یا ہے کہ ہر روز روبرو منگا تا ہي اور آپ اوسکی تعریف کر کر سب کو دکھا تا ہے پس جو بادشاہ یا راجہ بہ احوال سنیگا اپني مجلس مین ہنسیگا خداوند ایک ادنی سوداگر نیشا پور مین ہے اوسنے ۱۲ (بارہ) دانے لعل کے کہ ہر ایک ۷ (سات) ۷ (سات) مثقال کا ہے پٹے مین نصب کر کے کتے کے گلي مین ڈال دئي ہین مجھي سنتي ہي غصہ چڑہ آیا اور کھسیا نا ہو کر فرما یا کہ اِس وزیر کي گردن مارو جلادون نے ووہین اوسکا ہاتہ

پکڑ لیا اور چا ها که باهر لیجاوین فرنگ کے بادشاه کا ایلچی دست بسته رو برو آکهڑا هوا میں نے پوچها که تیرا کیا مطلب هے اوسنے عرض کي اُمید وار هون که تقصیر سے وزیر کي واقف هون میںے فر ما یا که جهوت بولنے سے اور بڑا گناه کون سا هے خصو صاً باد شا هون کے رو برو اون نے کها اوسکا دروغ ثا بت نهین هوا شاید جو کچه عرض کیا هے سچ هو ابهي بیگناه هے اوسکا قتل درست نهین هے فقط

سوال ۱ اِس عبارت کا ترجمه فارسي زبان مین کردو

PERSIAN.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

سوال ۱ اِسم ذات اور اِسم صفت مین کیا فرق هے اِنکي تعریفین اور مثالین لکهو—اِسم صفت کي کتني قسمین هین اونکا بیان کرو—فارسي مین مو صوف پر کسره کس حالت مین پڑهتے هین اور وقف کس حال مین اور یا اوسکے آخر مین کسوقت لکهتے هین

سوال ۲ بر خواندن—فرا رفتن—در دادن اِن مصدرون پر حروف کیون زاید کرتے هین مصدر لازم—مصدر متعدی مصدر مشترک اِنکي مثالین فارسي کي لکهو اور تعریفین بهی بتلاؤ اریزش گردش—گدایي—گفت—جست و جو گیرودار یه کسطرح کے اِسم هین

سوال ۳ فعل کے کتنے نوع هین—ماضي تمنا—ماضی

استمراري ماضي شرطي کا صيغه فارسي مين يکسان هوتا هے اوسکي پهچان کا کيا قاعده هی جس سے خاص ايک هو جاوے با قي قسمون کا شک نرهي دوختن شناختن فروختن بيچنا زدودن فريفتن—فنودن—گزيدن ديدن فروختن بمعني روشن کرنا کاشتن—افراشتن ستردن آراستن—ربودن—بودن—دريدن—ان مصدرون سے صيغه واحد غائب فعل مضارع کا بنا کر لکهه دو

سوال ۴ کاف نسبتي—کاف إستفهاميه - کاف تصغيريه—کاف علت-چه بمعني مساوات-چه بمعنے تحقير—چه إستفهاميه چه تعظيميه ان حروف کي مثا لين فارسي نثري بنا کر لکهو

سوال ۵ إن دو شعرون مذ کورةالذيل مين جس جس قسم کے کلمي هون پهلے وه بتلائو پهر اونکي ترکيب نحوي لکهو—

گر همه خانه کعبه است که تعمير مکن
تا توان کرد عمارت دل ديوانه را

بدو گفت بوسف بدانغ و بدرد
منم آنکه گفتند گر گش بخورد

URDU.

Examiner,—PANDIT MOTI LAL KATHJU.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم جغرافيه کي تحصيل سے کيا فا ئدي هين

URDU.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

لاهور بهت پرانه شهر هے بهت خاندان شا هی اِس شهر مںں گذري هيں جنکا نشان تک با قي نهںں رها هے دنيا کا ايسا هي حال هے که کسي چيز کو بقا نهںں الحق بقا ذات خدا کے هي واسطے هي سب سے اخير خاندان شاهي مهارا جه رنجيت سنگه کا تها مها را جه دليپ سنگه کے عهد سلطنت مںں پنجاب سر کار انگريزي کے قبض و تصرف ميں آيا اوس وقت سے ملک کي حيثيت بهت بدل گئي هے سر کار انگريزي کا نظم و نسق ديسي رياستون سے مختلف طور پر هے رعا يا کی آسود گی تجارت کا نشو و نما حفاظت جان و مال يه تينون امور اور سب امور سے مقدم سمجهي جا تي هيں اور اِنتظام ميں اِن پر پيو سته تو جه بليغ مصروف رهتي هے بروني عنبم کا انديشه نهںں ترقي اندروني پر همت مُتوجه هے ملک کي ثروت ميں افزايش هے آبادي ميں افزوني اس کا ايسا هي نتيجه هو تا هے

اشعار

همیشه زماني کو هي اِنقلاب يه هے حکمت خالق خاک و آب
دو رنگي زمانے کي مشهور هے کبهي سايه هے اور کبهي نور هي
جو آج ايسته کر سربه افلاک هيں وه کل ديکهتے هيں ته خاک هںں
نهںں هے بجز ذات خالق بقا جو حادث هے آخر هے اوسکو فنا

خا ندان کے معنے کيا هيں

بقا کے کيا معنے

الحق کے معنے بتا ئو

مہا را جہ دلیپ سنگہ کون تھا اب کہاں ہے

قبض و تصرف کے کیا معنے ہیں

الفاظ ذیل کے معنی بتائو

نظم ونسق نشو ونما مقدم اِنتظام پیوستہ بلیغ بیروني غنیم

اندروني ترقي همت ثروت لفظ نسق کي هرکات بتائو

ابادي میں فزوني کے کیا معنے هین

ملک کي ثروت میں افزایش هے ابادي میں افزوني اِس فقرہ کي
تر کیب کرو

اشعار کو اپني نثر مین لکهو اور تیسرے شعر کے معنے صاف صاف
سمجها ئو حادث کے کیا معني هیں اس شعر میں جو جملہ

دیکهتي هین واقع هے وہ کسکي نسبت هے چوتهی شعر مین
اسکو فنا کي کیا ترکیب هے

HINDI.

Examiner,—BABU NOVINA CHANDRA RAI.

First Paper,—*Time 3 hours.*

"सामाजिक रीतियों की उत्पत्ति क्योंकर होती है, और किस प्रकार रीति अवलम्बनीय है और

किस प्रकार रीति त्याज्य है" इस विषय का वर्णन अन्यून ३० पंक्ति में लिखो।

(इस पत्र में सुन्दर २ हस्ताक्षर, रचना परिपाटी, और वर्णन की यौक्तिकता यह तीनों बातें देखी जांय गी)

HINDI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

१। स्थपति विद्या सिखलाने के निमित्त यद्यपि सरकार ने रुड़की, कलकत्ता, प्रभृति तीन चार स्थानों मे कालेज स्थापन कियेहैं, पर इनमे जो शिक्षा होती है वह प्रायशः सरकारी कार्य्यों के निमित्त हि है। इनमे जो लोग शिक्षा पाते हैं उन्हें स्वाधीन जीविका लाभ करनी, विशेषतः इन दिनों मे, इस देश में बहुत कठिन है।

उक्त वाक्य का तात्पर्य्य खोल कर लिखो।

२। निम्न लिखित शब्दों का अर्थ, और व्याकरण मे उनकी क्या संज्ञा है सो, लिखो।

स्थपति=विद्या, स्थापन करना, शिक्षा, स्वाधीन-जीविका और यह भी लिखो कि स्थपति विद्या और स्वाधीन जीविका इन दो शब्दों मे क्या समास है।

३। प्रथम प्रश्न मे प्रेरणार्थक धातु कौन है? उस

धातु के भूत अद्यतन स्त्रीलिङ्ग कर्म्मक उत्तम पुरुष के रूप लिखो।

४। कुछ ऐसे क्रिया विशेषण अव्ययों के दृष्टान्त दो जिनके पुल्लिङ्ग और स्त्रीलिङ्ग के रूप एकसे नहीं।

५। कौनसे आकारान्त शब्द पुल्लिङ्ग होते हैं और कौनसे स्त्रीलिङ्ग ?

६। बनियें सारे दिन दूकान पर हाथ पर हाथ रक्खे हुए बैठे रहते हैं, घण्टे आधघण्टे मे जब कोई ग्राहक आता है उसे सौदा मात्र देदेते हैं, अन्तर्वर्त्ती समय को वृथा विनष्ट करते हैं; इस समय मे अनेक प्रकार के और कर्म्म हो सकते हैं, यथा पुस्तक वा सवाद पत्रादि का अध्ययन, हस्तकर्म्म इत्यादि।

इस वाक्य का तात्पर्य्य क्या और किस उद्देश्यसे यह कहा गया ?

७। "इनसानको हर हालत मे खुश रहना चाहिये, ऐश ओ अशरत का हासिल करना इन्सान की ज़िन्दगी का मुद्दा नहीं। अपने फरायज़ को जो पूरा करते हैं वेही अकल मन्द हैं, वेही असल खुशी हासिल करते हैं"

इन वाक्यों को शुद्ध हिन्दी मे अनुवाद करो।

८। दुनिया मै ऐसा बहोत आदमी हैं जो भेड़ चाल के प्रकार औरों को जैसे करते देखते है वैसोहि आप भी करने लगते हैं, पर जो मनुष्य बुद्धि के सुताबिक चलते हैं, उस प्रकार लोग बहुत थोड़े।

इस वाक्य को शुद्ध करो

९। सोयकि पियसंग परिहरहि लषण किरहिहैं धाम। भरतकिभूजव राजपुर नृपकिजियें बिनुराम॥

अस विचारि जिय छाड़हु कोह्।
लोक कलंक कोट जनि होह्।
भरतहिं अवशि देहु युवराजू।
कानन कवन राम कर काजू।
नाहिन राम राज के भूखे।
धर्म्म धुरीण विषय रस रूखे।
गुरु गृह वसहिं राम तजि गेह्।
नृप सन असवर दूसरलेह्।
राम सरिस सुत कानन योगू।
कहा कहहिं सुनि तुम कहलोगू।
जौन मानिहौ कहे हमारे।
नहि लागिहि कछु हाथ तुम्हारे।
जौ परिहास कीह्कछु होई।

तौकहि प्रगट जनावहु सोई ।
उठहु वेग सोइ करहु उपाई ।
जेहि विध लोक कलंक नसाई ।

इन छन्दों का अर्थ स्पष्ट रूपसे लिखो । और इन छन्दों का नाम और लक्षण भी लिखो ।

१०। जेहि कुल पूत न ज्ञान विचारी ।
विधवा कसन भई महितारी ।
जेहि नर राम भगत नहि साधौ ।
जनमतकसन सुओ अपराधी ।
सुचसुच गरभ गये किनवच्या ।
वुडवुड रूप जींवे जगमझौया ।
कहे कबीर कैसे सुन्दर सरूपा ।
नाम विना कैसे कुबज करूपा ।

इन छन्दों का अर्थ भी स्पष्ट रूप से लिखो ।

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner,—DR. W. CENTER, M. A.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

I. If a pound of pure silver be worth 62 shillings, the shilling containing 222 parts of pure silver in 240; what will be the value in shillings of a rupee

weighing 180 grains, the rupee containing 979 parts of pure silver in 1,000.

II. (*a*).—How much is ·0125 of a day.

(*b*).—Find the value of :—

$$3\tfrac{2}{5} + 4\tfrac{1}{8} + 1\tfrac{11}{40} + 3\tfrac{13}{625}$$

Express the result both as a vulgar, and a decimal fraction.

III. Divide ·10724 by ·003125 and extract the square root of the result to 3 places.

IV. (*a*).—What sum at simple Interest will amount to Rs. 6,000 in 6 years at 4 per cent. per annum.

(*b*).—How much Government paper in the six per cent can be bought for Rs. 500 when the funds are at 94, and what dividend will be got on it yearly.

V. (*a*).—Divide $x^6 - 3x^4y^2 + 3x^2y^4 - y^6$ by $x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3$

(*b*).—What is the Square root of :—

$$4x^4 - 12x^3 + 11x^2 - 3x + \tfrac{1}{4}$$

VI. (*a*).—Simplify $\dfrac{1}{x-1} - \dfrac{1}{2x+2} - \dfrac{x+3}{2x^2+2}$

(*b*).—Find the greatest common measure of—

$$x^6 + x^5y - x^4y^2 - y^6 \text{ and}$$
$$x^4 - x^3y - x^2y^2 + y^3$$

VII. Solve the following equations :—

(*a*). $$\frac{4x+3}{9} + \frac{7x-29}{5x-12} = \frac{8x+19}{18}$$

(*b*). $$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a+x} = \frac{na}{\sqrt{a+x}}$$

$$(c).\quad \frac{m}{x^n} + \frac{n}{y^m} = a$$
$$\frac{m}{x^n} + \frac{n}{y^m} = b$$

VIII. A garrison had sufficient provision for 30 months, but at the end of 4 months the garrison was doubled. Three months after that 400 men were added, and it was found that the provisions lasted only 15 months altogether. What was the original strength of the garrison.

GEOMETRY.

Examiner,—DR. W. CENTER, M. A.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

I. Define a right angle, a rectangle, a rhomb, a rhomboid, and a trapezium.

Prove that the diagonals of a rectangle are equal, and that those of a rhomb meet each other at right angles.

II. Prove that all the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure, which has no re-entering angles, are together equal to four right angles.

III. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the squares of the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and of the square of the line between the points of section.

State and prove this theorem algebraically.

IV. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference, on the same base, that is, on the same arc.

V. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

VI. In a given straight line, find a point equidistant from two other points without the line.

VII. On a given straight line to describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

VIII. Prove that the two sides of a triangle are together greater than double the straight line drawn from the vertex of the triangle to the middle of the base.

IX. Describe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle.

X. Draw through a given point a straight line which shall make equal angles with two given straight lines.

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

حساب و جبر مقابله

۱—اگر ایک پونڈ خالص چاندي کا مول ۶۲ شلنگ هو اور شلنگ مین ۲۴۰ حصونمین سے ۲۲۲ حصه خالص چاندي هو تو بتاؤ که ایک روپیه کتنے شلنگ کے برابر هو گا اگر روپیه کا وزن ۱۸۰ گرین هو اور روپیه مین ۱۰۰۰ مین سے ۹۷۹ حصه خالص چاندي هو

۲—(الف) ایک دن کا ۰٫۰۰۱۲۵ حصه کتنا وقت هو گا

(ب) $3\frac{2}{5} + 4\frac{1}{8} + 1\frac{11}{40} + 3\frac{13}{625}$ کے قیمت دریافت کرو

جواب کسور عام مین اور کسور عشاریه دونونمین لکهو

۳—تقسیم کرو ۰٫۰۰۰۷۲۴ کو ۳۱۲۵٫۰۰۰ پر اور خارج قسمت کا جذر ۳ مرتبه کے اعشاریه تک دریافت کرو

۴—(الف) مول بیاج کا ۶۰۰۰ روپیہ کتنے روپیہ سے ۶ سال میں ۴ روپیہ سیکڑہ سالانہ کے حساب سے حاصل ہوسکتا ہے

(ب) بتاؤ کہ ۵۰۰ روپیہ کو ۶ روپیہ سیکڑہ سالانہ سود کے سرکاری کاغذ کتنے مالیت کے خریدی جا سکتے ہیں جبکہ سرکاری کاغذ کا بھاؤ ۹۴ روپیہ ہے اور سالانہ کتنا منافع ہو گا

۵—(الف) تقسیم کرو $لا^{۶} - ۳لا^{۴}ی^{۲} + ۳لا^{۲}ی^{۴} - ی^{۶}$ کو $لا^{۳} - ۳لا^{۲}ی + ۳لای^{۲} - ی^{۳}$ پر

(ب) $۴لا^{۴} - ۱۲لا^{۳} + ۱۱لا^{۲} - ۳لا + \frac{۱}{۴}$ کا جذر دریافت کرو

۶—(الف) مختصر کرو $\frac{۱}{لا - ۱} - \frac{۱}{لا + ۲} - \frac{لا + ۳}{لا^{۲} + ۲}$

(ب) $لا^{۶} + لا^{۲}ی - لا^{۴}ی^{۲} - ی^{۳}$ اور $لا^{۴} - لا^{۲}ی - لا^{۲}ی^{۲} + ی^{۳}$ کا مقسوم علیہ اعظم دریافت کرو

۷ مساوات مندرجہ ذیل کو حل کرو—

(الف) $\frac{۴لا + ۳}{۹} + \frac{۲۹ - ۷لا}{۱۲ - ۵لا} = \frac{۱۹ + ۸لا}{۱۸}$

(ب) $\frac{ن م}{\sqrt{م + لا}} = \sqrt{لا} + \sqrt{لا + م}$

(ج) $\begin{cases} د = \frac{م}{لا} + \frac{ن}{ی} \\ ب = \frac{ن}{لا} + \frac{م}{ی} \end{cases}$

(تشریح)—واضحرهے که لا اور ي کے قیمت دریافت طلب هے

۸ ایک قلعه کے فوج کے لیے ۳۰ مهینے کے رسد موجود هے لیکن ۴ مهینے پیچهی فوج دوگنی کیگئي اور پهر ۳ مهیني بعد ۴۰۰ جوان زیاده کیے گیے رسد صرف ۱۵ مهینے چلي تو بتاؤ که شروع مین فوج کتنے تهی

GEOMETRY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تحریر اقلیدس

۱—اصطلاحات مندرجه ذیل کي تعریف بیان کرو—

زاویه قائمه - مستطیل - شکل معین - شبیه بمعین - منحرف

ثابت کرو که مستطیل کے دو نو قطر برابر هوتے هین اور شکل معین کے قطرونکے باهم ملنے سے زاویه قائمه پیدا هوتے هیں *

۲—شکل مُستقیم الاضلاع کے تمام زاویه بیرونی ملکر چار قائمون کے برابر هوتے هین *

۳—اگر کوئی خط مستقیم منقسم هو دو مساوی اور دو نا مساوي حصون مین تو مختلف حصونکی مربعه کا مجموعه دو چند هوگا مجموعه مربعه نصف خط اور مربعه اوس خط کے جو واقع هي درمیان نقاط تقسیم کے *

اِس سوال کو جبر مقابله کے ذریعه سے بیان اور ثابت کرو

۴—اگر زاویه مرکز اور زاویه محیط ایک هي قاعده یعنی قوس پر واقع هون تو زاویه مرکز زاویه محیط سے دو چند هو گا *

۵—اگر ایک دایرہ کے اندر کوئی دو اربعۃ الا ضلاع بنایا جائے تو اوسکی مقابل کے ہر دو زاویئی دو زاویون قایمی کے برابر ہونگی *

۶—ایک مفروضہ خط مستقیم مین ایسا نقطہ دریافت کرو جو دو نقطون سے جو اوس خط کے باہر ہون برابر فاصلہ پر ہو*

۷ – ایک خط مفروضہ پر قطعہ دایرہ بناؤ جسکا زاویہ ایک زاویہ مفروضہ کے برابر ہو *

۸—ثابت کرو کہ ایک مثلث کی دو نو اضلاع کا مجموعہ اوس خط مستقیم کے دو چند سے بڑا ہو گا جو قاعدہ کے درمیان کے نقطہ سے راس تک کھینچا جائے *

۹—دایرہ مفروضہ کے اندر مسدس یعنی شکل چھہ ضلعون کے جسکی سب ضلعی اور زاویئے اپس مین برابر ہون بناؤ *

۱۰—ایک نقطہ مفروضہ مین سے ایسا خط مستقیم کھینچو جو دو مفروضہ خطون کے ساتھ برابر زاویئی بنا دے *

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

۱। यदि एक पौंड शुद्ध चांदी का मोल ६२ शिलिङ्ग हो और शिलिङ्ग में २४० में से २२२ भाग शुद्ध चांदी हो तो बताओ कि एक रुपया कितने शिलिङ्ग के बराबर हो गा यदि रुपये का तोल १८० ग्रेन हो और रुपये मे १००० मे से ८७८ भाग शुद्ध चांदी हो।

२। (अ) एक दिन का .०१२५ भाग कितना काल हो गा।

(इ) $३\frac{२}{५} + ४\frac{१}{८} + १\frac{११}{४०} + ३\frac{१३}{६२५}$

इस का मान पाओ। फल को दशम लव और भिन्न दोनों मे लिखो।

३। .१०७२४ को .००३१२५ पर भाग दो। और भाग लब्धि का वर्गमूल ३ स्थान दशम लव तक निकालो।

४। (अ) वह मूल धन पाओ जिस का मिश्र धन ६ वर्ष मे प्रति वर्ष ४ रुपये सैकड़े की दर मे ६०० रुपया होता है। नोट (चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज इस प्रश्न में नहीं समझना)

(इ) जब ९४ से १०० को सरकारी सूदी हुंडी, जिसका सूद प्रति वर्ष छेरुपैये सैंकड़ाहै, मिलती है तो ५०० रुपेयों से कितने को मिलेगी; और उस पर वार्षिक सूद क्या होगा।

५। (अ) $क^६ - ३क^४य^२ + ३क^२य^४ - य^६$ को $क^३ - ३क^२य + ३कय^२ - य^३$ पर भाग दो।

(इ) $४क^{४}-१२क^{३}+११क^{२}-३क+\frac{१}{४}$ इस का वर्ग मूल क्या है ?

६। (अ) $\frac{१}{क-१}-\frac{१}{२क+२}-\frac{क+३}{२क^{२}+२}$ इसका लघुतम रूप क्या है ?

(इ) $क^{६}+क^{२}य-क^{४}य^{२}-य^{३}$ और $क^{४}-क^{२}य-क^{२}य^{२}+य^{३}$ इनका महत्तमापवर्तक क्या है?

७। (अ) $\frac{४य+३}{६}+\frac{७य-२६}{५य-१२}=\frac{८य\times १६}{१८}$ इस में य का मान बताओ।

(इ) $\sqrt{य}+\sqrt{अ+य}=\frac{नअ}{\sqrt{अ+य}}$ इस में य का मान बताओ

(उ) $\frac{म}{ल}+\frac{न}{य}=अ$
 $\frac{न}{ल}+\frac{म}{य}=ब$ } इस में ल और य के मान बताओ।

८। एक दुर्ग के रक्षकों के लिये ३० मास के खान पान की सामग्री थी। ४ मास के पीछे उस दुर्ग मे रक्षकों की संख्या दूनी की गई और उससे तीन

मास पीछे फिर ४०० रक्षक और स्थापन किये गये। खान पान की सामग्री केवल १५ मास ही चली। तो बताओ कि आरम्भ मे रक्षक कितने थे ?

MATHEMATICS.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

१। निम्न लिखित पदों के लक्षण लिखो ।

समकोण, आयत वा समकोणआयत, अवर्गक्षेत्र वा विषमकोण समचतुर्भुज, अज्यात्यायत, विषमचतुर्भुज

सिद्ध करो कि समकोण आयत चतुर्भुज के दोनो कर्ण तुल्य होते हैं, और विषमकोण समचतुर्भुज के कर्ण एक दूसरे के साथ समकोण बनाते हैं।

२। सिद्ध करो कि ऋजुभुजक्षेत्र के सब वहिः कोणों का योग चार सम कोणों के तुल्य होगा।

३। किसी रेखाके तुल्य और अतुल्य दो २ खण्ड किये जांय तो आधी रेखा और भाग बिंदुओं के बीच की रेखा के वर्गयोग से अतुल्य खण्डों का वर्ग योग दूना है। इस साध्य को बीजगणित द्वारा कथन करो और सिद्ध करो।

४। जिस पालिकोण और केन्द्रकोण के सम्मुख

का आधार एकही चाप होगा. उन्में से केन्द्रकोण पालि-कोण से दूना होगा।

५। वृत्तके भीतर ऐसा कोई चतुर्भुज हो जिस के कोण परिधि को छूते हों तो उसके सम्मुख के दो कोणों का योग दो समकोणों के तुल्य होगा।

६। एक नियत सरल रेखा में ऐसा बिंदू पाओ जो नियत सरल रेखा से वहिःस्थित दो बिन्दूओं से तुल्य दूरी पर हो।

७। एक रेखा पर ऐसा चापक्षेत्र बनाओ कि उसका अंतर्गत कोण कल्पित कोण के तुल्य हो।

८। सिद्ध करो कि त्रिकोण की दो भुजों का योग शीर्षकोण से आधारके मध्य बिंदु तक खेंची गई सरल रेखा से दूना है।

९। कल्पित वृत्तके अन्तर्गत तुल्यकोण समषड्-भुज क्षेत्र बनाओ।

१०। एक कल्पित बिन्दू में से एक ऐसी सरल रेखा खेंचो जो दो कल्पित सरल रेखाओं के साथ तुल्य कोण बनावे।

History of England and India.

Examiner,—E. O'Brien, Esq., C. S.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Give an account of the Roman Invasions of Britain. Who first established the Roman Dominion in Britain. In what year did the Romans finally leave Britain.

2. Who were Egbert, Guthrum, Dunstan, Canute, Edward the Confessor.

3. Give an account of the reign of Richard I.

4. Name the Sovereigns of the House of Tudor and give the date of the accession of each.

5. Give the dates of the following events:—
The Battle of Edgehill.
The Restoration of Charles II.
The Battle of the Boyne.
The Treaty of Utrecht.
The accession of George III.
The Battle of the Nile.

6. Give an account of the Crimean War.

7. Name the families which occupied the throne of Hindustan up to the accession of Baber, and mention two of the greatest kings of each family.

8. Give an account of expulsion of Humayun from the throne and of his recovery of it.

9. Give an account of the Seiads Abdullah and Hossain Ali, their rise to power, Government and end.

10. Name and give an account of the principal nobles of Akbar's Court.

11. Give the dates of—
The invasion of Tamerlane, (Amir Taimur.)
Accession of Shahjehan.
Death of Sivaji.

Accession of Alamgir II.
Battle of Plassey.

12 Give an account of the war between the English and Tippoo Sultan.

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. What do you mean by Latitude, Longitude Meridian, Zone.

2. Describe the general laws which govern the temperature of the earth.

3. Give the boundaries and describe the natural features of France.

4. Draw a map of Africa showing the principal openings into the land, the principal lakes and rivers.

5. Where are Vancouver Island, Montreal, Utak, Vera Cruz, Lake Titiaca.

6. Describe the position of the Turkish Empire in Asia and Europe, and say what countries it comprehends.

7. Name the rivers which flow into the sea on the west coast of England, naming the part of the sea into which each river falls.

8. Mention for what the following cities of England are famous; York, Oxford, Windsor, Winchester, Liverpool, Manchester.

9. Give the names and positions of the chief towns of Afghanistan.

10. Name the mountain chains of Hindustan and describe their position.

11. Trace the course of the Sutlej up to its junction with the Indus. State what rivers join it and where.

12. Give the boundaries, describe the physical features and name the chief towns of Independent Burmah.

History of England and India.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تواریخ هند و انگلستان

۱—رومیون نے جو برٹن والون پر حملی کئے اونکا حال بیان کرو- برٹن میں کسنی اول رومیون کي سلطنت قایم کي- اور کس سال میں آخر کو روم والی برٹن کو چھوڑ گئی*

۲—اگبرٹ- گتھرم - ڈنسٹن - کینیوٹ - ایڈورڈ ڈي کنفیسر کون تھي*

۳—رچارڈ اول کي سلطنت کا حال بیان کرو *

۴—خاندان ٹیوڈر کے کون کون سلاطین تھی - اوسکا حال بیان کرو-اور اونکی سنہ جلوس بتلاؤ *

۵—بیان کرو کہ کس کس سنہ میں واقعات ذیل هوئي هین-ایجهل کي لڑاي چارلس دوئم کی بحالی بوهنے کي لڑاي اوٹرٹ کا صلحنامہ جارج سیویم کي تخت نشیني نیل کي لڑائي *

۶—کریمیا کي لڑائي کا حال بیان کرو *

۷—بابر کے تخت نشیني تک جس قدر خاندانون نی تخت هندوستان پر حکمراني کي اونکا نام بیان کرو اور هر ایک خاندان مین سے جو دو بڑی بادشاہ هوئي هین اونکوبتلاؤ *

۸—کیونکر همایون تخت سے خارج هوا – اور کیونکر پهر اوسکو تخت ملا اس کا حال بیان کرو *

۹—سید عبدالله و حسین علی کے حکومت پانے کا حال بیان کرو – اور لکهو که اونکے حکومت و اختتام کیونکر هوا *

۱۰—اکبر کے دربار میں جو بڑی بڑی امرا تهي اونکا نام اور حال لکهو *

۱۱—امیر تیمور کا حمله – شاهجان کی تخت نشیني – سیوا جي کے وفات – عالمگیر ثاني کی تخت نشیني پلیسی کي لڑائي کے سنه بیان کرو *

۱۲—انگریزون کي جو لڑائي ٹیپو سلطان سے هوئي اوسکا حال بیان کرو *

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

جغرافیه

۱—طول و عرض خط استوائي – نصف النهارو = منطقه سے کیا مراد هے *

۲—عام قواعد جس سے قطعات زمین کي حرارت هوتي هے بیان کرو *

۳—فرانس کے حدود اربعه و قدرتے ساخت بیان کرو *

۴—افریقه کا نقشه کهینچو اور اوسمیں جو بڑي بڑي کهاڑیاں اور جو بڑی بڑی راس اور دریا هیں اونکو دکلاؤ *

۵ — جزیرہ وینکوور — مونٹریال — اوٹاہ — ویراکروز — و جہیل ٹیٹاکا کہاں واقع ہیں *

۶ — ایشیا اور یورپ مین سلطنت روم کس موقع پر واقع ہے اوسکو بیان کرو اور بتلاؤ کہ اوسمین کون کون ملک شامل ہین *

۷ — اون دریاؤن کا نام بتلاؤ جو اوس سمندر مین کہ جو مغربی کنارہ انگلستان پر واقع ہین گرتے ہین — اور جدا گانہ بیان کرو کہ کون کون سا دریا کس حصہ مین گرتا ہے *

۸ — بتلاؤ کہ کس چیز کے واسطے انگلستان کے شہر ہاے ذیل مشہور ہین — یورپ — اوکس فورڈ — ونڈسر — ونچسٹر اور بول — مینچسٹر *

۹ — افغانستان کے بڑے بڑے شہرون کا نام بیان کرو اور بتلاؤ کہ وہ کہان واقع ہین *

۱۰ — ہندوستان مین جو سلسلہ پہاڑون کے ہین اونکو بتلاؤ اور لکھو کہ وہ کہان کہان واقع ہین *

۱۱ — ستلج کا راستہ جہانتک کہ اوسکا اتصال دریائے سندہ سے ہوتا ہی بیان کرو — اور یہہ بہی لکھو کہ کون کون دریا اوسمیں شامل ہوتے ہین اور کہان کہان ہین *

۱۲ — انڈی پنڈنٹ (خود مختار) برہما کے حدود اربعہ لکھو اور طبعی صورت بیان کرو اور جو اوسمین بڑی بڑی شہر ہین اونکو بتلاؤ *

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HISTORY.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

इतिहास हिन्द और इङ्गलिस्तान का

१ प्र०। रूम वालों ने ब्रिटन वालों पर जो जो चढ़ाइयां कीं उनका वर्णन करो और ब्रिटन मे पहिले किसने रूम वालों का राज स्थित किया और किस वर्ष में रूमवाले ब्रिटन को छोड़ गये।

२। एगवर्ट, गथरम्, डंसटन्, केन्यूट, एड्वर्ड् दि कन्फिसर्, ये सब कौन थे इनका वर्णन करो।

३। रिचार्ड पहिले के राज का वृत्तान्त वर्णन करो।

४। ट्यूडर् घराने केकौन२ राजा थे उनका नाम लिखो और बताओ किस २ वर्ष में वे राज गद्दी पर बैठे।

५। वर्णन करो कि नीचे लिखे हुए वृत्तान्तकौन २ वर्ष में हुये थे; एज्हिल् का युद्ध, चार्ल्स दूसरे की बहाली, (अर्थात् पुनःस्थिति) बोयनो का युद्ध, उटरिट का संधिपत्र, जार्ज तृतीय की राजगद्दी, और नील का युद्ध।

६। क्रिमिया के युद्ध का वर्णन करो।

७। बाबर की राजगद्दी तक जितने वंशके राजा हिन्दुस्तान की गद्दी पर बैठे उनका नाम

लिखो और हर एक वंश के जो बड़े २ राजा हुए हैं उन में से दो २ का नाम भी बतलाओ ।

८। क्योंकर हमायूं राज से निकाला गया और फिर क्योंकर राज उसे मिला इसका हाल लिखो ।

९। सैय्यद अबदुल्ला और हुसेनअली की हकूमत का हाल लिखो कि उनकी हकूमत और उसका अन्त क्योंकर हुए ।

१०। अकबर के दरबार में जो बड़े २ अमीर थे उनका नाम और हाल कहो ।

११। अमीर तैमूर की चढ़ाई, शाह जहान कीराजगद्दी, और सेवाजी का परलोक, आलमगीर द्वितीय की राजगद्दी और पलासी का युद्ध ये सब किस २ वर्ष में हुए हैं इनका वर्णन करो ।

१२। अंगरेजों का जो युद्ध टीपू सुलतान से हुआ उसका वर्णन करो ।

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

भूगोल वर्णन

१म०। अक्षांश और देशान्तर और मध्याह्नरेखा और कटिबन्ध इनका क्या अर्थ है सो वर्णन करो ।

२। उस सामान्य रीति का कि जिस से पृथ्वीमें देशस्वभाव भिन्न २ होते हैं वर्णन करो।

३। फ्रांस की सीमा और प्राकृतिक आकार अर्थात् नदी, पहाड़ और धरातल आदि वहां किस ढब से पड़े हैं इसका वर्णन करो।

४। अफ्रीका का नक़शा खींचो और जो उस्मे बड़ी २ खाड़ियां और झीलें और नदियां हैं उनको भी दिखला दो।

५। विनकोवर का टापू, मौंट्रीयाल, जटा, वीराक्रूज़, और झोलटिटीया ये सब कहां २ हैं सो लिखो।

६। एशिया और यूरप मे रूम का राज किस २ थल में है इस का वर्णन करो और बताओ कि इस राज में कौन २ देश अन्तर्गत हैं।

७। उन नदियों का नाम लिखो जो इङ्गलिस्तान के पश्चिमी सागर में गिरती हैं और उस समुद्र के जिस२ खण्ड में वे गिरती हैं उन्का पृथक् २ नाम लिखो।

८। आक्स्फोर्ड्, विंड्सर्, वेन्चेस्टर्, लिवर्पूल् और मेन्चेसटर्, ये सब इंग्लिस्तान के नगर किस २ बात के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं सो लिखो।

९। अफ़गानिस्तान के बड़े २ शहरों का नाम लिखो और बताओ कि वे कहां २ हैं।

१०। हिंदुस्तान में जो पहाड़ों की श्रेणियां हैं उनका वर्णन करो और लिखो कि वे कहां २ हैं।

११। सतलज नदी किस २ राह से बहती हुई सिंधु नदी से मिलती है? और कौन२सी नदियां सतलज में कहां २ मिलती हैं सो भी लिखो।

१२। खुदमुखत्यार अर्थात् स्वतंत्र ब्रह्मा देश की सीमा और उस्के प्राकृतिक आकार (अर्थात् नदी, पहाड़, और धरती आदि किस ढब से पड़े हैं) इनका वर्णन करो और जो उस्के बड़े शहर हैं सो भी लिखो।

Elements of Physical Science.

Examiner,—J. Elliott, Esq., M. A.

Time—3 hours.

1. A bladder containing air is taken from a very hot to a very cold room. What will be the effect of the cold air on the bladder? Explain the whole action which takes place

2. Describe a prism, and show by a diagram how it acts upon light.

3. Describe the common mercurial thermometer. How is it graduated?

4. State what you know regarding the causes of wind and rain.

5. A glass of ice-cold water is placed on a table during the rains. In a few minutes small drops of water are seen on the outside of the glass. Explain their formation.

6. What is meant by the boiling point of water? How could water be heated above its ordinary boiling point?

7. Describe the Diving Bell.

8. What are the characteristic properties of a magnet? What is meant by the expression terrestrial magnetism?

9. A steel knife and a silver fork are plunged into the same orange. What occurs when the metallic portions of both are united?

Elements of Physical Science.

۱ یلیمنٹس آو فزیکل سینس *

۱—ایک هوا بهرا هوا مٹانه ایک نهایت گرم کوٹهري سے نهایب سرد کوٹهري مین لیجاین تو اوس مٹانه پر اوس هوا سرد کي کیا تاثیر هوگي — جو کچه تاثیر هوتے هو اوسکو پوري طرح بیان کرو *

۲—مثلثی آینه یا پریزم کي کیا تعریف هے بیان کرو اور روشنے پر وه کیونکر موثر هوتا هے اوسکو بهي بتاؤ شکل کے ذریعے دکها دو *

۳—پارے کے عام مقیاس الحرارت یعني مرکیوریل تهرمامیٹر کي تعریف بیان کرو کیونکر درجون کے نشان اوسپر لگائے جاتے هین

۴—هوا اور مینه کے باعث کي بابت جو کچه تمکو معلوم هو بیان کرو *

۵—بارش کے وقت ایک گلاس کو برف جیسی سرد پانی سے بھر کر میز پر رکھہ دیجئے تو چند لحظہ میں پانیکے چھوٹی چھوٹی بوندیں گلاس کے بیرونی جانب میں نظر آتے ہیں وجہ اسکی بیان کرو *

۶—مقام جوش پانی سے کیا مراد ہی—پانی اپنی معمولی مقام جوش کے اوپر کیونکر گرم ہو سکتا ہی *

۷—ظرف غواصی یا الہ غواصی کی صورت کو بیان کرو *

۸—تنزہ مقنا طیس کی صفات بیان کرو—اور کشش مقنا طیس زمین سے کیا مراد ہی *

۹—ایک چھری فولاد کی اور کاٹنا چاندی کا دونوں ایک ہی نارنگی میں داخل کئی جاویں تو اونکے جزو فلری کو باہم ملانی سے کیا وقوع میں اویگا *

Elements of Physical Science.

प्राकृत पदार्थ विद्या।

१। वायु से भरी हुई थैली (ब्लेडर) एक अति उष्ण स्थान से किसी अतिशीतल स्थान में रखाई गई है तो (इस शीतल स्थान मे) उस थैली पर शीतल वायु का क्या गुण होगा। इसकी जो कुछ अवस्था होती हों उन सबों का वर्णन करो -

२। प्रिज़म (घनत्रैत्र के आकार जो काच का टुकड़ा होता है उस) की व्याख्या करो और नक़शा खींच कर दिखाओ कि इसका प्रकाश पर कैसा प्रभाव होता है।

३। जिस थर्मामिटर् में पारा भरा होता है उस्के उपयोग वर्णन करो और इस पर (गर्मी सर्दी के) अंश (डिग्री) किस प्रकार लगाते हैं।

४। आंधी और वर्षा (की उत्पत्ति) के हेतु जो तुम जानते हो वर्णन करो।

५। बड़े ठढे जल से भरा हुआ कोई पात्र वर्षा के समय में किसी चौकी पर रक्खा जावे तो थोड़े काल में उस पात्र के बाहर चारोओर छोटी छोटी जल की बूंदें देखी जाती हैं इनकी उत्पत्ति का कारण कहो।

६। (थरमामिटर्)के प्रसंग में क्वथनबिन्दु (अर्थात् पानी खौलने के दरजे) से क्या तात्पर्य्य है?

जल अपने साधारण क्वथनविन्दु से ऊपर क्योंकर गर्म होता है।

७। डाइविंग बेल् (जल में डुबकी मारने के यंत्र) की व्याख्या करो।

८। मैगनिट (लोहचुंबक) के गुण प्रकाशक विशेष लक्षण कौन २ हैं। "भूमि की लोहचुंबकशक्ति" इस वाक्य का क्या अर्थ है।

९। एक नारङ्गी में एक लोहे की छुरी और एक चांदी का कांटा धसाये गये हैं तो उन दोनों के धातु सम्बन्धी अवयव मिलने से क्या बने गा।

Proficiency in Arts Examination.

1876.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—E. LETHBRIDGE, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

1. Turn the following passages into English prose; and add notes explanatory of all difficulties of language or allusion :

(*a*).—Grief is a foe—expel him then thy soul ;
Let nobler thoughts the nearer views control !
Oh ! make the age *to come* thy better care,
See other Rutlands, other *Granbys* there !
And as thy thoughts through streaming ages glide,
See other heroes die as Manners died.

(*b*).—A potent quack, long versed in human ills,
Who first insults the victim whom he kills ;
Whose murd'rous hand a drowsy Bench protect,
And whose most tender mercy is neglect.

(*c*).—Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys ;
And *worse* than all, and most to be deplored
As human nature's broadest, foulest blot,
Chains him and tasks him and exacts his sweat
With stripes.

(*d*).—He, not unlike the great ones of mankind.
Disfigures earth, and plotting in the dark
Toils much to earn a monumental pile,
That may record the mischiefs he has done.

(*e*).—Its uplands sloping deck the mountains' side,
Woods over woods, in gay theatric pride ;
While oft some temple's mould'ring tops *between*,
With venerable grandeur mark the scene.

(*f*).—*Alike* all ages. Dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.

(*g*).—Thou transitory flower, *alike* undone
By proud contempt, or favour's fostering sun,
Still may thy blooms the changeful clime endure!
I *only* would repress thee to secure;
For just experience tells, in every soil,
That those *that* think must govern those that toil.

2. Write full grammatical notes on the italicised words in the above passages.

3. What is the name of the First Book of Cowper's *Task*? What was the origin of the name? What subjects are treated of in the book?

4. Turn the following lines of poetry into simple English prose:—

Lonely the forest spring: a rocky hill
Rises beside it, and an aged yew
Bursts from the rifted crag that overbrows
The waters; cavern'd there unseen and slow
And silently they well. The adder's tongue
Rich with the wrinkles of its glossy green,
Hangs down its long lank leaves, whose wavy dip
Just breaks the tranquil surface. Ancient woods
Bosom the quiet beauties of the place;
Nor ever sound profanes it, save such sounds
As silence loves to hear, the passing wind,
Or the low murmuring of the stream scarce heard.

5. What was the original meaning of the verb *to tell*? Explain its meaning in each of the following phrases:—

(*a*).—Tell me all about the war.
(*b*).—Tell him to go at once.
(*c*).—How could I tell that?
(*d*).—The great exertion tells upon his strength.

ENGLISH.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Turn the following passages into simpler English; avoiding as much as possible the use of words derived from the Latin, and giving your reason for each change of word or idiom:—

(*a*).—Steele, whose imprudence of generosity or vanity of profusion kept him always incurably necessitous, upon some pressing exigence, in an evil hour, borrowed a hundred pounds of his friend.

(*b*).—Here expired an individual of the female sex, advanced in years, and in indigent circumstances.

2. Analyse the sentence marked (*a*) in the preceding question.

3. Explain the following passages, noticing any difficulties of language or allusion:—

(*a*).—The Ministry made use of a lute, when they should have called for a trumpet.

(*b*.)—I would fain know if any part of Mr. Bayes's tragedy is so full of absurdity as this?

(*c*).—His figures neither divert by distortion, nor amaze by aggravation.

(*d*).—His sentences have neither studied amplitude nor affected brevity; his periods, though not diligently rounded, are voluble and easy.

(*e*).—Bunker's Hill, heroes of seventy-six, and other words, which were a perfect Babylonish jargon to the bewildered Rip Van Winkle.

(*f*).—The perverse old animal made a lateral movement, and ran broadside against the fence.

(*g*).—Hammond was trusted by his father, and you know what came of it.

(*h*).—He's more like to finish our October, than our October is to finish him.

4. What are Adverbial Sentences? How are they classified? How are they generally joined to the principal sentence? Give instances.

5. What are the requisites for a perfect poetical simile, according to Johnson? Point out the faults in the following passage :—

I bridle in my struggling Muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a nobler strain.

ENGLISH.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into plain English the following passage in Urdu :—

ا—اِس طور سے تھوڑے روز گذرے ایکدن ملکہ نے تیل سر میں ڈالنے اور کنگھي چوٹي کرنیکا قصد کیا جو نہیں مباف کھولا چٹلي میں سے ایک موتے کا دانہ گول آبدار نکل پڑا ملکہ نے اُس درویش کو دیا اور کہا شہر میں سے اِسکو بیچ لائو وہ فقیر اس گوہر کو بیچکر اوس کي قیمت بادشاھزادي کے پاس لے آیا تب ملکہ نے حکم کیا کہ ایک مکان موافق گذران کے اِس جگہ بنوائو فقیر نے کہا ای بیٹي نیو دیوار کي کہود کر تھوڑي سے مٹي جمع کرو ایک دن میں پاني لا کر گارا کر کر گھر کي بنیاد درست کرونگا *

ب—کسي نے لومڑي سے کہا کہ تجھہی گوشت بہت بھر کھلائون اگر پیغام کائوں کے کانوں کو پہنچاوی — روباہ بولي کہ اِس معاملی میں فائدہ بہت ھے جو میرا گوشت بچی *

ج—نیک کے سانہ ھمنشیني بہتر ھے اکلی بیٹھنی سے *

د—جو آپ کو دانا جانتا ھے خدا اور ادمي اوسکو احمق جانتی ھین *

2. Write a few lines (not more than two pages) of original composition in English on one of the following subjects :—

(*a*).—An outline of the plot of *Woodstock.*

(*b*).—The Railway.

(*c*).—A description of any natural scene or phenomenon with which you are familiar.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—H. W. BLOCHMANN, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours.*

1. Translate into English or Persian :—

كم حسن ظاهره قبيح * و سمج عنوانه مليح

و الحق قد تعلمه ثقيل * يا باه الا نفر قليل

و القاقل الكافي من الرجال * لاينثني بز خرف المقال

ان العدو قوله مردود * وقل ما يصدق الحسود

لا تقبل الدعوي بغير شاهد * لا سيما ما كان من معاند

أيوم خذ البريء بالسقيم * والرجل المحسن باللئيم

كذاك من يستنصح الاعادي * بردونه بالغش و الفساد

إن اقل من ترى اذ هانا * من حسب الاساءة الاحسانا

فادفع إساءات العدى بالحسنى * ولاتخل يسراك مثل اليمنى

2. Translate into English :—

إن في ذلك لعبرة لمن اعتبر - و تذكرة لمن اذكر - و تبصرة لمن استبصر—و كان من اعجب القضا يا - بل من اعظم البلا يا الفتنة التى يحار فيها اللبيب—و يد هش في دجى حندسها القطن الاريب—و يسفه فيها الحليم - و يذل فيها العزيز

و بهان الكريم—قصة تيمور راس السفاق - الا عرج الدجال الذي اقام الفتنة شرقا و غربا على ساق - أقبلت الدنيا الدنية عليه فتولى و سعى فى الارض فا فسد فيها و اهلك الحرث و النسل - و تيمم حيس عمته الخاسة صعيد العرض فغسل بسيف الطغيان كل أغر محجل فتحققت نجاسته بهذا الغسل - اردت آن اذكر منها ما رأيته - و أقص في ذلك ما رويته اذكانت احدى الكبر و أم العبر - و الداهية التي لا يرضى القضاء في وصفها بذا القدر و الله اسأله الهام الصدق - وسلوك طريق الحق—إنه ولى الاجابه - و مُسدد سهم المرام الى غرض الاصابه و هو حسبي و نعم الوكيل *

3. Write out the first five lines of the above prose passage with all vowel points.

4. Explain the phrase نعم الوكيل . Put the vowel points over it. To what class of verbs does نعم belong, and how are they constructed. Give examples.

5. Give the etymology of دجال—تنبيه—مرام - دنيا اريب and form other derivatives from the same roots.

ARABIC.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into English :—

فا ما خلافة الاربعة الاولين و هم ابو بكر الصديق و عمر بن الخطاب و عثمان بن عفان رضي الله عنهم و على بن ابي طالب عليه السلام فانها كانت اشبه بالرتب الدينيه من الرتب الدنيوية

في جميع الاشياء كان احد هم يلبس الثوب من الكر باس الغليظ و في رجله نعلان من ليف و حمائل سيفه ليف و يمشي في الا سواق كبعض الرعية و إذا كلم ادني الرعية اسمعه اغلظ من كلا مه و كانوا يعدون هذا من ا لدين الذي بعث به النبي صلوا ت ا لله عليه و سلامه *

2. Inflect the *Mází* and the *Muzára'* of the *Báb Ifti'ál* of دعا with all vowel points.

3. Inflect the Imperative of the *Báb Tafá'ul* and the *Ism-i-Fáil* of the same *báb*, with and without the article, of يعلو و علا. Give all vowel points.

4. (*a*)—Explain the خاصية of the *bábs If'ál* and *Istif'ál*, and give examples.

(*b*)—Enumerate the different forms of the *Masdars* of the *Bábs Ta'fíl* and *Mufa'alah*, giving examples.

5. Write down the meanings, plurals, and diminutives *(ism-i-tasghir)* of the following words :—عين-شيطان-ارض-نور-غلام-فارس-دابة-عندليب

ARABIC.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Translate into Arabic, *giving all the vowel points* :—

(*a.*)—Muhammad, the son of Abú Zaid. Muhammad is the son of Abú Zaid. O Muhammad, son of Abú Zaid ! I know three of Abú Zaid's sons. I know both of them. This happened on the 6th Shawwál, 754, of the Hijra.

(*b.*)—He built a house for himself and for his daughter. The sons and the daughters of the king were all killed. He did not commit suicide. This book is less valuable than mine. This paper is whiter than that.

(*c*).—He wished to attain his object. I said that he wished to attain his object. I said so, that he might attain his object. O that he attained his object! By God, he will not attain his object. I shall assist him, if he does not attain his object.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—DR. G. THIBAUT.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

I. Translate the following passages into English or Vernacular.

अपनी भाषा में या अंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद करो।

(*a*).—अथाभ्यर्च्य विधातारं प्रयतौ पुत्रकाम्यया।
तौ दम्पती वसिष्ठस्य गुरोर्जग्मतुराश्रमम्॥
स्निग्धगम्भीरनिर्घोषमेकस्यन्दनमास्थितौ।
प्रावृषेण्यं पयोवाहं विद्युदैरावताविव॥
माभूदाश्रमपीडेति परिमेयपुरःसरौ।
अनुभावविशेषात्तु सेना परिवृतावि व॥
सेव्यमानौ सुखस्पर्शैः शालनिर्यासगन्धिभिः।
पुष्परेणूत्किरैर्वातैराधूतवनराजिभिः॥
मनोऽभिरामाः शृण्वन्तौ रथनेमिस्वनोन्मुखैः।

षड्जसंवादिनीःकेकाहिधाभिन्नाःशिखण्डिभिः॥
परस्पराक्षिसादृश्यमदूरोच्छ्रितवर्त्मसु ।
मृगद्वन्द्वेषुपश्यन्तौ स्यन्दनाबद्धदृष्टिषु ॥
श्रेणीबन्धादितन्वद्भिरस्तम्भां तोरणस्रजम् ।
सारसैः कलनिर्ह्रादैः क्वचिदुन्नमिताननौ ॥

(*b*).—तौ निदेशकरणोद्यतौपितुः
धन्विनौचरणयोर्निपेततुः ।
भूपतेरपितयोः प्रवत्स्यतोः
नम्रयोरुपरिबाष्पबिन्दवः ॥
तौ पितुर्नयनजेनवारिणा
किञ्चिदुक्षितशिखण्डकावुभौ ।
धन्विनौतमृषिमन्वगच्छतां
पौरदृष्टिकृतमार्गतोरणौ ॥

(*c*).—पत्रंनैव यदाकरीरविटपे
दोषो बसन्तस्य किं ।
नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकतेयदिदिवा
सूर्य्यस्य किं दूषणम् ॥
धारानैवपतन्तिचातकमुखे
मेघस्य किं दूषणम् ।
यत्पूर्वंविधिनाललाटलिखितं
तन्मार्जितुं कः क्षमः ॥

SANSCRIT.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Translate the following passages into English or Vernacular.

अपनी भाषा में या अंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद करो ।

अथान्यस्मिन्नहनि तस्य मठे हृहत्स्फिङ् नामा परिव्राजकस्तस्य सुहृत्तीर्थयात्राप्रसङ्गेन पान्थः समायातः तं दृष्ट्वा प्रत्युत्थानविधिना संभाव्य प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमभ्यागतक्रियया नियोजितः । ततश्च रात्रावेकत्र कुशसंस्तरे द्वावपि प्रसुप्तौ धर्म्मकथां कथयितुमारब्धौ । अथ हृहत्स्फिक्त्यागोष्ठीषु स ताम्रचूड़ो मूषकत्रासाद् व्याक्षिप्त मना जर्जरवंशेन भिक्षापात्रं ताड़यन्तस्य शून्यं प्रतिवचनं प्रयच्छति । तन्मना न किञ्चिदुदाहरति । अथासावभ्यागतः परं कोपमुपागतस्तमुवाच भोस्ताम्रचूड़ परिज्ञातस्त्वं सम्यङ् न सुहृत् तेन मया सह साङ्घादं नजल्पसि । तद्रात्रावपि त्वदीयं मठं त्यक्त्वान्यत्र मठे यास्यामि । उक्तंच ।

एह्यागच्छसमाश्रयासनमिदं कस्माच्चिराद्दृश्यसे ।
कावार्त्तात्रतिदुर्बलोऽसिकुशलं प्रीतोऽस्मितेदर्शनात् ॥
एवं येसमुपागतान्प्रणयिनः प्रह्लादयन्त्यादरात् ।
तेषां युक्तमशङ्कितेन मनसा हर्म्याणिगन्तुं सदा ॥

तदेकमठप्राप्तापि त्वं गर्वितः । त्यक्तः सुहृत्स्नेहः। नैतद्वेत्सि यत्त्वया मठाश्रयव्याजेन नरकोपार्जनं कृतम् । तदहं त्वदीयं मठं परित्यज्य यास्यामि । अथ तच्छ्रुत्वा भयत्रस्तमनास्ताम्रचूड़स्तमुवाच । भो भगवन् मैवं वद न त्वत्समोऽन्योऽस्ति मम सुहृत्कश्चित् । परं तच्छ्रूयतां गोष्ठीग्रैथिल्यकारणम् । एष दुरात्मा मूषकः प्रोन्नतस्था ने धृतमपि भिक्षापात्रमुत्प्लुत्यारोहति भिक्षाग्रेषंच तत्र-स्थं भक्षयति ।

II. (1).—Give the accusative plural of अनडुह्, तुरासाह्, पथिन्, देवेट् ।

नीचे लिखे हुए शब्दों का द्वितीया विभक्ति के बहुवचन में कैसा रूप होता है ?

अनडुह्, तुरासाह्, पथिन्. देवेट् ।

(2.)—Write out the whole perfect लिट् of घस्

लिट् लकार में घस् धातु के सब रूप लिखो ।

(3.)—Give the whole third preterite (लुङ्) of वह् in parasmaipad and atmanepad.

लुङ् लकार में वह् धातु के परस्मैपद और आत्मनेपद में कैसे रूप होते हैं ।

(4.)—Form the third person singular pre-

sent intensive form (यङ्) of जि, वृत्, दृह्, दिष् ।

नीचे लिखे हुए धातुओं के वर्त्तमान काल प्रथम पुरुष में यङन्त प्रयोग बताओ ।

जि, वृत्, दृह्, दिष् ।

(5.)—Give the whole imperative (लोट्) of दुह् ।

दुह् धातु के लोट् लकार में सब रूप लिखो ।

(6.)—Give the etymology of प्रधि, जति, गर, साधु ।

नीचे लिखे हुए पदों को व्युत्पत्ति बतलाओ ।

प्रधि, जति, गर, साधु ।

(7.)—State the different pragrihyas.

प्रगृह्य के सब प्रकार के उदाहरण लिखो ।

SANSCRIT.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Translate into Sanscrit.

संस्कृत भाषा में अनुवाद करो ।

निदान राजा नल ने चलते समय दमयन्ती की साड़ी काट कर आधी उसमें से अपने पहरने को ली और आधी उसके बदन पर रहने दी । इस मनुष्य का

मन भी विधाता ने किस प्रकार का रचा है कि जब कोमल होता है तो मोम से भी अधिक पिघलता है और जब कड़ा होता है तो वज्र को भी मात करता है नल के जी की दशा उस समय नल ही जानता था। थोड़ी २ दूर जा २ कर दमयन्ती के देखने को फिर लौट आता था। निदान जब नल दूर निकल गया और दमयन्ती की आंख खुली तो उसे अपने पास न पाकर सिर धुनने और हाथ पटकने लगी। मूर्छा खाकर धरती पर गिर पड़ी आसुओं की धारा बहाने लगी पुकार २ के रोने लगी कि हे प्राणनाथ मैंने क्या अपराध किया था जो मुझ दासी को तुमने इस घोर जङ्गल में अकेली छोड़ा। उस अपनी प्रतिज्ञा को याद करो जो व्याह के समय की थी कि जीते जी तुझ से जुदा न होंगे और शीघ्र अपने मुखड़े के प्रकाश से मेरे मन की कली को खिलाओ।

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—H. W. BLOCHMANN, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time 2 hours.*

1. Translate into English :—

شیخ شهاب | لدین مقتول که محی رسوم قد ماست در
تلویحات نقل میکند که در جلسهٔ لطیفه که باصطلاح ایں طایفه

آنرا غیبت گویند ارسطو را دیدم و در تحقیق إدراک که از غوامض مسایل حکمي است ازو نکتهٔ چند پرسیدم-بعد ازاں شروع در مدح اُستاد خود اَفلاطون نمود و اطرای عظیم در مدحت او کرد - ازو سوال کردم که از متاخران کسے بمرتبهٔ او رسیده باشد - گفت نه و نه بجزری از هفتاد هزار جزو از کمال او - بعد ازاں ذکر بعضے از فلاسفهٔ إسلام میکردم - او بهیچ کدام إلتفات نه نمود تا بذکر بعضے از اَرباب کشف وشهود مثل شیخ جنید بغدادي و اَبو یزید بسطامي و سهل بن عبدالله تستري پرسیدم - گفت اُولئک هم الفلاسفة حقا - لیکن دریں طریقه اخطار بسیار و مهالک بیشمارست چه خطرات و وساوس و ورطات هواجس و تسویلات باطله و تخییلات فاسده سالک را در بیان طاب حیران و سر گردان دارد و اَقسد مفاسد آنکه باندک نمائیشے کسراب بقیعة یحسبه الظمان ماء از راه رفته دست از طلب بدارد حتی إذا جاءهُ لم یجده شیا - و بعد از إطلاع بر حلیهٔ حال حاصلش غیر از حسوت و وبال نباشد * شعر

دورست سر آب دریں بادیه هشیار تا غول بیابان نفریبد بسرابت

2. Translate into English *or* Hindustani :—

بزرگا بزرگي دها ببکسم توئي یاوري بخش یاري رسم
نیا وردم از خانه چیزے نخست تو داري همه چیز من چیز تست
چو کردي چراغ مرا نور دار زمن باد مشعل کشاں دور دار
بکشتن تو داري تنو مندیم بده زانچه کشتم برو مندیم
گریوه بلند است وسیلاب سخت مپیچاں عنان من از ره رخت

ازیں سیلگا هم چناں در گذار که پل نشکند بر من این رودبار
عقوبت مکن عذر خواه آمدم بد و گاه تو رو سیاه آمدم
سیاه مرا هم تو گرداں سفید مگر دانم از در گهت نا اُمید
سرشت مرا کافریدي زخاک سرشته تو کردي زنا پاک و پاک
اگر نیکم و گر بدم در سرشت قضاي تو این نقش بر من نوشت

3. (*a*).—Explain the final *mim* in بیکسم—رسم نیکم—تنو مندیم (*b*).—What is the meaning of یاري and رخت? Has the *mim* in نا اُمید the *Tashdid*? (*c*).—Put the vowel points over the following words :—سر شته—نوشت—گریوه—کشتم—مشعل کشان— (*d*).—Scan the first *bait*.

PERSIAN.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Paraphrase in English, explaining allusions and difficult passages :—

ای داشته در سایهٔ هم تیغ و قلم را
وی ساخته آرایش هم فضل و کرم را
جم مرتبهٔ خان خنان کز اثر نطق
چوں گل همگي گوش کند جذر اصم را
این جام که از رای منیر تو فلک ساخت
زردا که کند غنچهٔ گل شهرت جم را
یك شیوه شنا سد غضبت عفو و مکا فات
یك نغمه شمارد کرمت لا و نعم را

جاوید همیں بخشد و از مایه نکاهد

رشح نلمت ثروت اصناف اُمم را

گنجینهٔ احسانش تنک مایه نگردد

گر تا ابد اِنعام دهد صفر رقم را

چرخ از شرف خاک درت ساخت طلسمے

کز در گهت آن سو نبود راه قسم را

نگرفت ز اِنصاف تو در معرکهٔ لاف

شادي طرف شادي و غم جانب غم را

گر بشنود از دهر که مردود کف تست

بیروں فکند سکه ز آغوش درم را

تا گوهر ذاتت ز حوادث بشمردند

صد گونه تملق بحدو ثست قدم را

2. Write out the words in the above extract that have the *Izafat*.

3. Shew by examples the use of the preposition ب (به)

4 Give examples of the یاي لیاقت—الف وصل

حروف تصغیر—حروف ندا—اِدغام—اِضافت تشبیهی

5. Form sentences commencing with either اگرچه or با وجود که or بمجرد or از بسکه in which the following words occur—شستن—انداختن—خواستن—در آمدن—انداختن—بر خواستن

PERSIAN.

Third Paper,—Time 2 *hours.*

1. Write in Persian a letter, addressed to your Principal applying for a month's leave to enable you to go to Delhi and witness the festivities in connection with the Imperial Assembly to be held in January next, and to see the principal buildings of the ancient capital of Northern India.

2. Translate into Persian :—

In the year 829 H., Ahmad Shah Bahmani marched to reduce the rebellious Zemindar of Mahur, who still retained several strong places. The rebel soon submitted ; but Ahmad Shah, though he had assured him of pardon, put him to death in violation of his promise, as soon as he fell into his hands, together with five or six thousand of his followers, compelling, at the same time, all the captive women and children to embrace the true faith. During this campaign, the king obtained possession of a diamond mine at Kallam, a place dependent on Gondwanah, in which territory he razed many idolatrous temples and erected mosques on their sites.

LOGIC.

Examiner,—J. G. CORDERY, ESQ., C. S.

First Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

1. Logic is either a science or an art :

It is a science :

Therefore it is not an art.

Examine this argument, first as a piece of Logic, and, secondly, as regards what it asserts.

2. How many Forms of Propositions are there, and what Terms are distributed in each ?

3. How is the Differentia connected with the proofs of a Division? Give the rules for a correct Division.

4. What are the Seven Syllogistic Rules? And what fallacies are connected with their breach?

5. Distinguish between a Dilemma and a Conjunctive Syllogism (both constructive and destructive); and give examples of each.

6. What are Permutations of Propositions and upon what principle are they based? Give instances in each Form?

7. How are Attributive to be distinguished from Abstract, Terms?

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—J. G. CORDERY, ESQ., C. S.

Time—3 *hours*.

1. "The original perceptions of this sense serve only as signs to introduce the acquired." Of what sense is Reid speaking? Explain and illustrate this assertion.

2. Give the argument by which Colour is shown to be a quality of bodies and not a mental idea. What (according to Reid) was the cause of the error in o which Locke and many others fell on this point?

3. "Belief is nothing but a certain degree of vivacity in the thing believed." Whose theory was this? Explain it; and what is Reid's criticism upon it?

4. What does Reid mean by "Natural Signs"? Mention and give illustrations of some of them.

5. Who was the writer of the "Treatise on human nature"? What is his peculiar doctrine and position in the history of Philosophy?

6. Contrast the views held by the Peripatetic School of Philosophers concerning the relation of mind to matter with those held by the School of Des-Cartes.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(Alternative Paper.)

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Show how the distribution of all parts of knowledge into Physical and Moral Sciences is an inadequate division of the subjects of human investigation. State some of the broad distinctions between Physical and Moral Science (properly so called).

2. Moral Philosophy deals with two subjects (1) the Nature of the distinction between right and wrong in human conduct, and (2) the nature of the feelings with which right and wrong are contemplated by human beings. Ought these subjects to be treated distinctly? Give reasons for your opinion.

3. Food is necessary to life; but it does not therefore follow that the fear of death is the motive for eating and not the appetite of hunger. Of what system of Moral Philosophy is this analogy a criticism? And how far is it sound?

4. What was the theory of morals as held by Hobbes, and what are its principal deficiencies?

5. What was the relation of Virtue to Religious Feeling in Paley's Philosophy?

6. Distinguish between Appetite, Desire, and Will.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA AND EUCLID.

Examiner,—DR. W. CENTER, M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

I. Prove that triangles of the same altitude are to each other as their bases.

If the four sides of a trapezium be bisected the quadrilateral formed by the straight lines joining the points of section shall be a parallelogram whose area is equal to half the area of the trapezium.

II. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

Prove that the area of an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle is equal to one-fourth the area of that described about the circle.

III. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

IV. If from any point within an equilateral triangle perpendiculars be drawn to the sides, the sum of those perpendiculars is equal to the perpendicular from either of the angles of the triangle to the opposite side.

V. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.

Perpendiculars are drawn from a point to a plane, and to a straight line in that plane; prove that the straight line joining the feet of the perpendiculars, is perpendicular to the former straight line.

VI. Define an irrational quantity. Prove that $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ and that $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$ where m and n are integers. What meaning is attached to a^{-n} and why.

VII. Solve the following equations :—

(*a.*) $$\sqrt{\frac{ax}{x+1}} - \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{ax}} = 2.$$

(*b.*) $$2x^2 + \sqrt{2x^2 + 1} = 11.$$

VIII. A and B depart from the same place in the same direction and travel at uniform rates ; A sets out 6 hours before B, and B after travelling $52\frac{1}{2}$ miles overtakes A ; but had their rates of travelling been each half a mile per hour less, B would have overtaken A

after travelling 36 miles. What were the rates of travelling?

IX. Define the Characteristic and Mantissa of a logarithm and shew how the characteristic of any logarithm, in the common system with the base 10, is found by inspection.

Given log 2 = 0·3010300
log 3 = 0·4771213 find the logarithms of 4 and 12.

X. A sum of money S is left among A, B, and C in such a manner, that at the end of a, b, and c years, when they respectively come of age they are to possess equal sums, the money being invested in 4 per cent and the interest compounded yearly. Find the share of each.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MECHANICS.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

I. What is the trigonometrical conception of angular quantity, and what are the different measures of angular magnitude, and the units of each. Shew how one may be expressed in terms of the other.
Shew that $\text{Cos}_{\alpha} = \text{Cos}\,(2n\pi \pm \alpha)$

II. Prove the following:—
(*a*)—$\text{Sec}^2 A\,\text{Cosec}^2 A = \text{Sec}^2 A + \text{Cosec}^2 A$.
(*b*)—$\text{Sec } 2A - \text{Tan } 2A = \dfrac{1 - \text{Tan } A}{1 + \text{Tan } A}$

III. Find the arithmetical values of Sin 30°, Sin 18°, Sin 15°.

IV. Shew how to solve a triangle having given two sides and the included angle.

In a right angled triangle the sides enclosing the right angle being 3 and, 4 solve the triangle, given:—
log 3 = ·4771213
log 4 = ·6020600
L tan 53° 7′·48″·36 = 10·1249387

V. In pulling a weight along the ground by a rope inclined to the horizon at an angle of 45°, a power of 40 lbs. is exerted; required the force with which the body is dragged horizontally.

VI. Define a Couple and the Moment of a Couple. What is the effect of a couple as regards motion of a body.

Find the Resultant of two parallel forces acting in opposite directions upon a rigid straight line. Explain the result when the two parallel forces are equal.

VII. What are the conditions that increase respectively the sensibility and the stability of a balance, and in what respect may they counteract each other.

VIII. Explain what is meant by the Vertical Line, the Horizontal Plane, Stable, Unstable, and Neutral Equilibrium.

Find the Centre of Gravity of three particles of equal weight, placed at the 3 angles of an isosceles right angled triangle, whose hypoteneuse is equal to 8.

IX. When a body supported by a string rests on a plane which has an inclination A° to the horizon, while the string has an inclination B° to the plane, prove that:—

P : W : : Sin A : Cos B; W being the weight of the body and P the power acting through the string.

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

جبر مقابلہ و تحریر اقلیدس

۱—ثابت کرو کہ مثلثونمیں جنکا ارتفاع ایک ھی ھے وھی نسبت ھوتی ھے جو اونکے قاعدوں میں *

اگر منحرف کے چاروں اضلاع تنصیف کئی جاویں تو

وہ ذو اربعہ الاضلاع جو نقوط تنصیف کو خطوط مستقیم سے ملانے سے بنیگا ایسا متوازي الاضلاع ہوگا جسکی سطح منحرف کے سطح سے نصف ہو گي *

۲—ایک دائیرہ کے گرد ایک مثلث بناؤ جسکے زاوئی برابر ایک مثلث معلوم کے زاویونکے ہوں *

ثابت کرو کہ سطح مثلث متساوي الاضلاع في الدائیرہ (یعنی دائیرہ کے اندر کے مثلث متساوي الاضلاع کے سطح برابر ہي مثلث متساوي الاضلاع علی الدائیرہ (یعنے دائیرہ کے گرد) کے سطح کي چوتھی حصہ کے *

۳—متشابہہ مثلثونمیں ایک مثلث کو دوسری مثلث کے ساتھہ وہ نسبت ہوتے ہے جو نسبت مثناۃ بالتکریر اونکي اضلاع نظیرہ میں *

۴—اگر ایک مثلث متساوي الاضلاع کے اندر کسي نقطہ سے دونون ضلعون پر عمود کھینچي جائین تو اُن عمودونکا مجموعہ برابر ہوگا اوس عمود کے جو دونون میں سے کسي زاویہ سے مثلث کے ضلع مقابل پر ڈالا جاوی *

۵—ایک سطح سے باہر ایک نقطہ معلوم ہے اوس نقطہ سے عمود اوس سطح پر نکالو *

اگر کسي نقطہ سے ایک سطح پر اور ایک خط مستقیم پر جو اوس سطح میں ہو عمود ڈالی جائین تو ثابت کرو کہ خط مستقیم جو عمودونکی مواقع مین ملایا جائی وہ پہلی خط مستقیم پر عمود ہوگا *

۶ — مقدار اصم یا غیر ناطق کسی کہتی ہیں — ثابت کرو کہ $د_م \times د_ن = د_{م+ن}$ اور $\sqrt[م]{د_ن} = د_{\frac{ن}{م}}$ جبکہ م اور ن صحیح اعداد ہیں $د_{\frac{ن}{م}}$ کے کیا معنی ہیں اور کیوں ؟

۷ — مساوات مندرجہ ذیل کو حل کرو

$$(\text{الف}) \quad ٢ = \sqrt{\frac{١ + لا}{لا ٣}} - \sqrt{\frac{لا ٣}{١ + لا}}$$

$$(\text{ب}) \quad ١١ = ١ + ٢لا ٢ + \sqrt{٢لا ٢}$$

۸ — الف اور ب ایک ہی جگہ سے ایک ہی طرف روانہ ہوئے اور ہر ایک کی رفتار برابر یکساں رہے — الف ب سے ٦ گھنٹہ پہلی چلتا ہے اور ب $٥٢\frac{١}{٢}$ میل چلکر الف کو ملجاتا ہے لیکن اگر ہر دو کی رفتار $\frac{١}{٢}$ میل فی گھنٹہ کم ہوتی تو ب الف کو ٦٣ میل چلکر ملجاتا — بتاؤ کہ ہر ایک کی رفتار کس اندازہ کی تھی *

۹ — عدد بیانی لوکارثم اور اعشاریہ لوکارثمی کی تعریف بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ کسطرح لوکارثم مزیج میں یعنی اساس ١٠ والی لوکارثم میں لوکارثم کا عدد بیانی دیکھنی سے تحقیق ہو جاتا ہے *

یہ معلوم ہے کہ لوک ٢ = ٠٫٣٠١٠٣٠٠

لوک ٣ = ٠٫٤٧٧١٢١٣

٦ اور ١٢ کی لوکارثم دریافت کرو *

۱۰—الف ب ج کے واسطی ایک رقم ر بنگ میں ۳ روپیہ سیکڑہ سالانہ سود در سود پر ایسی اندازہ پر منقسم کر کے جمع کي گئی کہ جب علی الترتیب ل م ن سال کے پیچھے سن بلوغکو پونچین تو اون تینونکو مساوي مقدار کي رقم ملی—اب بتاؤ کہ ہر ایک کے واسطی کتنا کتنا حصہ تجویز ہوا تہا *

MATHEMATICS.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم جبر ثقیل و علم مثلث

۱—علم مثلث میں زاویہ سے کیا مراد لیجاتي ہے—زاویونکے مقدار کے اندازہ کرنیکی مختلف ترکیبیں بیان کرو—ہر ایک ترکیب کي ایکائي (جسکو انگریزي میں یونٹ کہتی ہیں) کیا ہے—اور دکہاؤ کہ ایک دوسری سے کسطرح بدلا جا سکتا ہے *

ثابت کرو کہ جم سہ = جم (۲ ن کہ ± سہ)

۲—ثابت کرو کہ

(الف) قط^{۲} ۱ × قم^{۲} ۱ = قط^{۲} ۱ + قم^{۲} ۱

(ب) قط ۲ ۱ — س ۲ ۱ = $\frac{۱ - س ۱}{۱ + س ۱}$

۳—جب ۳۰° اور جب ۱۸° اور جب ۱۵° کي قیمت دریافت کرو *

۴—دو ضلعی معلوم هیں اور اُنکا زاویہ درمیانی بھی معلوم ھے مثلث کو حل کرو—ایک مثلث قایم الزاویہ کے زاویہ قائمہ بنانیوالی دو ضلعی ۳ اور ۴ هین مثلث کو حل کرو—همکو معلوم ھے کہ

لوگ ۳ = ۰٫۴۷۷۱۲۱۳

لوگ ۴ = ۰٫۶۰۲۰۶۰۰

ل س ۵۳° ۷′ ۳۶″٫۴۸ = ۰٫۱۲۴۹۳۸۷

۵—ایک وزن کو زمین پر ایک رسي سے جو اُفق کے ساتھہ ۳۵° کا زاویہ بناتے ھے کھینچني مین ۴۰ پونڈ کي طاقت خرچ هوتے هی وہ طاقت دریافت کرو جسکے ساتھہ اُفق کي طرف وزن کھینچا جاتا ھے *

۶—جفت اور مقیاس الجفت کي تعریف بیان کرو—جسم کي حرکت پر جفت کي کیا تاثیر هوتي ھے *

دو متوازي مخالف طاقتونکے حاصل دریافت کرو جو طاقتیں لا تحصی خط مستقیم پر عمل کرتے هیں *

اور اوس حالت کا بھی جواب بیان کرو جب دونو متوازي مخالفہ طاقتیں برابر هون *

۷—کونسي شرائط ترازو کي طاقت حس کو یعني وزنو مین فرق دریافت کرنیکو اور اوسکي استواري کو ایزاد کرتي هیں اور کس حالت میں وہ ایک دوسری کی مخالف هو سکتے هیں *

۸—اصطلاحات مندرجہ ذیل کي تعریف بیان کرو—عمود وار خط—سطح اُفقي—مستقل سکونت—غیر مستقل سکونت—مابین

سکونت ایسي تین وزنونکا مرکز ثقل دریافت کرو جو مساوي الثاقین قائمہ الزاویہ مثلث کے تینون زاویون پر رکھے جاتی ھین بصورتیکہ قائمہ کا وتر ۸ کے برابر ھو *

۹—ایک جسم رسي سے تہما ھوا ایک سطح پر جو اُفق سے اُ° کا زاویہ بناتي ھے قائم ھے اور رسي سطح کے ساتھ ب° کا زاویہ بناتی ھے- ثابت کرو کہ ط : و : : جب ا° : جم ب° جبکہ و جسم کا وزن ھے اور ط طاقت جو رسي کے ذریعہ سے عمل کر رھي ھے *

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

रेखागणित और बीजगणित।

१। उपपन्न करो कि एकहि लंबाई वा तुल्य लंबाइयों के त्रिभुजों मे वह सम्बन्ध है जो उनके आधारों में है।

जब किसी विषमचतुर्भुज के चारों भुज तुल्य दो २ खण्डों मे विभक्त किये जावें, तो उन बिन्दुओं मे जिनपर वे भुज तुल्य विभक्त होते हैं सरलरेखा मिलाने से बनाया गया चतुर्भुज कोई समानान्तरचतुर्भुज होगा और उसका क्षेत्रफल उस विषमचतुर्भुज के क्षेत्रफल से आधा होगा।

२। एक ऐसा वृत्तोपरिस्थ त्रिभुज बनावो कि जिस के कोण निर्दिष्ट त्रिभुज के कोणों के तुल्य हों।

उपपन्न करो कि वृत्तान्तर्गत समत्रिभुज का क्षेत्र-फल वृत्तोपरिस्थ समत्रिभुज के क्षेत्रफल के चतुर्थांश के तुल्य है।

३। सजातीय त्रिभुजों मे वह सम्बन्ध होता है जो उनके सजातीय भुजों के वर्गों मे है।

४। जब समत्रिभुज के भीतर मे के किसी बिन्दु से उसके तीनो भुजों पर लम्ब डाले जावें तो उन लम्बों का योग उस त्रिभुज के किसी कोण से सम्मुख भुज पर गिराये गये लम्ब के तुल्य होगा।

५। किसी तल से बाहिर के किसी बिन्दु से उस तल पर लम्ब डालने की रीति कहो।

किसी एकहि बिन्दु से किसी तल पर और उस तल मे की किसी सरलरेखा पर लम्ब डाले हैं; उपपन्न करो कि उन लम्बों के मूलों मे मिलाई गई सरलरेखा उस पहिली सरल रेखा पर लम्ब है।

६। करणी का लक्षण कहो। उपपन्न करो कि $अ^{म} + अ^{न} = अ^{म+न}$ और $\sqrt[न]{अ^{म}} = अ^{\frac{म}{न}}$ है, यहां म और न पूर्णाङ्क हैं। $अ^{\frac{म}{न}}$ का अर्थ क्या है और क्यों है।

७। अग्रिम समीकरणों को सिद्ध करो

(अ) $\sqrt{\frac{३य}{य+१}} - \sqrt{\frac{य+१}{३य}} = २।$

(इ) $२य^{२} + \sqrt{२य^{२}+१} = ११।$

८। अ और इ एकहि स्थान से एकहि दिशा मे चले अ भी एकसी चाल से चलता था और इ भी एकसी चाल से, इ से ६ घण्टे पहिले अ के चलने मे ५२$\frac{१}{२}$ मील चल कर अ को इ मिल जाता है परन्तु उनकी चाल प्रति घण्टा आधा मील कम होती तो ३६ मील चलने से अ को इ मिल जाता; प्रत्येक की चाल बतावो।

९। घातप्रमापक के पूर्णांक और भिन्न का लक्षण कहो; और दिखलावो कि दशमूल घात-प्रमापक मे हर घातप्रमापक का पूर्णांक देखने से हि कैसे पाया जाता है

घा २ = ०.३०१०३००, घा ३ = ०.४७७१२११ निर्दिष्ट हैं, तो ४ और १२ के घातप्रमापक पावो।

१०। अ, इ, उ के लिये बंक मे भ धन प्रति-वर्ष ४ रुपैये सैंकड़े चक्रवृद्धि व्याज पर ऐसे विभक्त कर रक्खा गया है कि जब वे यथाक्रम ऽ, ि, ु वर्षों

मे युवावस्था को प्राप्त हों तो उन तीनों को तुल्य २ धन मिले। हरएक का विभाग (हिस्सा) पावो।

MATHEMATICS.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

त्रिकोणमिति और तुलन विद्या।

१। कोण शब्द का त्रैकोणमितिक अर्थ क्या है; और कोणीय प्रमाण के भिन्न २ माप कौन २ हैं, और प्रत्येक माप की एकाई क्या है। दिखलावो कि एक को दूसरे के पदों मे कैसे प्रकाश कर सक्ते हैं।

दिखलावो कि कोज्याअ = कोज्या (२नग ± अ) है।

२। अग्रिम वाक्यों को उपपन्न करो

(अ) $\text{छे}^{२}\text{अ}\ \text{को}\text{छे}^{२}\text{अ} = \text{छे}^{२}\text{अ} + \text{को}\text{छे}^{२}\text{अ}$।

(इ) $\text{छे}२\text{अ} - \text{स्प}२\text{अ} = \frac{१ - \text{स्पअ}}{१ + \text{स्पअ}}$।

३। ज्या३०°, ज्या १८°, ज्या १५°, के मान पावो।

४। त्रिभुज मे दो भुज और उनके बीच का कोण निर्दिष्ट हैं दिखलावो कि शेष अवयव कैसे पाये जावें गे।

समकोण त्रिभुज मे समकोण को बनाने वाले भुज ३ और ४ हैं।

घा. ३ = .४७७१२११

घा. ४ = .६०२०६००

घा. स्प५१° । ७′ । ४८″.३६ = १०.१२४८३८७

निर्दिष्ट होने से शेष अवयव पावो ।

५ । क्षितिज से ४५° के कोण पर झुके हुए रस्से द्वारा किसी बोझ को पृथ्वी पर खेंचने मे ४० पौण्ड का पराक्रम लगता है ; वह बल पाना अभीप्सित है जिस से वह वस्तु क्षितिजसमान्तर रूपसें खेंची जाती है ।

६ । युगल और युगल के गौरव का लक्षण कहो वस्तु की गति पर युगल का क्या असर होता है ।

किसी दृढ़ सरल रेखा पर सम्मुख दिशाओं मे काम करने वाले दो समानान्तर बलों का सिद्धबल पावो । जब वे दो समानान्तर बल तुल्य हैं तो उस सिद्धान्त को दिखलावो ।

७ । तुला को बोधक शक्ति (थोड़े से भारभेदको भी जिताने वाली शक्ति) और ठहराने वाली शक्ति (तुला के हिलाने से उसे शीघ्र हि स्थिर करने वाली शक्ति) को बढ़ाने वाले नियम यथाक्रम कौण२ हैं और वे किस मर्य्यादा मे एक दूसरे से विरुद्ध होसक्ते हैं।

८। ऊर्द्धाधोरेखा, क्षितिजसमान्तरतल, स्वप्राप्ता स्थिति, अप्राप्तास्थिति, सहगास्थिति से क्या अभिप्रेत है किसी समकोण समद्विबाहुक त्रिभुज के जिसका कर्ण ८ के तुल्य है तोनों कोणों पर रक्खे गये तुल्य बोझों के तीन अणुओं का गुरुत्वकेन्द्र पावेा।

९। जब किसी रस्सी से धारण की हुई वस्तु क्षितिज से अं झुकाव पर के तल पर ठहरती है और वह रस्सी उस तल से इं झुकाव रखती है तो उपपन्न करो कि प: ब: : ज्याअ: कोज्याइ है; यहां उस वस्तु का बोझ ब है और उस रस्सी मे काम करने वाला पराक्रम प है।

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Examiner,—E. O'BRIEN, ESQ., C. S.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Give an account of the incidents which led to the first Persian War, and describe the war, giving dates.

2. Describe the extent and nature of the Athenian and Spartan power respectively at the beginning of the Peloponesian War.

3. Give an account of the rise of the Macedonian Empire up to the accession of Alexander the Great.

6. When were the following kingdoms formed and how and when did they come to an end :—

Pergamus.
Bithynia.
Pontus.

5. Give an account of the capture of Rome by the Gauls. What was the date of that event?

6. Who were Lucius Junius Brutus, Pontius, Jugurtha, Sylla, Horace.

7. Give an account of the secession of the Plebeians to the Mons Sacer.

8. Give the dates of:
(*a*).—The beginning of the First Punic War.
(*b*).—Battle of Pharsalia.
(*c*).—Battle of Actium.
(*d*).—Destruction of Jerusalem.

9. Relate the events of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, giving the dates of his accession and death.

10. By whom and in what parts was the Roman Empire invaded in the reign of Valerian? How and when did his reign end?

11. What were the causes that induced Constantine the Great to remove the seat of Government from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople).

12. Give the dates of:—
The death of Trajan.
The murder of Commodus.
The tenth general persecution.
Accession of Julian the Apostate.
End of the Western Empire.

MODERN HISTORY.

(*Alternative Paper.*)

Examiner,—E. O'BRIEN, ESQ., C. S.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Give an account of Justinian's consolidation of the Civil Laws.

2. Describe the conquests of the Saracens under Abu Bakr, Umar and Othman.

3. Give an account of the rise of the Turkish Empire to the Capture of Constantinople.

4. Who was Martin Luther?

5. What countries were included in the dominions of the Emperor Charles V, and how did he acquire each?

6. Give an account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

7. Give an account of the war between Gustavus Adolphus and the Emperor Ferdinand.

8. Describe the war between Peter the Great and Charles the Twelfth.

9. Give an account of the first, and of the final, dismemberment of Poland.

10. Give an account of the French Revolution up to the execution of Louis the Sixteenth.

11. Who were—Soleyman the Magnificent, General Monk, The Old Pretender, Ravaillac, Pizarro, Cortez.

12. Give the dates of:
The third Crusade.
The Accession of Henry VIII of England.
The Restoration of Charles II of England.
The Declaration of American Independence.
The Union of England and Ireland.

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

1. Define Physical Geography.

2. Benares is in Latitude 25° 16′ north and Longitude 83° 2′ east. Explain precisely what is meant by this.

3. State how tides are caused and describe their action.

4. Name and describe the four great divisions into which animals are distributed.

5. State the causes of winds. Into what three classes are they divided ?

6. Describe the Zones or regions of vegetation from the Equator to the Poles.

7. Name the principal seas of Europe and state what countries are on the shores of each sea.

8. Name and state the position of the chief colonies and foreign possessions of England.

9. Draw a map of France showing the course of the following rivers and the position of the following towns :—

Rivers.	*Towns.*
Seine.	Paris.
Marne.	Rouen.
Loire.	Tours.
Garonne.	Nantes.
Rhone.	Bordeaux.
Saone.	Lyon.
	Marseilles.

10. Give the boundaries of the Austrian Empire.

11. Name and give the position of the Great Divisions of Russia in Asia.

12. Draw a map of Siam and of the Malay Peninsula.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

توا ر یم منقد مین

۱—اون اتفاقیه براعث کا ذکر کرو که جنمیں فارس کي اول لڑائي شروع هوئي لڑائي کا حال اور سنه لکهو *

۲—بتلاؤ که ایتھن والون اور سپارٹن والون کي حکومت جدا گانه بروقت شروع لڑائي پلوپونیشیئن کے کس قسم کي اور کہان تک تھي *

۳—سکندر اعظم کي تخت نشیني تک حال ترقي سلطنت مقدونیه کا لکھو *

۴—کب سلطنتہاي ذیل قایم هوئي تھین—کیونکر اور کب اونکا اختتام هوا—پرگیمس بثینیا بوئنٹس *

۵—گال والون نے جو روم کو فتح کیا اوسکا حال لکھو اور بیان کرو که کس سنه مین یه واقع هوا هے *

۶—لوشیئس جونیئس براي ٹس پون ٹیئس جوگرتھا سلا هو ریس کون تھي *

۷—پیلب شین کیون روم چھوڑ کر مون سٹیسٹر کو چلي گئي اس کا حال بیان کرو *

۸—حالات ذیل کس سنه مین هوئي پیونگ کي پہلي لڑائي جنگ فارسیا لیا—جنگ ایکٹم—بروشلم کے غار تکرے *

۹—شاه ٹایبرس کے عهد حکومت مین جو بڑي بڑي واقع هو ي هون اونکا حال معه سنه جلوس و سنه وفات بیان کرو *

۱۰—بتلاؤ که سلطنت رومن پر کسنے اور کس کس حصوں پر عهد سلطنت ویارین مین حمله کیا تھا کیونکر اور کب اوسکے سلطنت کا خاتمه هوا *

۱۱—کن کن بواعث سے کون ستین ٹاین اعظم نے اپنا دار الخلافه روم سے قسطنطنیه مین قایم کیا تھا اوسکا حال بیانکرو

۱۲ حالات ذیل کس کس سنہ میں واقع ہوئي ہیں اونکو بتلائو وفات تراجن قتل کمو ڈس دھم جنرل سیکیو شن تخت نشیني جو لیتین ا یپوسٹیت—اختتام سلطنت مغربي *

MODERN HISTORY.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تواریخ

۱—جسٹینین جو سول لاز (کل قوانین) ہیں اون کا حال بیان کرو *

۲—بتلاؤ کہ اہل اسلام نے ابو بکر و عمر و عثمان کے زیر ماتحتے کون کون فتوحات کیں *

۳—کیون سلطنت روم ہوئي اوسکا تا قبضہ میں آني قسطنطنیہ کے حال بیان کرو *

۴—مارٹن لیوتھر کون تھا *

۵—کون کون ملک سلطنت شاہنشاہ چارلس پنجم میں شامل تھی اور کیونکر ہر ایک ملک اوسکے قبضہ میں آیا ہے *

۶—قتل عام سینٹ بارتھولومیو کا حال بیان کرو *

۷—جو لڑائي فیما بین گستاوس آڈلفس و شاہ فرڈي نینڈ کے ہوئي تھي اوسکا حال بیان کرو *

۸—جو لڑائي فیما بین پٹراعظم اور چارلس دوازدھم کے ہوئي اوسکا حال بیان کرو *

۹—بتلاؤ کہ مرتبہ اول اور مرتبہ ثانے پولنڈ کے جبراً تقسیم کیرنکر ہوئي اور ہر ایک کس کس سنہ میں واقعہ ہوئي *

۱۰—فرنچ ریو ولیوشن کا حال تا قتل لوئیس شانزدهم کے بیان کرو *

۱۱—سلیمان عظیم الشان جنرل مونک اولڈ بری ٹنڈر ریوالیک - نپیزارو اور کا رٹز کون تهي *

۱۲—بتلاؤ که حالات ذیل کس کس سنه میں هوئی *

۱۳—کرو سیڈ - تخت نشینی هنري هشتم ملک انگلستان کے—بحا لي چارلس دوم ملک انگلستان کے - اشتهار خود مختاري امریکه—اتصال انگلستان و آیرلینڈ *

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

جغرا فیه

۱—جغرافیه طبعي کے معني بتلاؤ *

۲—بنارس کا عرض خط استواي ۲۵ درجه ۱۶ دقیقه شمال کي جانب هي اور طول ۸۳ درجه ۲ دقیقه جانب شرق هے ٹهیک ٹهیک بتلاؤ که اِس سے کیا مراد هوئي *

۳—بتلاؤ کیونکر اموج پیدا هو تي هین اور اونکي حرکت کا حال بیان کرو *

۴—اون چار بڑي قسمون کا نام بیان کرو که جنمین حیوان منقسم هین *

۵—بتلائو که کن کن سببون سے باد تند هوتي هي—اور کن تین قسمونمین وه منقسم هے

٦—خط استواے قطب تک جو منطقے ہین انکو بتلاؤ ہر ایک منطقہ کي پیدایش نباتات کا حال بیان کرو *

٧—یورپ کے بڑي بڑي بحرون کا نام بتلاؤ اور لکہو کہ کون کون ملک ہر ایک کے کنارہ پر واقع ہے *

٨—انگلستان سے جو ملک نو آباد ہوئي (جسکو لوني کہتي ہیں) اور جو جو ملک غیر قبضہ انگلستان مین آئی اونکا حال بیان کرو *

٩—فرانس کا نقشہ کہینچو اور دریائی ذیل کا راستہ بتلاؤ - اور یہ درج کرو کہ شہر ہائی ذیل کس کس موقع پر واقع ہیں *

نام دریا	نام شہر
سین	پیرس
مارني	روان
لوآر	تورز
گردن	نینٹس
رہون	بورڈو
سیون	لاین
	مارسلز

١٠—سلطنت آسٹریا کے حدود اربعہ بیان کرو *

١١—ایشیائی روس کے بڑے بڑے حصون کے نام بتلاؤ اور لکہو کہ وہ کہاں کہاں واقع ہین *

١٢—جزیرہ‌نما سیام و ملایہ کا نقشہ کہینچو *

ANCIENT HISTORY.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

प्राचीन इतिहास

प्र० १ कहो ऐसे कौन संयोग पड़े कि जिनसे पहिला फारस का युद्ध हुआ इस युद्ध का हाल और सन् लिखो ?

२। पिलोपानिसियन् युद्ध प्रारम्भ होने के समय स्पार्टा और एथेंस् वालों का राज कैसा और कितनी२ दूर तक था सो लिखो ?

३। बड़े सिकन्दर की राजगद्दी तक मकडोनिया के राज का उदय वृत्तान्त लिखो ?

४। परगेमस्, विथिनिया और पोंटस् के राज कब बने और कब किस ढबसे नष्ट हुए ?

५। गालवालों ने रूम क्योंकर और कब लिया ?

६। ब्रूसिस् जूनिअस्, ब्रूटस्, पौन्टिअस्, जुगर्था सिला, और होरेस् ये कौन थे ?

७। ग्रिवियन् लोग क्यों रूम को छोड़ कर मान्सेज़र को चले गये इसका वृत्तान्त वर्णन करो।

८। पियूनिक की पहिली लड़ाई का प्रारम्भ, फारसेलिया का युद्ध एकटम् का युद्ध और जेरुज़लेम का नाश किस २ सन् में हुए थे ?

९। टाइबेरिअस् राजा के राज में जो बड़े २ हत्तान्त हुए हों उनका वर्णन करो और लिखो किस सन् में टाइबेरिअस् राज पर बैठा और कब परलोक को गया।

१०। बेलेरियन् राजा के राजसमय रूम के राज पर किसने और किस२ विभाग पर चढ़ाई की थी और क्यों कर और कब उस्के राज का अन्त हुआ।

११। किस २ कारण से बड़े कौन्सटैन टायन् ने अपनी राजधानी रूम से कुसतुनतुनीया में हटाली इस्का वर्णन करो।

१२। नीचे लिखे हुए हत्तान्त किस २ सन् में हुए थे उनका वर्णन करो ट्राजिनका परलोक होना, कमोडस् का शस्त्रघात, दसवां प्रजापीड़न, राजगद्दी च्यूलियन् एपोसटेट की और पश्चिम के राज्य का अन्त।

MODERN HISTORY.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

इतिहास नवीन

प्र० १। जुसटीनियन् के जो कानन हैं उनके पक्के होने का हाल वर्णन करो।

२। वर्णन करो कि मुसलमानों ने अबूबकर, उमर और ओस्मान के नीचे कौन२ से देश जीते॥

३। तुर्क लोगों के राज उदय होने का वृत्त कुस्तुंतुनियां नगर पाने तक लिखो?

४। मारटिन् ल्यूथर कौन था।

५। कौन २ मुलक चारलिस बादशाह पांचवें के राज में मिले थे और क्योंकर हरएक मुलक उसके हाथ लगा था।

६। सेंट वर्थोलोम्यू के कतल होने का हाल कहो

७। जो युद्ध गुसटावस् एडोलफस और राजा फरडीनेंड के बीच हुआ उसका वर्णन करो।

८। जो युद्ध बड़ेपीटर और चारलिस् बारहवें से हुआ उसका वर्णन करो।

९। पोलेंड का पहिला और अन्तिम फूटफाट क्योंकर हुआ।

१० फरासीस के देशोपद्रव का वृत्तान्त लूइस सोलहवें के कतल होने तक वर्णन करो।

११। मुलहमान अजीमूशान अर्थात् स्वतंत्रप्रतिष्ठित, जरनैल मौंक, ओलड प्रौटेन्डर्, रेवोलिक, पिजैरो और कारटिज़ कौन थे इनका वृत्तान्त वर्णन करो।

१२। नीचे लिखे हुए वृत्तान्त किस २ सन् में हुए थे? क्रूसेड तीसरा; हिनरी आठवें इंग्लिस्तान वाले की राजगद्दी, चारलिस् दूसरा इग्लेंडवाले की पुनः राज्यप्राप्ति, आमेरिका के स्वतंचहोने की प्रसिद्धि, और इग्लेंड तथा ऐरलेंड का एक में मिल जाना।

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

भूगोल

प्र० १। प्राकृतभूगोल इस पद का अर्थ बताओ

२। बनारस उत्तर अक्षांश के पचीस अंश और १६ कला तथा पूर्वदेशान्तर के ८३ अंश और २ कला के मध्य में है तो बताओ कि इन हरएक से क्या तात्पर्य्य कहने वाले का है?

३। समुद्र की लहरें क्योंकर उठतीं हैं और किस प्रकार चलती हैं सो लिखो।

४। कौनसे चार महाविभाग जीव समुदायों के हैं उनका नाम और गुण वर्णन करो।

५। किस कारण से तीक्ष्णवायु उत्पन्न होता है और कौन२ से तीन विभागों में वह विभक्त है?

६। निरक्षरेखा से ध्रुव तक जो कटिबन्ध हैं उनका और उन हरएक में जो बनस्पति अर्थात् उद्भिज्जपदार्थ होते हैं उनका भी वर्णन करो।

७। यूरप के बड़े२ सागरों का नाम वर्णन करो और बताओ कि कौन२ से देश उन प्रत्येक महा सागरों के तट पर हैं।

८। इंग्लिस्तान से जो मुलक नये बसे अर्थात् अंग्रेजों के औपनिवेशिक और जो२ मुलक पराये इंग्लिस्तान के अधीन हुए अर्थात् वैदेशिक अधिकार उनका वर्णन करो।

९। फ्रांसका नक़्शा खेंचो और उसके बीच नीचे लिखी हुई नदियों का गमनमार्ग बतलाओ और यह भी वर्णन करो कि नीचे लिखे हुए शहर किस२ जगह पर हैं।

नदियां=सैन, मारनी. लुवार, गारोन्, रोह्न, सेवन्।
शहर=पैरस्, रवा, टोरज, नैनटिस्, बोरडो, लायन्, मारसिलज़।

१०। आसट्रीया के राज की सीमा वर्णन करो।

११। एशीयाई रूम के बड़े२ भागों का नाम और स्थिति वर्णन करो।

१२। ग्राम और मलायाटापुओं का नक़्शा खेंचो।

Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.

Examiner,—J. Elliott, Esq., m. a.

Time—3 *hours*.

1. What elements can I get out of each of the following materials :—

Water	...	... Hydrochloric acid.
Diamond	...	... Ozone.
Ammonia	...	... Brimstone.

2. What compounds can I form with the following elements :—Oxygen, hydrogen, and chlorine. Give the name and formula of each.

3. How would you prepare carbonic anhydride (carbonic acid) ? Give a sketch of the apparatus and describe the properties of the gas.

4. You place one hand in mercury, and the other in water. Both liquids have the same temperature, but the hand in the mercury feels colder than the hand in the water. Explain fully the reason of this.

5. How does heat generally affect the size of bodies ? Are there any exceptions to the general rule ?

6. Describe the heating powers of the various portions of the solar spectrum. How can the heating power of any part of the spectrum be ascertained ?

7. Explain fully what takes place when light bodies are attracted by a stick of sealing wax, which has been rubbed by flannel.

8. Describe Groves' Battery and also explain fully the part played by the nitric acid.

9. How can a voltaic current be employed to produce chemical actions ? Give examples.

Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

Examiner,—J. Elliott, Esq., m. a.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. What is the structure of the gills in fish, and of what use are they ?

2. What are the distinctive characters of the Mammalia ?

3. What are the more remarkable peculiarities of the Ophidia or Snakes ?

4. What is the nature of sponge ?

5. How does the heart of a mammal differ from that of a frog ?

6. What is the red coral ? To what division of the animal kingdom does the creature which makes it belong ?

7. Define the Rotifera, and mention four members of the group.

8. Describe the heart and breathing organs of a bird.

9. Describe the circulation of the blood in fishes.

10. What is the structure of the compound eye of an insect ?

Geology.

Examiner,—J. Elliott, Esq., m. a.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. How would you distinguish between stratified and igneous rocks.

2. Explain the terms dip, strike, contorted strata, and unconformable stratification.

3. What common proofs have been given to shew that the earth is heated in the interior.

4. How is chalk supposed to have been formed.

5. What kinds of fossils have been found in the Sewalik Hills. To what formation do they belong ?

6. What proofs are there that rocks are of different ages. Name the chief formations included in the mesozoic or secondary series.

7. Name some geological formations in which fossil forms are common. Give the names of two of the most common species of fossil forms in each ?

8. By what wasting processes is the level of the land gradually lowered.

9. What is meant by theGlacial Epoch ? Upon what evidence does the belief in this epoch rest.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—J. ELLIOTT, ESQ., M. A.

Time— 3 *hours*.

1. What plants yield cotton and flax ? What part of the plant in each of these ? How are they distinguished microscopically ?

2. Enumerate the principal sugar producing plants giving in each case the name and natural order of the plant, and its native country.

3. Give the principal characters of Rosaceæ.

4. What are tendrils ? Of what organs may they be modifications ? Give examples.

5. Define raceme, spike, catkin, umbel, corymb and panicle. Give one or more examples of each.

6. Describe the different organs of a flower in their order, beginning from the outside.

7. Give the chief distinctive characters of exogens, endogens and acrogens, with examples.

8. Describe the structure and function of the leaf.

9. Describe the structure of the pollen grain, and the change which it undergoes when it falls on the stigma.

CHEMISTRY, HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

Time— 3 hours.

علم کیمیا حرارت اور بجلی *

۱—اشیاء مفصلہ ذیل مین سے کونسے عنصر نکل سکتے ہین *

پانے—ہیرا—آمونیا—ہیڈر و کلورک اسڈ یا نمک کا تیز آب *

اوزون—برم سٹون یا گندھک *

۲—ذیل کے عنصر مین سے کو نسے مرکب بن سکتے ہین *

اکسیجن—ہیڈروجن—کلورین—ہر ایک کا نام اور علامت لکھو *

۳—کاربانک ان ہڈراہڈ یا کار بانک اَیسڈ تم کیونکر تیار کرو گے *

نقشہ آلہ کا لکھو—اور خواص اِس گیس کے بیان کرو *

۴—ایک هاتهه تم پارے میں اور دوسرا پانے میں رکھو دو نون کے حرارت یکسان هے—وہ هاتهه جو پارے کے اندر هي اُس هاتهه سے جو پانی کے اندر هي سرد معلوم هوتا هي—اِسکی پوري پوري تشریح لکهو *

۵—حرارت عموما مقدار جسم پر کیونکر تاثیر کرتي هي — کوئي شاذ اِس عام قاعدہ کے بهي هیں *

۶—طاقت حرارت مختلف حصون سولر سپکٹرم یا هفت رنگ آفتاب کا بیان کرو—کسطرح سے طاقت حرارت کسي حصہ سپکٹرم کي معلوم هو سکتي هي *

۷—جب پہلے لاکهه کو اونني کپڑے سے ملا هو—هلکي چیزیں اُسکي طرف کهنچي جاتي هیں تو کیا واقع هو تا هي— اسکو پوري طرح بیان کرو *

۸—گروس باٹري کا بیان لکهو اور جو عمل که نیٹرک ایسڈ اِسمیں کر تا هي وہ بهي اچهي طرح بیان کرو *

۹—کسطرح سے کیمیائي بجلي کے رفتار کیمیائي فعل پیدا کرنیکے لئے استعمال کیجاتي هے نظیرین دو *

Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

Time—3 *hours.*

علم حیوانات اور علم فعل اعضاء متنا سبہ

۱—بناوٹ گلپهڑ کے مچهلي میں کیا هي—اُور اُنکا کیا فائیدہ هي *

۲—دودہ پینے والے جانوروں کے خواص تشخیصی کیا ھیں *

۳—مشہور خصوصیت اوفدیا یا سانپوں کے کیا ھي *

۴—اصل اسفنج کے کیا ھي *

۵—دودہ پینے والے جانور کا دل مینڈک کے دلسے کیا فرق رکھتا ھي *

۶—سرخ کورل یا مونگا کیا ھے - کس تقسیم حیوانات کے ساتھہ وہ جانور تعلق رکھتا ھے—جو اسکو بناتا ھے *

۷—جنس وار فبرا جانور کے تعریف بیان کرو اِس جماعت کے چار جانوروں کے نام لکھو *

۸—دل اور اعضاء تنفس ایک پرندے کے بیان کرو *

۹—دوران خون مچھلیوں میں بیان کرو *

۱۰—بناوٹ مرکب آنکھہ کیڑے یا پتنگے کے کیا ھي *

GEOLOGY.

Time—3 hours.

علم زمین

۱—طبقہ دار اور آتشي پتھروں میں کیونکر تمیز ھو سکتے ھي *

۲—اصطلاح ڈپ سٹرائک—کنٹار تڈ اور ان کنفرمیبل طبقوں کے تعریف کرو *

۳—مرکز زمین کے گرم ھونیکے ثبوت کے لئے عام دلائل کیا ھیں *

۴—چاک کسطرح سے بناھوا خیال کیا جاتا ھے *

۵—کس قسم کے مردہ اشیا سوالک پہاڑو نمین پاے جا تي هیں اور وہ کس بناوٹ کے متعلق هین *

۶—پتھروں کے مختلف زمانون کا کیا ثبوت هی—بڑے بڑے مرکبوں یا بناوٹوں کا نام لکھو جو میسوزواک یا سکن ڈری سلسلو نمین شامل هیں *

۷—جیا لو جي کے بعض بناوٹون کا نام او جنمین مردہ اشیا بکثرت هین اور دو نہائت مشہور جنس مردہ اشیاء کا نام هر ایک بناوٹ کے اندر لکھو *

۸—کس غارت کنندہ عمل سے میدان زمین کا آهستہ آهستہ نیچي هو تا جاتا هي *

۹—زمانہ گلیشي ال یا یخ سے کیا مطلب هي—اور کس وجہ سے اِس زمانہ پر اعتماد کیا جاتا هی *

BOTANY.

Time—3 hours.

علم نبا تات

۱—کن درختون سے روي اور سن پیدا هوتي هي اور هر ایک اِنمیں سے کونسا جز و درخت کا هي—اور کلان بین کے ذریعہ سے هر ایک کو کس طرح تمیز کر سکتے هین *

۲—جن بڑے بڑے پودون سے شکر پیدا هوتی هي—شمار کرو هر ایک کا نام اور جنس طبعي یا نیچرل آڈر اور ملک لکھو *

۳—روزیشي کے بڑے بڑے اوصاف بیان کرو *

۴— بیل کیا ہوتے ہیں—اور کس اعضا کے بدل ہیں—نظیر دو *

۵—زی سیم سپائنک کیٹکن آنبل کورنب اور پی ٹی کل کے تعریف کرو—اور اِنمیں سے ہر ایک کے ایک یا دو نظیر بن دو *

۶—مختلف اجزا پھول کے ترتیب وار بیان کرو—اور بیان باہر سے شروع کرو *

۷—بڑے بڑے تشخیصی خواص آکسوجن آنڈروجن اور آیکروجن کے معہ نظیروں کے بتلاؤ *

۸—بناوٹ اور فعل بتے کا بیان کرو *

۹—بناوٹ پولن گرین کے بیان کرو—اور اس تبدل تغیر کا بھی ذکر کرو جو اسمیں وقت ستکما پر گرنے کے ہوتا ہے *

Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.

Time—3 hours.

रसायन, गर्मी और बिजली।

प्र० १। वक्ष्यमाण वस्तुओं में कौनसे तत्व हम लोग निकाल सक्ते हैं? पानी, हीरा, अमोनियां, हेड्रोक्लोरिक-ऐसिड, ओज़ोन ब्रिमस्टोन, अर्थात् गन्धक।

२। नीचे लिखे तत्वोंके योग से कौन २ मिश्रित वस्तु बनती हैं? उनका नाम और गुण भी कहो। ऑक्सिजन, हेड्रोजन, और क्लोरिन।

३। कारवानिक अनहड्राइड (कारवानिकऐसिड) किस रीति से बनाओगे और जिस यंत्र से बनाते हो उसका चित्र (नक्शा) लिखो इस के गैस का लक्षण लिखो।

४। एक हाथ पानी में और दूसरा पारे में रक्खें और दोनों की गर्मी एकसी है तो पारा पानी से ठंडा प्रतीत होता है। इसका कारण लिखो।

५। वस्तु के परिमाण पर गर्मी किस प्रकार गुण करती है। इस रीति के विरुद्ध भी कोई पदार्थ है?।

६। सूर्य्य के सातो रंगों के भिन्न२ भागों की तापन शक्ति का वर्णन करो सातो रंगों में से किस२ भाग की तापन शक्ति किस प्रकार जानी जाती है।

७। जब लाख ऊनसे मलो जावे तो हलकी वस्तुओं को अपनी ओर खेंचती है तो क्या होता है इसे खोल कर लिखो।

८। गुएपरचा का वर्णन करो और नैट्रिक ऐसिड इसमें क्या गुण करता है इसका ठीक २ वर्णन लिखो।

९। किस रीति से रासायनिक बिजली रासायनिक कार्य्य उत्पन्न करने में वर्ती जाती है इसे उदाहरण देकर लिखो।

Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

Time—3 hours.

ज्यालोजी (भूगर्भविद्या)

प्र० १। पुटपृष्ठ अर्थात् तह वाले प्रस्तर और आग्नेय प्रस्तरों की पहिचान किस तरह होती है उसे लिखो।

२। डिप्य स्ट्राइक खलित तह और विषम तह से क्या अभिप्राय है? इसका वर्णन करो।

३। भूमि का केन्द्र उष्ण है इसकी उपपत्ति लिखो।

४। चाक मिट्टी की बनावट किस तरह समझी गई है।

५। किस जाति के मृतजन्तु सिवालिक पहाड़ियों में पाये गये हैं और वे किस बनावट से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं।

६। इस बात की क्या उपपत्ति है कि पत्थर भिन्न२ समयों में बने हैं? और उन बड़ी२ बनावटों की संज्ञा कहो जो मिसीज़ोइक वा सैकैण्डरी श्रेणियों में हैं।

७। कुछ ज्यालोजीकी बनावटों के नाम कहो कि जिनमे प्रायः मृतजन्तु मिलते हैं, जो मृतजन्तु हरएक बनावटों में मिलते हैं उनका नाम कहो।

८। किस नाशक हेतु से भूमि का तल घट जाता है उसे लिखो।

८। ग्लेशिअल (जमेहुए) समय से क्या अभिप्राय है और किस प्रमाण से इस समय पर निश्चय होता है।

GEOLOGY.

Time—3 hours.

जूआलोजी (जीवजन्तुविद्या)

१। मछलियों के गलफड़े की बनावट किस तरह है। और उनसे कौन काम निकलता है।

२। ममेलिआ अर्थात् दूध पीने वाले जीवों के पहिचानने का विशेष लक्षण क्या है।

३। ओफिडिया वा सर्पों के बड़े२ वर्णनीय विशेष धर्म्म कौन २ हैं।

४। असथ्थ की प्रकृति (बनावट का मूल कारण) क्या है?

५। दूध पीने वाले जन्तु और मेंडकों के हृदय में कैसा भेद है?।

६। रेड् कोरल वा मूंगा क्या वस्तु है? और इसके बनाने वाले जन्तुओं की जाति किस२ जन्तुजातिभेद से मिलती है।?

७। रोटिफेरा का वर्णन करो और इस जाति के

४चार जन्तुओं का नाम लिखो।

८। पक्षियों के हृदय, और श्वास लेने के साधनों का वर्णन करो।

९। मछलियों के शरीरमें लोहू किस तरह घूमता है इसका वर्णन करो।

१०। कीड़ों की कम्पौंड ऐ अर्थात् मिश्रित आखों की बनावटलिखो।

BOTANY.

Time—3 hours.

बौटनी अर्थात् वृक्षविद्या

१प्र०। किन२ उद्भिजों (बूटों) से रुई और सन निकलती है? और ये (सन और रुई) वृक्षों के कौन से भाग हैं? खुर्दबीन (अणूक्षणयंत्र) से इनको किस तरह पहिचानते हैं?।

२। मुख्य करके चीनी किन पौधे वा वृक्षों से बनती है उनकी संख्या और उत्पत्तिभूमि तथा प्रत्येक के नाम और जाति लिखो।

३। रोजेशीओ के मुख्य गुणों का वर्णन करो।

४। टैंड्रिलस् वा बेल क्या होते हैं और किन स्वाभाविक कारणों के वे प्रतिनिधि हैं इनके

उदाहरण कहो।

५। रसीम, स्याइक, कैटकिन्, अम्बैल, कोरेम्ब और पैनिकल का वर्णन करो इन प्रत्येक के एक एक वा दो२ उदाहरण कहो।

६। फूलों के भिन्न २ स्वाभाविक हेतुओं का वर्णन करो और वहिर्भाग से आरम्भ करो।

७। ओक्सीज़न ऐण्ड्रोज़न और ऐक्रोज़न के बड़ी२ परीक्षा के लक्षण कहो और उनके उदाहरण भी लिखो।

८। पत्तों की बनावट और काम का वर्णन करो।

९ पोलन ग्रेन् की बनावट का वर्णन करो और उस परिवर्तन का वर्णन करो कि जब यह स्टिगमा पर गिरता है।

High Proficiency in Arts Examination.

1876.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—E. LETHBRIDGE, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

1. Turn the following passage into modern English :—

"I cannot praise a *fugitive* and *cloister'd* vertue, unexercis'd and *unbreath'd*, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that *immortall garland* is to be run for, not without dust and heat. Assuredly we bring not innocence into the world, we bring impurity much rather : that which purifies us is triall, and triall is by what is contrary. That vertue therefore which is but a youngling in the contemplation of evill, and knows not the utmost that vice promises to her followers, and rejects it, is but a *blank* vertue, not a pure ; her whitenesse is but an *excrementall* whitenesse ; which was the reason why our sage and serious poet Spenser, whom I dare be known to think a better teacher than Scotus or Aquinas, describing true temperance under the person of Guion, *brings him in* with his *palmer* through the cave of Mammon, and the bowr of earthly blisse that he might see and know and yet abstain."

Explain exactly the meaning of the words and phrases italicised, giving the history or derivation where necessary. Who were Scotus, Aquinas, Spenser ?

2. Analyse the following sentence :—

"In some men, whose lives have been spent in constant perils, continued success has produced a

confidence beyond its rational effect, by inspiring a presumption that the common laws of human affairs were, in their case, superseded by the decrees of a peculiar destiny, securing them from almost the possibility of disaster ; and this superstitious feeling, though it has displaced the unconquerable resolution from its rational basis, has often produced the most wonderful effects."

Give some historical instances of the "superstitious feeling" here alluded to.

3. Explain the following passages :—

(*a*):—"Some hay-packs were soon thrown, some ladders were placed, and the forlorn hopes and the storming parties of the Light Division, about five hundred in all, had descended into the ditch without opposition, when a bright flame shooting upwards displayed all the terrors of the scene".

What are hay-packs, and for what were they here used ? What is meant by "forlorn hopes" "Light Division ?"

(*b*.)—"The four Resolutions which remained on the Journals, and the two others on which no vote had been taken, were published in the newspapers throughout America ; and by men of all parties, by royalists in office, not less than by public bodies in the colonies, were received without dispute as the avowed sentiments of the Old Dominion."

What is meant by "Journals," "Resolutions," "Royalists," "Old Dominion"? Give a short account of the circumstances described in the above passage.

4. What is meant by the phrase "The history in words" ? Illustrate your answer by reference to the following words :—*Catholics, Legend, dunce, algebra, diaper, tramway, thraldom*

ENGLISH.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Explain the following passages, adding notes on the words and phrases italicised :—

(*a*).—All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,
That fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
To have thee crown'd *withal*.

(*b*).—Now spurs the *lated* traveller *apace*
To give the *timely* inn.

(*c*).—Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours.
We might have met them *dareful*.

(*d*).—The starry *welkin* cover thou *anon*
With *drooping* fog as black as *Acheron*.

(*e*).—There is a *brief*, how many sports are *ripe*.

(*f*).—A *polar day* that will not see
A sunset till its summer's gone.

(*g*).—Curls through the trees the slender smoke
Where *yeomen dight* the woodland *cheer*.

2. Give the exact meaning of the following words and phrases, showing how this meaning has been derived from the original meaning of the words :—*the buxom chace, the wildered traveller, intrenchant air, the corded shell, vaulting ambition, the last syllable of recorded time, the primrose way to the everlasting bonfire.*

3. With what purpose did Dryden write "*Alexander's Feast*"? How does he effect this purpose? Institute a comparison between this poem and "*A Song for St. Cecilia's Day*."

4. Give the original meaning, and the history of the chief changes in the meaning, of the preposition *for*. Explain clearly its use in each of the following passages from *Macbeth* :—

(*a*).— I abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself
For strangers to my nature.

(*b*).— Yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine.

(*c*).—My father is not dead, *for* all your saying.

5. " Life has pass'd
With me but roughly since I heard thee last."
Explain the use of *but* in this sentence : and compare with it the following, from *Macbeth* and *the Midsummer Night's Dream* respectively :—

(*a*).—He only lived *but* till he was a man.

(*b*).—No die *but* and ace for him ; for he is *but* one.

ENGLISH.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Write a short English Essay on one only of the following subjects :—

(*a*).— The origin and use of Synonyms in language generally.

(*b*).—Female Education.

(*c*).—The characteristics of Elizabethan English.

2. In the history of the English language there may be observed a tendency to widen the meaning of some words and to contract that of others. Give two instances of each process. What is meant by the phrase "degradation in the meaning of words"? Mention some words in which this degradation has taken place since the Elizabethan period ?

3. Give some account of the style of Miltion's *Areopagitica*. Mention some points of difference, both

in idiom and in vocabulary, between Milton's prose and the English of Shakspeare. Name the English prose writers who, in your opinion, have exercised the greatest influence on the development of the English language; giving your reasons for the selection in each case.

4. Distinguish between *rhyme* and *rhythm*. What other spelling has been proposed for *rhyme*, and why? What is blank verse, and for what kinds of poetry is it generally used? Give examples. Why is blank verse peculiarly suited to the English language?

5. Describe carefully what is meant by "Romantic poetry"; and give an historical account of the transition from the "correct" style to the "romantic" style in English poetry.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—H. W. BLOCHMANN, ESQ.,

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

1. Translate literally into English :—

و نشط السلطان يمين الدولة و امين الملة في سنة اربعمائة لغزوة في ديار الهند ينكا بها قرح نكا يته فيها تقربا الي الله تعالى و إحتسا با للمثوبة عند الله تعالى—فنهض نحوها يحث لخيول و يخترق الحزون و السهول الى إن توسط ديار الهند فاستبا حها و أذل لقا حها ونكس اصنامها و عرض علي السيوف اغتا مها و سار على هيبته نحو مقصده و أوقع بعظيم العلوج وقعة افاء الله بها عليه امو اله و اغنمه خيو له و إفياله - حكم فيهم سيوف اوليائه يحسو نهم بها بين كل سهب و فد فد و يعز رو نهم

عند كل مهبط و مصعد—و رده بهم الى غزنة فيما حواه من تلك الغنا ئم الموفورة سالما غانما و افر اظافرا *

2. Translate into English :—

اذا المرء لم يدنس من اللوم عرضه * فكل رداء يرتديه جميل

و إن هو لم يحمل على النفس ضيمها * فليس الى حسن الثناء سبيل

تعيرنا أنا قليل عديدنا * فقلت لها إن الكرام قليل

و ما قل من كانت بقاياه مثلنا * شباب تسامى للعلى و كهول

و ما ضرنا أنا قليل و جارنا * عزيز و جار الاكثرين ذليل

لنا جبل يحتله من نجيره * منيف يرد الطرف وهو كليل

رسا اصله تحت الثرى و سما به * الى النجم فرع لا ينال طويل

و إنا لقوم مانري القتل سبة * إذا ما رأته عامر و سلول

يقرب حب الموت آجالنا لنا * و تكرهه آجالهم و تطول

و ما مات منا سيد حتف انفه * ولا طل منا حيث كان قتيل

3. (*a*).—Write out the first five *baits* with all the vowel points.

(*b*).—Scan any two *baits* of the preceding passage.

4. Explain the *forms* of the following words and give their meanings :—

مجلس—خير—ميت with the *lám maksur* and *maftuh*

قتيل—مفتاح—مسكين—طلعة—عدو—مغرب

5. Give examples of تعريب and shew what letters the Arabians substituted for the Persian

Explain the forms فا جب and تكشمر گ—پ—چ
Do youk now some Hindi words that have become Arabic?

ARABIC.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into English :—

إن نيوب الزمان لمر فني * أنا الذي طال عجمها عودي
و في ما قارع الخطوب و ما * أنسني في المصائب السود
ما كنت عنه اذ استغاثك يا * سيف بني هاشم بمغمود
يا اكرم الاكرمين يا مالك * الاملاك طرايا اصيد الصيد
قد مات من قبلها فانشره * وقع قنا الخط في اللغاديد
و رميك الليل بالجنود و قد * رميت اجفانهم بتسهيد
فصبحتهم دعا لها شزبا * بيض ثبات الى عبا ديد
تحمل اغمادها الفداء لهم * فا تنقدوا الضرب كالاخاديد

2. Inflect the Imperative of ياتي—اتي and of يقي—وقى with all vowel points.

3. Inflect the *Máżi* and the *Muzárá'* of the *Báb Tafá'ul* of علو—علا with all vowel points.

4. (*a*).—Show by examples the contsruction of ب , and ربما

(*b*).—Explain the article in المقيم الصلوة

(*c*).—What case is معول and مشتكى in the phrase الى الله المشتكى والمعول of what form are these words?

(*d*).—Translate into English :—

الله لا فتحت هذا الباب , and remark on the tense.

5. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel points :—Who art thou? Whose daughter art thou? Whom hast thou slain? What is thy father?

ARABIC.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

Translate into Arabic, *giving all vowel points* :—

1. He will write to you to-morrow, because he wrote to me to-day. Tell me when he writes to you. If he had not said so himself, I should not have believed it. He asked me the meaning of the word, but I did not know it. He sold five horses, seven camels, and twenty-one cows. When I entered the house, I saw him sitting in the courtyard, and his slave stood at his side.

2. Mecca, sometimes also Becca, which words signify a place of great concourse, is certainly one of the most ancient cities in the world. It is situated in a stony and barren valley, surrounded on all sides with mountains. The length of Mecca, from south to north, is about 2 miles, and its breadth about 1 mile. There are no springs of sweet water in it, except the well Zemzem, the water of which is, however, slightly brackish. Hence the inhabitants use rain-water which they collect in cisterns.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—DR. G. THIBAUT.

First Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Translate into English :—

(*a*).—शमिततापमपोढमहीरुजः
प्रथमविंदुभिरम्बुमुचोऽम्भसाम् ।
प्रविरलैरचलाङ्गनमङ्गना
जनसुगंनसुगन्धिनचक्रिरे ॥
द्विरददन्तबलक्षमलक्षत
स्फुरितभृङ्गमृगच्छविकेतकम्।
घनघनौघविघट्टनयादिवः
कृशशिखं शशिखण्डमिवच्युतम् ॥
दलितमौक्तिकचूर्णविपाण्डवः
स्फुरितनिर्झरशीकरचारवः।
कुटजपुष्पपरागकणाःस्फुटं
विदधिरे दधिरेणुविडम्बनाम् ॥
नवपयः कणकोमलमालती
कुसुमसन्तति सन्ततसङ्गिभिः ।
प्रचलितोडुनिभैः परिपाण्डिमा
शुभरजोभरजोऽलिभिराददे ॥
निजरजःपटवासमिवाकिरद्

धृतपटीपमवारिमुचांदिशाम् ।
प्रियवियुक्त वधूजनचेतसा
मनवनी नवनी पवनावलिः ॥

(*b*).—विगतघस्यजिघत्समघट्टयत्
कमलगोपवधूर्नमृगव्रजम् ।
श्रुततदीरितकोमलगीतक
ध्वनिमिषेऽनिमिषेक्षणमयतः ॥
क्षतमदं निगदन्तइवाकुली
कृतजगत्त्रयमूर्जमतङ्गजम् ।
ववुरयुक्छदगुच्छसुगन्धयः
सततगास्ततगानगिरोऽलिभिः ॥

II. Explain in Sanscrit:—

(*a*).—प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमण्डनविधि-
र्वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितम्
बिभ्रत्काञ्चनमेकमेववलयं
श्वासापरक्षाधरः ॥
चिन्ताजागरणप्रताम्रनयन-
स्त्रेजोगुणादात्मनः
संस्कारोल्लिखितोमहामणिरिव
क्षीणोऽपिनालक्ष्यते ॥

(*b*).—उत्फुल्लार्जुनसर्जवासितवहत्-
पौरस्त्यझञ्झानिल
प्रेङ्खोलत्खलितेन्द्रनीलशकल-
स्निग्धाम्बुदश्रेणयः
धारासिक्तवसुन्धरासुरभयः
प्राप्तास्तएवाधुना
घर्माम्भोविगमागमव्यतिकर-
श्रीवाहिनोवासराः ।

(*c*).—व्योम्नस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिवतमो
वल्लरीभिर्निरुद्धे
पर्यन्ताःप्राप्तवृत्त्यापयसिवसुमती
नूतनेमज्जतीव
वात्यासंवेगविश्वग्विततवलयित
स्फीतधूम्याप्रकाशं
प्रारब्धेऽपिचियामातरुणयतिनिजं
नीलिमानं वनेषु ॥

SANSCRIT.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Translate into English :—

अथ तदाकर्ण्य कर्णपेखरनीलनीरजायितौ धीरेत रतारकां दृशं तिर्यक् किञ्चिदञ्चितां संचारयन्ती सलि-

खचरकेतनशरासनानतां चिल्लिकालतां ललाटरङ्गस्थली-
लास्यनर्तकीं लीलालम्बालसयन्तौ कपटकितरक्तगण्डरेखा
रागलक्ष्मान्तरालचारिणी चरणाग्रेण तिरश्चीननखार्चि
स्वन्द्रिकेण धरणीतलं साचीकृताननसरसिजं लिखन्तौ द-
न्तच्छदकिशलयलक्ष्मिना हर्षाश्रुसलिलधाराप्रोक्षरकण
जालसंक्लेदितस्य स्तनतटचन्दनस्यार्द्रतां निरस्यता आ-
स्यान्तरालनिःसृतेनातनीयसानिलेन हृदयलक्ष्यदलनद-
क्षरतिसहचरसायकस्यदयितेन तरङ्गितदृग्चन्द्रिकाणि
कानिचिदेतान्यक्षराणि कलकण्ठो कलान्वसृजत्। आ-
र्यकेन कारणेनैनं दासजनं कालहस्तादाच्छिद्या नन्तरं
रामानिलचालितरणरणकातरङ्गिण्यनङ्गसागरे किरसि
यथा ते चरणसरसिजरजःकणिकातथाहं चिन्तनीया।
यस्यस्ति दयातेऽत्रजने अनन्यसाधारणःकरणोयः स एष
चरणाराधनक्रियायां। यदिच कन्यागाराध्यासने रहस्य
चरणादनर्थं आशङ्क्येत नैतदस्ति रक्ततराहिनस्तव सख्य
खेट्यश्च यथा नकश्चिदेतत् ज्ञास्यति तथा यतिष्यन्त-
रति

II. Explain in Sanscrit :

पडिवुज्झावि किं करिस्सं। णमे उद्देसुवि णिअकरणिज्जे
सुहत्थपाआ पसरन्ति। कामोदाणिं सकामो होदु। जे-
न असच्चसंधेजणो सुअणहिअआ सहीपदं कारिदा। अ-

हवादुव्वाससावो एसो विआरेदि। अम्महा कह सो रा एसी तारिसाणि मन्तिअ एत्तिअस्स कालस्स लेहमत्तंपि ण विसज्जेदि। ता इदो अहिम्माणं अङ्गुलिअअं से विसज्जेम। दुक्खसीले तवस्सिजणे कोअब्भत्थीअदु।

III. 1.—Form the First Person Singular preson Desiderative form (सन्) of स्मि, तन्, हन्, स्वप्, लभ्

2—Give the Third Person Plural third Preterite (लुङ्) Causative form (णि) of ह्वे, ज्ञा, भी, शास्

3.—Form the feminine of आक्षिक, रोहित्, मूषिक

4.—Give the meaning of पारदृश्वन्, राजबुध्वन् and quote Panini's rules referring to these compounds.

5.—Translate into Sanscrit forming Dvandva-compounds :—

These two, the cock and the peahen.
These two, the peahen and the cock.

6.—Translate into Sanscrit forming Bahuvrihi-compounds :—

One whose feet are good.
One whose feet are like those of a tiger.
One whose feet are like those of an elephant.

SANSCRIT

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

Translate into Sanscrit :—

But the Britons were not much the better for the defeat of their northern enemies ; for the Saxons, when they had come into Britain, and saw what a beautiful rich country it was, and that the people were not able to defend it, resolved to take the land to themselves, and to make the Britons their slaves and servants. The Britons were very unwilling to have their country taken from them by the people they had called in to help them, and so strove to oppose them ; but the Saxons were stronger and more warlike than they, and defeated them so often, that they at last got possession of all the level and flat land in the south part of Britain. However, the bravest part of the Britons fled into a very hilly part of the country, which is called Wales, and there they defended themselves against the Saxons for a great many years ; and their descendants still speak the ancient British language, called Welsh. In the mean time, the Anglo-Saxons spread themselves throughout all the south-part of Britain and the name of the country was changed, and it was no longer called Britain, but England ; which means the land of the Anglo-Saxons who had conquered it.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—H. W. BLOCHMANN, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Write out the following passage, putting below each word its English meaning :—

پس بافواج کلا هور زد بعزم تسخیر دارالملك لاهور از رود

خانهائی سنجاب که هریک بحر ذخار عمیق و یم خونخوار معیق
بود و آب از قرطاط براذین دل از قرط آذان تجاوز کردے به باد
پائی قوایم باد پایان کسفن هرت من السوافن گذشتند * عرصهٔ
لاهور از شعشعهٔ ما هچه لوای منصور (که نوربخش ساهره و
ساهور و فروغ افزائی قرون و دهور بود) رشک منزل هور گشت *
دکریا خان صوبه دار آن ملک از اقامت رسم اطاعت تقاعد
نجسته بلا بلا تعادی قد و بانه بسده سپهر مثال شتافت — و مهر
جهانتاب اشفاق خسروانه بر ساحت حالش تافت * و از تقبیل
آستان نبیل بنیل مرام فایز گشته باز ایالت لاهور با و محول و با خیل
و خول از عواطف شاهنشاهانه مخول شد * بعد از ورود موکب
مسعود بسر حد هند جواسیس خبرت دثار فجا سوا خلال الدیار
معروض داشتند که حضرت محمد شاه فرمان سامی معین از
مضمون إن آنامے مالا أسامي باسامئے صوبه داران صاحب رائے اقطار
و نواحي و ولات ولایت آرائي آفاق وضواحي إصدار — و همگي را
از اقصائی ممالک هندوستان با جنود بي إحصار و احصار احضار
و تهدید سیف عزم وتشحیذ تیغ رزم و توطیش جند پرطیش و
تعبید جیش دریا جیش کرده * نظام الملک هم از ملک دکن فوجے
جمع آورده و در منزلي موسوم بکرنال موئلے منیع و معقلے رفیع افراخته

2. Give *briefly* in Persian the purport of the above passage.

3. Write down the following words with their vowel points :—

ذخار-قرطاط براذين-محول-خيل و خول-خبرت دثار-توطيش
جند پرطيش

4. Shew by examples how the following verbs are constructed :—

تعجب كردن-خنديدن-گريستن-حسد بردن-آموختن-آميختن
زدودن-توختن

5. Give numerous examples of common nouns (غير ذي روح) that form the plural in ان instead of in ها .

PERSIAN.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into English :—

زآن پسته مرجان وش لب خشک مشو کانند
مرجان ترا صد غم از ديدن آن مرجان
چون تلخئي عمرتو زآن پسته شيريي است
چون پسته مکن خود را بر آتش غم بريان
آن چشم دران ابرو زآن است که تا بيني
محراب سيه گشته از درد دل مستان
چوگان دو زلفش را يک گوئي و دران چا هے
تا يوسف دلها را زآن چاه کند زندان
اي پدر بدان چوگان خود را تو بچه مفکن
بيحال مکن خود را در حالگهه ايمان

هر دل که یکي گوشد میدان شریعت را
درحال شود ایمن از ضربت نه چوگان
گر حور جنان خواهي شوساقي بزم عشق
ور سور جهان خواهي شوخاک در سلطان
اجری ده شام و روم جزیه خور ترک و چین
فرمانده شرق و غرب یعني شه هندوستان
تا کاسهٔ سیمین است مه بر طبق مینا
تا طشت عقیقین است خور بر سر این نه خوان
از مائده داران باد در مجلس او نغنور
وز حلقه بگوشان باد بر درگه اوخاقان
صد ملک سلیماني بر باد شود تا حشر
هر گز نشود تیره آب رخ این دیوان

2. Write in Persian a paraphrase of the following passage from Khágání :—

صبح خیزان بین بصدر کعبه مهمان آمده
جان عالم دیده و در عالم جان آمده
آستان خاص سلطان سلاطین داد بوس
بس ببار عام پیش صفه مهمان آمده
کعبه بر کرده عرب و از آتشے کز نور آن
شب روان در راه منزل تا باسان آمده
کعبه استقبال شان فرموده هم در بادیه
بس همه ره با همه لبیک گویان آمده

شب روان چون کرد شب تا بنده صحرای همه
خفتگان چون کرم تر زنده بزندان آمده

کعبه پر خوانی نشانده فاقه زدگان را نیاز
کز نیاز آنجا سلیمان مور آن خوان آمده

بر سر آن خوان عزت نسر طایر دان مگس
بلکه پر جبرئیل آنجا مگس ران آمده

از برای خوان کعبه ماه در ماهی دو بار
کاه سیمین نان و گه زرین نمکدان آمده

3. Explain the metre of the passage in question, (2), and scan the 7th *bait*.

4. Write in Persian a short biography of either Khágání or Badr Chách.

5. Explain fully the terms غزل-گریز-قصیده giving examples when necessary. بهاریه-فخریه-مثنوی

PERSIAN.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Give in Persian a description of your birth-place.

2. Translate into Persian :—

Shaikh Abdul-Haq Dihlawi early applied himself to the cultivation of knowledge. At twenty years of age, he had mastered most of the customary branches of education, and had learnt the whole of the Qorán by

heart. At the time he was prosecuting his studies, he used to go twice a day to College, morning and evening, during the heat of one season and the cold of another, returning for a short time for a meal to his own house. His dwelling was two miles from the College; he therefore travelled eight miles a day, which, it must be confessed, exhibited unusual ardour in the acquisition of knowledge. His father observed that he did not enjoy pastimes like other boys, and endeavoured to dissuade him from his intense application. Through the influence of the historian Nizám-uddin (the author of the Tabaqát-i-Akbarí) he obtained a passage on a vessel proceeding to Arabia, whither he went on a pilgrimage. He dwelt for a long time in the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. He wrote works upon many subjects, of which he himself gives a list, commentaries, travels, religion, and history, and his different treatises amount altogether to more than one hundred. The best known are the *Madína Sakína*, the *Madárij-un-nubuwwat*, the *Jazb-ul-qulúb* and the *Akhbár-ul-Akhyár*.

He was born in 958 H.; and in 1047 H., although he was then ninety years old, he is said to have been in full possession of his faculties, and to have employed himself in religious duties, as if he had still been a young man.

He died in 1052 H., or 1642 A. D., and was buried in the sepulchre built by himself in Dehlí on the margin of the Hauz-i-Shamsi. The building still exists in good preservation, and is a handsome solid structure.

PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—J. G. CORDERY, ESQ., C. S.

Time—3 *hours*.

1. "Memory is an immediate knowledge of the past; conciousness an immediate knowledge of the present." Disprove the existence of this distinction. By

whom was it made? Show also that the term Reflection cannot rightly be employed in relation to objects of sense.

2. Can we attend to more than a single object at once? Give reasons for the opinion you hold, and against the opinion you reject, upon this point.

3. Give the arguments by which Reid's distinction between Perception and Consciousness as separate faculties for the cognizance of the material and mental worlds respectively, may be confuted.

4. Show that it is not because our senses become deadened by habit that noises to which we are accustomed cease to awake us from sleep. What is the true theory on this subject?

5. State and illustrate the relation of the memory (1) to the law of Association (2) to Personal Identity.

6. Give the principal points of distinction between Moral Duty and Law.

Logic.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. What do Relative Terms connote and what do they denote? Give your answer so as to bring out the meaning of Relation, Connotation, and Denotation, and give illustrations by some pairs of Relatives and Correlatives.

2 Expose the following fallacies:—

(*a*).—Berkeley's theory of matter is palpably absurd, because it is impossible to put a foot upon the ground without experiencing the resistance of matter.

(*b*).—When there are sixty equally meritorious applicants for one appointment, it is improbable that any one particular applicant will obtain it. But some one must

obtain it. Therefore something improbable must happen.

(*c*).—All law is a check upon natural liberty; all law therefore lessens human happiness.

3. Contrast the doctrine of the Nominalist School of Logicians with that of the Realists.

4. "If every ground of Resemblance furnishes a probable reason for assigning to one body any quality known to belong to another, it is evident that every ground of Dissimilarity will also furnish a probable reason for denying of the first body any property known to belong to the second" How far is this argument true? and how does it affect the Argument from Analogy?

5. How far is it true that every Syllogism involves a petitio principii? e. g. in saying

All men are mortal; Socrates is a man; therefore Socrates is mortal: is the mortality of Socrates asserted or assumed in the major Premiss?

6. What terms must be distributed in each of the four Forms of Propositions?

MATHEMATICS.

PLANE AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND DESCRIPTIVE ASTRONOMY.

Examiner,—DR. W. CENTER, M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours.*

I. State and prove the exponential theorem. What is the value of the series usually denoted by e.

II. Express the area of a regular polygon in terms of the side; find also the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

Deduce the value of the area of a circle.

III. Prove that :—

$$\tan^{-1} a - \tan^{-1} c = \tan^{-1} \frac{a - b}{1 + a b} + \tan^{-1} \frac{b - c}{1 + b c}$$

IV. Express the sine of an angle of a spherical triangle in terms of the sides.

V. Given the hypoteneuse and one side of a right angled spherical triangle; solve the triangle.

What cases in the solution of right angled spherical triangles are ambiguous. Examine the ambiguities.

VI. Prove that in a spherical triangle.

$\text{Cos}^2\frac{1}{2} C = \text{Cos}^2\frac{1}{2}(a-b) \text{Cos}^2\frac{1}{2} C + \text{Cos}^2\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times \text{Sin}^2\frac{1}{2} C.$

VII. Define Ecliptic, Equinox, Solstice, Mean Solar Day, and Sidereal Day.

What is the equation of time and when does it vanish ?

VIII. Describe the Sextant, and explain its use.

IX. Shew how to determine the loss of weight in any latitude, due to the rotation of the earth.

X. What is the effect of aberration of light on the apparent position of a fixed star; shew how the amount of aberration is calculated, given the velocity of light, and the velocity of the earth.

Plane and Solid Co-ordinate Geometry.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Define Locus and Equation. Show how the rectangular co-ordinates of a point are converted into polar.

II. Find the polar equation to a straight line and derive from it the equation referred to rectangular co-ordinates.

III. Find the length of a perpendicular from the vertex upon the base of a triangle, the co-ordinates of the vertex being (3, 5) and those of the extremities of the base (1, 3) and (2, 0).

IV. If the line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ be a tangent to the circle $x^2+y^2=c^2$, find the relation between a, b, and c.

V. Prove that in an ellipse the normal at any point bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point.

VI. If a parabola intersect a circle in four points, prove that the sums of the ordinates of the points of intersection on opposite sides of the axis of the parabola are equal to one another.

Solid Geometry.

I. Shew how the position of a point in space is determined by polar co-ordinates, and how these can be expressed in terms of the rectangular co-ordinates.

II. Find the equation to a straight line which is perpendicular to a given plane and passes through a given point.

III. Prove that the shortest distance between two lines in space is perpendicular to each of them.

IV. Find the equation of a right cylinder whose axis is the line $\frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$, and whose radius is a.

Hydrostatics and Dynamics.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I. Define Mass, Density, Weight, and Specific Gravity, and express the relations between them algebraically.

A uniform rod of iron $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of Specific Gravity 7·2, floats vertically in mercury whose Specific Gravity is 13·568, find the length of the portion immersed.

II. Shew how to find the Specific Gravity of a body lighter than water by the hydrostatic balance.

III. Describe Barker's Mill, and explain the principle of its action.

IV. A cubical vessel filled with water is held with one of its diagonals vertical; compare the pressures on the sides.

V. Describe the Hydrostatic Press, and calculate the proportion between the power applied and the force produced.

VI. What is meant by Work and Energy in Mechanics, and what are their measures?

Prove that $v^2 = 2fs$, adopting the usual symbols.

VII. A stone dropped from a bridge strikes the water in $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, find the height of the bridge, neglecting resistance of the air. Also if the stone be projected downwards with a velocity of 3 ft. per second, in what time will it strike the water.

VIII. Prove that a body projected in any direction not vertical, and acted on only by gravity will describe a parabola.

IX. A given weight P draws another given weight W up an inclined plane of given height and length, by means of a string parallel to the plane. Where must P cease to act that W may just reach the top and come to rest.

Ancient and Modern History.

Examiner,—E. O'Brien, Esq., C. S.

First Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

1. Give an account of the attempts of the Carthaginians to subdue Sicily before the Punic Wars.

2. Name and give the position of the chief Greek Colonies in Asia Minor. What race established each How did they lose and how recover their independence

3. Give an account of the decline of the supremacy of Athens in Greece.

4. Describe accurately the causes which led to the civil dissensions under the Gracchi.

5. Write out the Genealogical table of the Herods and state the transactions of each member of the family with the Romans.

6. Give an account of the reign of Trajan.

7. Describe the state of Arabia at the coming of Muhammad.

8. Give an account of the Pontificate of Hildebrand. (Gregory VII). Describe his character.

9. State what you consider to have been the consequences of the Crusades.

10. Relate the origin of the Reformation.

11. Give an account of the Mississipi Scheme and of the South Sea speculation.

12. Describe the circumstances that led to the Peninsular War.

History of England and India.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. Describe the feudal system. Say how it was introduced into England.

2. Give an accurate account of the contest between King John and the Barons.

3. Give an account of the disputed succession in Scotland during the reign of Edward the First.

4. On what grounds did Edward the Third claim the Crown of France? Was his claim good?

5. Who were the wives of Henry the Eighth ? Relate the circumstances under which he married each, and state in each case how the marriage was dissolved.

6. Describe the circumstances under which the Independence of Greece was established.

7. Give an account of the revolts in the reign of Muhammad Tuglak and state what separate kingdoms were then established.

8. Give an accurate account of Akbar's land revenue system.

9. Describe the career of Dupleix from his being made Governor General at Pondicherry to his being appointed Nawab of Carnatic.

10. Describe Lord Wellesley's plan of military operations in the Mahratta War of 1803.

11. Relate the circumstances under which Berar came into the possession of the English.

12. Give an account of the Administrative Reforms of Lord William Bentinck.

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. What are the six Colonies of Australia ? Draw a map showing their position. What is the capital of each ? And what are the productions of Australia generally ?

2. Draw a map showing the boundary of Turkey in Europe which adjoins Austria and Russia and showing the provinces of Turkey in Europe.

3. Who are the Slavonians ? In what countries are they chiefly found ?

4. State the positions with reference to one another of Cape Colony. British Kaffraria, Natal, Kaf-

fraria, Orange River Republic—and Transvaal Republic. If you prefer, draw a map.

5. Describe the seasons in the northern and southern Hemispheres respectively giving the reasons for the difference.

6. Name and state the position of the foreign possessions of France.

7. Describe the natural features of Canada.

8. Name and describe the position of the five Republics which occupy Central America.

9. Draw a map of China Proper showing the principal rivers and the chief towns.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—J. ELLIOTT, ESQ., M. A.

Time—**3** *hours.*

1. Describe the process of manufacturing hydrochloric acid. Make a sketch of the apparatus, and illustrate all chemical changes by equations.

2. Ordinary nitric acid contains both hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid. How can the acid be purified?

3. Describe the chief properties of oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen and state how you would prepare those bodies in a state of purity.

4. How would you prove the absence or presence of potash, soda, lime or iron in an aqueous solution.

5. What substances give the quality of hardness to water? How do you distinguish between temporary and permanent hardness?

6. How many compounds of phosphorus and hydrogen exist? What are their names and formulæ?

7. Describe fully the methods of preparing metallic sodium and caustic potash.

8. What is the composition of acetic other? How would you prepare the substance?

9. Give the symbolic and graphic formulæ of the following compounds:—Formic acid, acetic acid, oxalic acid, marsh gas, methyl and chloroform.

MINERALOGY.

Examiner,—J. ELLIOTT, ESQ., M. A.

Time—3 *hours.*

Make sketch forms to show the forms in which the three spars, quartz, fluor, and calcite, commonly crystallize.

2. State the connexion between the rhombohedral and prismatic and pyramidal forms of the hexagonal systems of crystallography.

3. What is the relation between double refraction and the systems of crystallization?

4. Give an account of hornblende and its varieties, naming the rocks into which it enters as a constituent.

5. What are the Crystalline Forms, the specific gravity, hardness and composition of chrysolite, and what are the conditions under which some of its varieties are very important in Geological Questions.

6. Enumerate the various minerals found in association, with tin ore.

7. Give examples of dimorphism in mineral substances.

8. Under what circumstances, and where are the ores of cobalt and nickel chiefly found.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner,—J. ELLIOTT, ESQ., M. A.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Explain the origin and mode of formation of

coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean, by Atolls and Barrier Reefs.

2. What do you suppose to be the cause of the motion of glaciers. State the chief glacian phenomena mentioning more particularly the effects they produce on the rocks over which they pass.

3. How is it ascertained that metamorphic Rocks (Gneiss, etc.) are of different ages.

4. State the manner in which coal occurs in the coal measures.

5. Upon what principles are the relative ages of mountain chains determined ?

6. Describe granite, gneiss, slate, and shale, and state what you believe to have been the origin of each.

7. Construct a column showing the succession of the British palœozoic formations, placing the oldest at the bottom. Name the more characteristic fossils found in each.

8. How do you explain the formation of metalliferous veins.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—J. ELLIOTT, ESQ., M. A.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Give a sketch of the different kinds of inflorescence with examples taken from Indian plants.

2. To what order of plants does the cocoanut belong ? What are the characters of that order and its chief economic products ? Mention in each case the part of the plants used.

3. Describe the vegetative and reproductive organs of the genus Lycopodium.

4. Describe the different modes of cell formation.

5. What are the functions of leaves? How are these functions performed in leafless phœnogams?

6. Describe the structure of the trunk of the tree fern.

7. Describe the function and structure of stomata. In what plants do we find them, and what plants are without them?

Zoology.

Examiner,—J. Elliott, Esq., m. a.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. What are the most characteristic modifications observed in the skeletons of birds?

2. Explain what is meant by a Dental Formula. Write out the dental formulæ of man, the dog, and the elephant.

3. What are the more important characters of the Cetaceæ.

4. How do the Actinozoa and the Hydrozoa differ? Describe one example of each.

5. What are corals? How and where are coral reefs being formed?

6. In what respects does a tadpole differ from a frog, and how does it become one?

7. What are the chief characteristics of the fauna of Australia.

8. Give an account of the structure, habits, and distinctive characters of the Protozoa.

9. What are the essential characters of the class Mammalia? Define the Sub-classes, and the orders of the Mammalia, giving examples of each.

10. What are the distinctive characters of the class Cephalopoda. Into what groups is it sub-divided and what are the characters of each group ?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner,—J. G. CORDERY, ESQ., C. S.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Define fully the terms, Capital, Value, Price, Cost, as they are used in Political Economy.

2. What is meant by saying that Rent is the result of a natural monopoly ? Show that Rent does not enter into the cost of production in agricultural produce.

3. For what reasons are monopolies an undesirable form of taxation ? Are there any general exceptions to this rule ? What Government monopolies now exist in the Punjab ?

4. What are the four fundamental Rules by which all Taxation should be judged, and which are known as Adam Smith's Maxims.

5. What direct taxes are levied upon the native inhabitants of the Punjab, and what indirect taxes? What is the distinction between direct and indirect ? And which description of tax is to be preferred ?

6. What is meant by credit being a substitute for money ? In what manner does it operate instead of money in this country (1) amongst natives and (2) between Government and its subjects ?

7. Supposing that a failure of the year's crop was to occur in the Punjab, would it be a wise policy to prohibit the exportation of any grain from the province beyond Delhi ? Give reasons for your opinion.

Honors in Arts Examination.

1876.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner,—E. LETHBRIDGE, ESQ., M. A.

1. Compare Chaucer's language, (1) with that of his contemporaries, (2) with that of the present day. In what part of England was the dialect that was used and improved by Chaucer chiefly spoken?

2. Whence did Chaucer take his *Nonne Prestes Tale*? Give some account of a famous modern version of it, and compare this modern version with the original.

3. Translate the following passages into modern English prose, giving short notes on all difficulties:—

(*a.*)—In all the ordres foure is noon that can
So moche of daliaunce and fair langage.

(*b.*)—A Schipman was ther wonyng fer by weste.

(*c.*)—But first I pray you of your courteisie
That ye ne rette it nat my vileinye.

(*d.*)—Mordre is so wlatsom and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol nought suffre it hiled be.

(*e.*)—Eftsoones he gan advance his haughty crest,
As chauffed bore his bristles doth upreare.

(*f.*)—As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave,
Where he hath left his plumes all hoary gray,
And deckt himselfe with feathers youthly gay,
Like eyas hauke up mounts unto the skies.

4. What grammatical inflexions are denoted by the final *e* in Chaucer's language? Quote an example of each.

5.—

(*a.*)—As he had been a fole of Pegasus his kind.

(*b.*)—For lever had I die then see his deadly face.

Explain these constructions. Give the history of each, with illustrations from Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and the English of the present day.

6. Give the substance of Hallam's criticism on *Nosce teipsum.* What is the metre of the poem? What later poets adopted the same metre?

7. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

(*a.*)..... .....From the destined walls
Of Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Can,
And Samarchand by Oxus, Temir's throne,
To Paquin of Sinœan kings; and thence
To Agra and Lahor of Great Mogul,
Down to the Golden Chersonese; or where
The Persian in Ecbatan sat, or since
In Hispahan; or where the Russian Kzar
In Mosco; or the Sultan in Bizance,
Turchestan-born: nor could his eye not ken
The empire of Negus to his utmost port
Ercoco, and the less maritime kings,
Mombaza, and Quiloa, and Melind,
And Sofala thought Ophir, to the realm
Of Congo, and Angola farthest South;
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume,
And Cusco in Peru, the richer seat
Of Atabalipa; and yet unspoiled
Guiana, whose great city Geryon's sons
Call El Dorado.

(*b.*)—And he, whose lightning pierc'd the Iberian lines,

Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks
my vines.

8. Explain clearly the meaning of the following passages:—

(*a.*).....Disciplined
From shadowy types to truth; from flesh to spirit;
From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial.

(*b.*).....A black bituminous gurge.

(*c.*)—The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown.

(*d.*).....The portal-warding lion-whelp
And peacock yewtree of the lonely Hall
Whose Friday fare was Enoch's ministering.

(*e.*)..... ....My lady's cousin,
Half sickening of his pension'd afternoon,
Drove in upon the student once or twice,
Ran a Malayan muck against the time.

Illustrate the last line of (e) by a quotation from Pope's First Satire.

9. Compare Chaucer, Spenser, Pope:—first in respect of the general spirit and manner of their poetry; secondly in respect of their versification.

THE DRAMA.

Examiner,—E. LETHBRIDGE, ESQ., M. A.

1. Sketch the origin and growth of the English Drama up to the time of Shakspeare. Describe the mechanical apparatus and general form and appearance of a theatre in Shakspeare's time.

2. Describe carefully that scene in Marlowe's Edward II. which you consider to display the greatest dramatic power; and compare it with any similar scene

in Shakspeare. Institute a general comparison between (1) the genius of Marlowe and that of Shakspeare, and (2) either Marlowe or Shakspeare and any Hindu Dramatist with whose works you may be acquainted.

3. Write a short but careful exposition of what appears to you to be the true conception of the characters of Othello, Lear, Jaques; and a comparison between any two of the female characters in your plays in whom you discover important points of similarity or contrast.

4. Trace the changes in the meaning of *upon*, *of*, *withal*; and explain the following passages:—

(*a.*)—Upon malicious bravery dost thou come?

(*b.*)—I have o'erheard a plot of death upon him.

(*c.*)—.....He shall never more.
Be fear'd of doing harm.

(*d.*)—I humbly do beseech you of your pardon.

(*e.*)—Here stood he, mumbling of wicked charms.

(*f.*)—Here was he merry, hearing of a song.

(*g.*)—I must have liberty withal.

(*h.*)—I came hither to acquaint you withal.

5. "An abundance of impersonal verbs is a mark of an early stage of a language."

Arrange the plays of your Course in order of chronology, and illustrate the above remark with reference to them.

6. Write notes on the following passages:—

(*a.*)—He's yours, both soul and body,
Since you built up again his Faro-bank.

(*b.*)—It is the common, the quite common,
The thing of an eternal yesterday,
What ever was, and evermore returns,
Sterling tomorrow, for today 'twas sterling!

For of the wholly common is man made,
And custom is his nurse.

(*c.*)—A Jonah's gourd.

(*d.*)—Doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat.

(*e.*)—You must borrow me Garagantua's mouth first.

(*f.*)—But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into circumscription and confine
For the sea's worth.

(*g.*)—If that the earth could team with woman's tears,
Each drop she falls would prove a crocodile.

7. Wherein does Elizabethan English differ from modern English in the formation of compound words? Explain the following compounds that occur in your plays:—*giant-rude, child-changed,* too *wilful-blame,* the *to-and-fro-conflicting* wind, at this *odd-even* and dull watch.

8. How does the Melancholy Jaques typify the ages of man? Explain each type.

ENGLISH PROSE—I.

Examiner,—E. LETHBRIDGE, ESQ., M. A.

1. Give some account of the Utopian constitution. Explain the terms—*Syphogrant, Tranibore, Philarch, Barzenes.*

2. Mention some of Sir Thomas More's suggestions that seem to you to be really Utopian, giving

reasons for your opinion. Mention some others that have been subsequently adopted in England.

3. How does More describe the learning of the Utopians? Compare it with the learning (1) of the Greeks, (2) of the Hindus, (3) of Modern Europe.

4. Explain fully the following passages:—

(*a.*)—And yet it excites our senses by a secret unseen virtue and by a generous impression it so tickles and affects them that it turns them inwardly upon themselves, and this is the pleasure begot by music.

(*b.*)—But what I chiefly admired and thought altogether unaccountable, was the strong disposition I observed in them towards news and politics.

(*c.*)—You despise blue books, but really they are much more intelligible than you are with your pink and blue "sleep," and with your Spoolans, and foul fiends and wood sprites.

(*d.*)—Don't talk to me about Richard Swiveller and the Marchioness. The Marchioness was accustomed to squalidity and misery; but my Matilda has been brought up in the best circles, and I cannot be plagued with her in a sick room.

(*e.*)—Well, I distrust fungi; I do not care much for moths, they are sure to worry one by burning themselves in the candle as a poor clergyman is to invest his savings in Poyais Bonds or any other destructive security. I loathe the digamma, which

I believe to have been a thing invented by schoolmasters to plague mankind or rather boykind.

5. Indicate the chief points of similarity and of difference between the aims and scope of the *Utopia* and those of *Gulliver's Travels*. How far does Swift seem to have been indebted to More.

6. Write a short description of an ideal Indian College, in the style either of More or of Swift. Point out the peculiarities of the style adopted; and compare it with the style of *Realmah*. Mention any other great English authors of whose writings it may remind you.

7. Who were the originals of Swift's *Emperor of Lilliput, Emperor of Blefuscu, Queen* of Brobdingnag? Give an account of the Big-endians and Little-endians and interpret the allegory. How does Swift describe the Flappers, and what suggested the idea to him.

8. To what does Helps refer in speaking of Realmah's fortress of Rasala-Mamee? Explain "*claimativeness*," "*the embroidered language of the Sheviri*."

English Prose—II.

1. What advantages are to be derived from studying the *history* of the English language? In considering English as a composite language, what are the chief changes to be observed between the time of More and the present day?

2. What does French mean by "the splitting of one word into two"? What are the chief methods by which this has been accomplished in English? Give

six instances of each method, tracing carefully the changes both in the form and in the meaning.

3. Show that the English alphabet is a defective one; and discuss the advantages and disadvantages that might be expected from the introduction of a system of phonetic spelling.

4. What is the origin of the English verbal noun in-ing, and how is it used? Explain the phrase "the house is a building"; and give further illustrations from your text-books.

5. Explain the origin of the final letters in the following words:—mi-ne, thei-r, whil-om, he-re, wh-y, on-ce, twi-ce, thri-ce.

6 Write a short essay on Burke's political opinions; with references to his "Reflections on the Revolution in France."

7. Burke speaks ironically of "the consistency of those democratists, who, when they are not on their guard, treat the humbler part of the community with the greatest contempt." Illustrate this from English literature and from general history.

8. Write notes on the following passages:—

(*a.*) The academics of the Palais Royal and the Jacobins.

(*b.*) The dungeons and iron cages of their old masters.

(*c.*) The vast undertaking of the Encyclopædia.

(*d.*) The Anabaptists of Münster.

(*e.*) Already confederacies and correspondences of the most extraordinary nature are forming in several countries.

(*f.*) From hence arises the complexional disposition of some of your guides to pull everything to pieces. At this malicious game they display the whole of their quadrimanous activity.

9. Name the subjects of study in which, in your opinion, an examination can be brought to bear upon what is really most valuable in the subjects. Give reasons for your opinion; and discuss the case of those studies which seem to be less valuable from this point of view.

10. Demonstrate the importance of the study of Mathematics as a mental discipline; and show how its value may have been impaired by modern improvements in various ways.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

1. Compare the English language with any Indian language with which you are acquainted, in respect of the following particulars:—its vocal or musical character; the orthography in relation to the pronunciation; the vocabulary (in the degree in which it is homogeneous or composite); and the grammar (in the degree in which it is inflectional.)

2. On what grounds does Max Müller claim to treat the science of language, as one of the Physical sciences? Discuss the chief objections to this view.

3. What two processes take place in the growth of language? Explain and illustrate them.

4. What are the chief arguments for, and against, the theory that every inflectional language was once agglutinative, and every agglutinative language was

once monosyllabic? Explain the meaning of the terms. *The Bow-wow Theory, The Pooh-pooh Theory.*

5. What is the origin of the term Aryan? Trace the root in the geographical nomenclature of various Aryan peoples.

6. Explain the formation of the personal terminations of verbs; and give illustrations.

7. Classify the chief languages of India; and offer any historical suggestions that may seem to be warranted by the linguistic phenomena.

8. What is meant by the terms *radical metaphor poetical metaphor*, respectively? Explain clearly the difference between their use in the formation of words; and mention cases in which it is difficult to carry out this distinction.

9. Discuss and illustrate fully the statement that all names are general terms.

Subject for an Essay.

The English language; its chief points of strength and weakness as compared with any others with which you may be acquainted.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner,—Dr. W. Center, M. A.

First Paper,—Time 6 hours.

1. Find the number of terms in the expansion of $(a_1+a_2+a_3+\ldots\ldots+a_r)^n$ when n is an integer.

Prove that the coefficient of x^m in the expansion of $\frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$ is equal to the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\frac{1}{(1-x)^{m+1}}$.

2. State and prove the Exponential Theorem. Assuming the series for $\log_e (1+x)$ and e^x; shew that $\left(1+\frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x\left(1-\frac{x^2}{2n}\right)$

3. Prove that $\theta = \tan\theta - \frac{1}{3}\tan^3\theta + \frac{1}{5}\tan^5\theta$ &c. If $\theta = \tan^{-1}x$ shew for what values of x the series is convergent.

Prove that when θ is indefinitely diminished θ $\sin\theta$ and $\tan\theta$ are all equal. Find the ultimate value of $\frac{\tan 2\theta - 2\tan\theta}{\theta^3}$ when θ is indefinitely diminished.

4. In any triangle if A−B be small compared with C, prove that,

$$A = B + 2\frac{a-b}{c}\sin B + \left(\frac{a-b}{c}\right)^2 \sin 2B \text{ nearly.}$$

5. Shew how a biquadratic equation can be solved by obtaining one root of an auxiliary cubic equation. Prove that if the roots of the biquadratic equation be all real or all imaginary, the auxiliary cubic equation will generally fall under the irreducible case.

If $r^2 - p^2 s = 0$, prove that the equation $x^4 + p x^3 + q x^2 + r x + s = 0$, can be solved as a quadratic.

6. If two numbers when substituted for x give results with different signs, then some odd number of roots lies between them; if they give results affected with the same sign, then an even number of roots or no root lies between them.

Solve the equation $x^4-x^3-13\,x^2+16\,x-48=0$.

7. Find the conditions that the straight line $\frac{x}{\alpha}+\frac{y}{\beta}=1$ should be (a) a tangent and (b) a normal to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

8. Two sides of a parallelogram are given in magnitude and one side is fixed in position; as the other sides move, what is the locus of the intersection of the diagonals.

9. An ellipse whose semi-axes are a and b slides between two rect-angular axes; shew that its foci trace out a curve whose equation is $(x^2+y^2)\,(x^2\,y^2+b^4)=4\,a^2\,x^2\,y^2$.

10. Prove that the locus of the vertices of an equilateral triangle described about the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ has the equation $3\,(x^2+y^2-a^2-b^2)^2=4\,(a^2\,y^2+b^2\,x^2-a^2\,b^2)$.

11. Two given straight lines are drawn through the vertex of a parabola; find the equation of the straight line joining the points in which they cut the curve.

If the straight lines be at right angles, this line will cut the axis at a distance from the vertex equal to the latus rectum.

12. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes.

Find the condition that the line $A\,x+B\,y+C=0$ may touch the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Second Paper,—Time 6 hours.

1. In a spherical triangle shew that—

$$\frac{\sin A}{\sin a}=\frac{\sin B}{\sin b}=\frac{\sin C}{\sin c}$$

$$\text{and } \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)=\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B)} \tan \frac{C}{2}$$

Two angles of a spherical triangle and the adjacent side being given, find the length of the arc drawn perpendicular to that side from the opposite angle.

2. Find the angular radius of the small circle described about a given spherical triangle.

If R be the radius of the escribed circle and r of the inscribed, prove that in an equilateral triangle $\tan R=2 \tan r$.

3. Find the conditions of perpendicularity of two straight lines whose equations are given, and prove that the two straight lines indicated by

$$a x+b y+c z=0 \quad l x^2+m y^2+n z^2=0$$

will be at right angles to each other, if $l(b^2+c^2)+m(c^2+a^2)+n(a^2+b^2)=0$.

4. Find the volume of a tetrahedron, the rectangular co-ordinates of its four angular points being given. Prove that the lines bisecting, pair by pair, the opposite edges of a tetrahedron meet in a point and bisect each other.

5. Find the equation of the tangent plane of an ellipsoid whose equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$.

Shew that the polar equation of the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the origin to the tangent plane to the ellipsoid is

$$r^2=a^2 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\phi+b^2 \sin^2\theta \sin^2\phi+c^2 \cos^2\theta$$

6. Find the differential coefficients of the following functions :

$$Y = x^{e^x}$$

$$Y = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x}$$

$$Y = \cos^{-1} \frac{x^{2n}-1}{x^{2n}+1}$$

7. If f (a) be a maximum or minimum value of f (x), shew that f′ (a) must be either zero or infinity.

P S P′ is a focal chord of an ellipse prove that the triangle P C P′ is a maximum when P S P′ is the latus rectum.

8. Find the general polar equation to the tangent to any curve and determiue the asymptotes of the curve $r \cos 2\theta = a$.

9. Find the expression for the radius of curvature of any point, according to rectangular co-ordinates.

If the curves $f(x, y)=0$, $\phi(x, y)=0$ touch, she that at the point of contact $\frac{d f}{d x}\frac{d \phi}{d y} - \frac{d f}{d y}\frac{d \phi}{d x}=0$.

10. Change the independent variable from y to x in $y^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d y^2} + A\, y \frac{d u}{d y} + B\, u = 0$ given $y = e^x$.

11. Integrate—

(1) $\frac{x}{(1-x)^5}$. (2) $\frac{\log.(\log x).}{x}$

Find the values of—

(1). $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\, d x$ (2) $\int_0^{2a} \frac{(a^2-e^2 x^2)\, d x.}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}.}$

12. Obtain the integral formula for the area bounded by two curves $x=\phi(y)$ and $x=\psi(y)$ and straight lines parallel to the axis of y, at distances respectively equal to c and h.

Prove that the area of the curve $y(x^2+a^2)=c^2(a-x)$ from $x=0$ to $x=a$ is $c^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\log 2\right)$

Mixed Mathematics.

Third Paper,—Time 6 hours.

1. Define what is meant by Kinetic and Potential energy and their measures. Shew analytically that in any system of natural bodies acted on by mutual forces, the sum of the kinetic and potential energies is constant.

2. A particle is projected from a given point in a given direction, with a given velocity and moves under the action of a central force varying inversely as the square of the distance; determine the orbit.

3. A particle describes a circular orbit about a centre of force situated at the centre of the circle; prove that the form of the orbit will be stable or unstable according as the value of $\frac{d\ \log\ P}{d\ \log\ u}$, for $u=a$ is less or not less than 3; P being the central force, u the reciprocal of the radius vector and $\frac{1}{a}$ the radius of the circle.

4. If two bodies projected at the same instant from different points in the same horizontal plane, have at any instant equal elevations, shew that the elevations are equal at every instant.

5. Prove that the centres of oscillation and suspension of a compound pendulum are reciprocal, and shew how you would determine by such an instrument,

the accelerating force of gravity at any point of the earth's surface.

Prove that a second's pendulum when taken to the top of a mountain h miles high will lose 21·6h beats in a day nearly.

6. A particle acted on by a constant force in the line of motion moves in a resisting medium of uniform density, of which the resistance varies as the square of the velocity, shew how to determine the motion.

7. A particle acted on by gravity falls from a given altitude in an uniform medium of which the resistance varies as the square of the velocity. On arriving at the lowest point of its descent, it is reflected upward with the velocity which it had acquired in its fall; after reaching its greatest altitude, it again descends and is again reflected and so on; determine the altitude of ascent after any number of reflections.

8. Two smooth spheres moving in given directions, with given velocities, impinge; determine the impact and subsequent motion.

Shew that the mass of the ball, which must be interposed directly, between M at rest and M′ moving with a velocity V, so that M may acquire the greatest velocity is $\sqrt{M\,M'}$; and that the maximum velocity is $\left\{\frac{M'\,V\,(1+e)^2}{\left(\sqrt{M}+\sqrt{M'}\right)^2}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

9. Describe and explain Foucaults experiments shewing the rotation of the earth.

How is it inferred that the axis of the earth's rotation always coincides sensibly with the same line of particles in the earth, and that it does not rapidly change its direction in space.

10. What is the nature of the motions of Precession and Nutation, and what are their physical causes.

What circumstances influence the duration of twilight, and calculate its duration for any place.

11. Shew how the latitude of a place can be found by sumultaneous observations of two known stars.

Two rods, one 6, the other 8 feet high are placed on a given day perpendicular to the horizontal, at a distance of 20 feet from each other. During the forenoon, the extremity of the shadow of the first rod falls at the base of the second; in the afternoon, the shadow of the second falls at the base of the first; required the latitude of the place.

Mixed Mathematics.

Fourth Paper,—Time 6 hours.

1. Find the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of a plane area, bounded by the curve $y=f(x)$, the axis of x, and two ordinates, and express the same in polar co-ordinates.

Find the centre of gravity of the area included by a loop of the curve $r=a \cos 2\theta$.

2. If a body rest on a rough inclined plane, what is the magnitude of the least force that will prevent the body moving down the plane?

A heavy uniform chain is hung round the circumference of a rough vertical circle; how much lower must one end of the chain hang than the other, when it is on the point of motion.

3. A uniform rod rests wholly within a rough hemispherical bowl in a vertical plane through its centre,

prove that the limiting position of equilibrium will be given by the equation.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin 2\epsilon}{2 \cos (\beta + \epsilon) \cos (\beta - \epsilon)}$$

θ being the inclination of the rod to the horizon, 2β the angle it subtends at the centre and $\tan \epsilon$ the coefficient of friction.

4. Find the resultant attraction of a uniform right circular cylinder on a particle situated outside the cylinder, the law of attraction being the same as that of gravity.

What is the resultant attraction of a spherical segment on a particle at its vertex.

5. Explain the principles of virtual velocities, and apply those principles to determine the position of equilibrium of two spheres of uniform density, resting on two smooth inclined planes.

6. Find the general expression for the whole pressure of a fluid on any surface with which it is in contact.

A regular tetrahedron is filled with fluid and held so that two of its opposite edges are horizontal; compare the pressure on its several sides with the weight of the fluid.

7. A stone wall whose section is a trapezium with one side vertical is subject to the pressure of water on its vertical face; the height of the wall is 12 feet, its thickness 2 feet at the top and 11 feet at the bottom; find the equation to the line of resistance, the wall being twice as heavy as its own bulk of water.

8. If a given body lose in air the sixth part of its weight, when the height of the barometer is h.;

what part of its weight will it lose when the barometer height is h'.

9. If h, h', be the simultaneously observed heights of the barometer at two stations of which the heights are z. z'; if t, t', be the temperatures at the two stations and d the density of mercury at zero, shew how to calculate the difference of heights of the stations, no account being taken of the variation of gravity at different heights.

10. Shew that the focal length of a lens equivalent to a combination of two lenses, on the same axis, at a distance a from each other is $\frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1+f_2}+a$; f_1 and f_2 being the focal lengths of the two lenses.

Two convex lenses of focal lengths a and b are placed at a distance c; if P and Q be conjugate foci, F and G the respective positions of P and Q when Q and P are respectively at infinite distances; prove that $PF \times GQ = \left(\frac{a\,b}{a+b-c}\right)^2$

11. Describe the astronomical telescope, and shew how to find its magnifying power.

In an astronomical telescope with an eye-glass of focal length f, if the instrument be in adjustment for a person who has distinct vision at a distance a, prove that the distance through which it has to be moved for a person who sees distinctly at a distance b is

$$\frac{(a-b)\,f^2}{(a+f)\,(b+f)}$$

12. Shew the amount of chromatic aberration of a pencil of rays refracted directly through a thin lens; also find the magnitude of the circle of chromatic aberration.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF MAULVIS, PANDITS AND MUNSHIS.

Maulvi Examination
1876.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—PROFESSOR H. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

PANJ-GANJ.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

إمتحان درجه ادنى عربي يعنى مولوي *

ممتحن پروفسر بلاكمين صاحب پرنسپل كلكته مدرسه *

پنج گنج

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—لفظ دعوت كون. جنس هے معني اوسكا كيا هے صيغه واحد غائيب مضارع با لام تاكيد و نون خفيفه و امر و نهي بانون ثقيله اوسكا كيا هي اور اسم فاعل و اسم مفعول باب افتعال كا اُسكے كون كون لفظ هے *

۲—مونث سماعي كون كون لفظ هين *

۳—نسبت اوس لفظ كي جو معني مين پيشون كے هے كتنے قسم پر هے *

۴—زيادت حرف كي كس كس فايده كے واسطي هوتي هے اور اصول زوايد كے كون كون حروف هين *

۵—تعريف امالہ اور تفصيل موجب امالہ اور تفصيل مانع امالہ كي لكهو *

HIDAYAT-UL-NAHV AND KAFIA.

هدايته النحو و كافيه

۱—فاعل کا مقدم کرنا مفعول پر کسوقت واجب هے اور کب جایز اور کب ممتنع *

۲—حرف ندا کا حذف کرنا کب جایز هے اور کب ممنوع *

۳—ممیز اسماء عدد کا مفرد کس حالت مین هوتا هے اور جمع کب اور منصوب کسوقت هوگا اور مجرور کب *

۴—فان اردت الحال تحقيقا اوحكايته كانت حرف ابتداء ويرفع و يجب السببيته مثل مرض حتى لايرجونه و من ثم امتنع الرفع في كان سيري حتي ادخلها في الناقصته مراد اور شرح اس عبارت کا بیان کرو *

۵—حروف ایجاب کتني هین احوال تفصیلي هر ایک کا کیا کیا هے *

MUNTAKHIBHAT ARABI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

منتخبات عربی *

وقت—۳ ساعت

و كن مع الخلق ما كانوا لخالقهم
واحـذر معاشـرة الاوغـاد والسفل
واخش الاذي عندا كرام اللئيم كما
تخشى الاذي ان اهنت الحرفى حفل

والغدر فى الناس طبع لانثق بهم
وان ابيت فخذ في الا من والوجل
من يقظته بالنتي اظهار غفلته
مع التحـــر زمن غدر و من حيل
سل التجارب وانظرفي مراتبها
فللعواقب فيهـــا اشـــرف المثل
وخيرما جربته النفس مااتعظت
عن الوقوع به فى لعجز والو كل
فا صبر لواحدة تا من توأبعها
فربما كانت الصغرے من الا ول

اس عبارت مين حركات سكنات ديكر فارسي مين ترجمه اور تحقيق الفاظ لكهو *

Sanin Islam.

سينن اسلام

حرب بسوس اور حرب داحس كون سالسي شروع هوا اور كب تمام هوا نام أسكا اس لفظ سے كيون هوا باعث حرب كا كيا تها *

۲ــــمحمد صلے الله عليه و سلم كس عمر مين نبي هوئي اور كتني دن مكه معظمه مين رهے اور كتني روز مدينه منوره مين باعث هجرت كا كيا تها اور كون سال اور كس عمر مين وفات كے غزوه تبوك كون سال هوا *

۳ــــسليمان ابن عبد الملك كب خليفه هوا اور كس كس

ممالک کو فتح کیا اور کب مرا سبب موت کا اوسکي کیا تها اور کس مین وہ مشہور زیادہ ہے *

۴—مقتدر باللہ ابوالفضل جعفر کب خلیفہ ہوا اور کب مر گیا سبب مرنیکا کیا تہا اور کون حادثہ اوسکي زمانے مین قابل یاد گار ہے *

TARIKH-UL-KHULAFA.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تاریخ الخلیفا

وقت—۳ ساعت

عن کعب قال کان في بني اسرائیل ملک اذاذکرناہ ذکرنا عمر و اذاذکرنا عمر ذکرناہ وکان في حینہ نبي یوحی الیہ فاوحي اللہ الی النبی صلعم ان یقول لاشہد عہدک و اکتب الي وصیک فانک میتٌ الي ثلثتہ ایام فاخبرہ النبي بذلک فلماکان الیوم الثالث و قع بین الجدار و بین السریر ثم جاء الے ربہ فقال اللہم ان کنت تعلم اني کنت اعدل في الحکم و اذا اختلفت الامور اتبعت ہداک و کنت و کنت فزدني عمري حتي یکبر طفلي و تربو امتي فاوحي اللہ إلے النبي انہ قد قال کذا و کذا و قد صدق *

اِس عبارت مین اعراب دینے کے بعد فارسی مین ترجمہ کرو اور تحقیق الفاظ لکھو *

ALIF LAILA.

الف لیلہ

انظر ایہا العفریت الی عفو المحسود عن الحاسد و کیف

حسده في البدايته ثم اذاه و سافرله ثم بلغ به الے ان رماه ني البيئر و اراد قتله ولم يقابله علي اذاه بل صفح عنه و عفاله ثم بكيت ايتها السيدة بين يديه البكاء الشديدالذى ما عليه من مزيد وانشدت *

وهب الجناة فلم تزل اهل النهي * يهبون للجا نين مايجنو نه
فلقدحويت علي الذنوب باسرها * فاحو من الصفح الجميل فنو نه
فمن ابتغى عفو الذي هو فو قه * فليعف عن ذنب الذي هو دونه

اس عبارت ميں اعراب دي کے فارسي مين ترجمه کرو اور تحقيق الفاظ و مفرو و جمع و ماده بهي لکهو *

ILM-I-MANTAQ (SHARAH TAHZIB.)

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم منطق يعنى شرح تهذيب

وقت — ۳ ساعت

۱ — کليات خمسه کي تعريف لکهو کليات فرضيه کون قسم مين داخل هين بيان کرو *

۲ — فصل کس اعتبار سے قريب و بعيد هے اور کس اعتبار سے مقوم و مقسم *

۳ — موجهات مرکبه کا نقيض ساتهه مثال کے لکهو *

۴ — عکس نقيض کي تفسير اور احکام و امثله ساتهه دلائيل کے لکهو *

۵ — تعريف قياس اور تعريف اقسام کي اوسکے ساتهه لانے مثال هر قسم کي لکهو *

۶ — تفصيل روس ثمانيه کي بيان واضح سے لکهو *

Ilm Faraiz (Saraji.)

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم فرايض يعنى سراجي

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—مولى العتاقه اور مولي لموالاة كس شخصكو كيتے هين اور تر كه ميت كے وى دونون كب مستحق هوتے هين *

۲—ايک شخص اپني دادى اور بيٹى اور بوتي كو چهوڑ كے مرگيا بعد اوسكے اوسكي دادي مرگئى اور دو وارث چهورگئى تر كه اوسكا كسطرح تقسيم هو كا *

۳—ايک شخص مرگيا اور چهوڑا اوسنے دو زوجه اور چهه جدات اور دس نبات اور سات اعمام كو بعد اوسكے ايک عم نے اپني چهار زوجه اور دو بيٹے اور ايک بيٹي كو چهوڑكے وفات كيا مطرو كه اوسكا تقسيم كرو اور مناسخه لكهو

۴—ذوي الارحام كا معنے اصطلاحي كيا هے تفصيل وترتيب اصناف كى اوسكي كسطرح هے اور فتوے اوسمين كسكے قول پر هے

Translation from Arabic into Urdu and vice versa.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه عربي سے اردو مين اور اردو سے عربي مين

وقت—۳ ساعت

ومن اخبار الشجعان ماحكاه الفضل بن يزيد قال نزل علينا بنو ثعلب في بعض السنين و كنت مشغوفا باخبارالعرب ان

أسمعها و اجمعها فبينما انا اودر في بعض احمائهم اذا انا بمراة واقفته في فناء خبائها وهي اخذة بيد غلام قلمارايت مثله في حسنه وجماله لهذوابتان كالسجتة النظوم وهي تعابثه بلسان رطب و كلام عذب نحن اليه الاسماع و ترتاح لهالقلوب واكثر ما اسمع منه اني هي وهوصبيسم نے وجهها قد غلب علبه الحياء و الخجل كانه جاريته وهرلايرد جوابا فاستحييت وابت

اسکو اردو مین ترجمه کرو *

میري بیقراري اور نالہ و زاري دیکهکر اُنکي بهي حالت اضطراب کي هو گئي آبدیدہ هو کرمي اختیار گلے سے لگالیا اسکي تدبیر کي خاطر حکم کیا حکیمون نے قوت دل اور خلل دماغ کے واسطي نسخي لکهي اور ملاون نے نقش و تعویز پلاني اور پاس رکهني کودئي دعائین بڑہ پڑهکر پهوکنے لگے اور نجرمي ہوے که ستارون کي گردش کے سبب سے یهہ صورت پیش آئي اسکا صدقه دیجئے غرض هر کوئي اپنے اپنے علم کی باتین کهنا تها پر مجهپر جو گذرتی تهی میرا دل هي سهتا تها

اس اردو عبارت کا عربي مین ترجمه لکهو *

Maulvi Alim Examination
1876.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—PROFESSOR BLOCHMANN, M. A.

GRAMMAR—SHAREH MULLA AND SHAFIA.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

امتحان درجه اوسط عربي يعني مولوي عالم *

ممتحن پروفسر بلاکمين صاحب پرنسيپل کلکته مدرسه *

صرف و نحو *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—اسم معرب مين درميان ابن حاجب اور علامه زمخشري اور امام عبدالقاهر کے کيا اختلاف هي *

۲—کو کب انقض انسا عته—رجل قايم—يهه دونون کلام صحيح هين يا نهين نحويون کا اسمين کيا اختلاف هے *

۳—صاحب کافيه نی بحث منصوبات مين کها—خبر کان الخ—اسم ان الخ المنصوب بلا التی لنفی الجنس—اِس اخير ميں کيون نهين کها اسم لاالتی الخ جيسا قبل اسکےکها اسم أن الخ

۴—و نحو قضيته لا با حسن لها متاول شرح اس عبارت کي لکهو *

۵—اسماء اصوات که جاري هين زبان پر انسان کے اقسام اوسکي کتنے هيں *

شافیه *

۱—خاصیت باب افعال و تفعیل و مفاعلته کی ساتهه مثالون کے لکهو *

۲—تصغیر اسود اور عروة اور جدول اور رسالته اور عصائي کیا هے *

۳—و قیاس احوئے احي غیر منصرف و عیسیٰ یصرفه و قال ابو عمرو احي شرح اِس عبارت کي لکهو *

۴—حروف زواید کتنے هیں اور طریق معرفت کی اوسکي کون کون هے *

۵—تمرین کا معني لغوي اور اصطلاحي کیا هے بعضي مسایل اوسکی بهي لکهو *

TARIKH-TIMURI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

امتحان نصاب عربي *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

فندب الرجال و فرق الاموال و اخلص الیقین و استضر الواحد المعین و نهض في الطم و الرم و اللیل المدلهم و ذلك في سنته اربع و اربعمایته و سارفي اخریات الخریف ثقته بطیب الهواء منجانب الجنوب لایکشف الغماء الااِین حرةیري غمرات الموت ثم یزورها نقاسمهم اسیافنا شرقسمته ففینا غواشیها و فیهم صدورها

تیمورے

فلمارات الفیلته النیران و سمعت رغاء البعران و نظرت الی الابل کیف خلقت و شاهد تها و قد غنت و رقصت و باخفا فها

صفقت الوت على عقبها ناكصته بسائيقها و اهصته وراكبها و اقصته فحطمت الخيالته و هشمت الرجالته و تلا الكا فرون ايته النصر على اصحاب الفيل وار سلوا عليهم من السهام طيرا ابابيل *

SABA MUALLAQA.

سبعه معلقه *

ناضحي ليسح الماء فوق كتيفته * يكب على الاذقان دوح الكنهبل
ومر علي القنان من نفيـانه * فانزل منه العصم من كل منزل
وتيماءلم يترك بها جذع نخلته * و لا اطما الا مشيدا بجندل
ولقد حميت الحي تحمل شكتي * فرط و شاحي اذغدوت لجامها
فعلوت مرتقبا على ذي هبوة * حرج الى اعلا مهن قنا مها

عبارت مين اِن تينون كتب كے حركات سكنات ديكر فارسي مين ترجمه كرو اور تحقيق الفاظ اور مرا دفات و جمع و مفرد و ماده بهي لكهو *

KUTBI SULLAM.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قطبی سلم

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—مفهوم كلي طبعي و كلي منطقي و كلي عقلي كا كيا هي وجود اِن تينون كليونكا خارج مين هي يا نهيں منطقيين كا اسمين كيا اختلاف هے *

۲—تعريف پر امام رازي كا شك اور اعتراض كيا هے اور تقرير دفع كي اوسكي كيا *

۳—لفظ کل کون کون معنی مین مستعمل هے اور معتبر محصورہ مین کون معني هے *

۴—درمیان موجبہ اور سالبہ بسیط اور موجبہ سالبتہ المحمول کے کیا فرق هي اور قول تحقیقي اوسمین کیا هے *

۵—تعریف مشهور ضروریہ مطلقہ کي کیا هے اور جو تعریف ضروریہ مطلقہ کے صاحب سلم نےکیا وہ کیا هي اور تعریف مشهور پر ضروریہ مطلقہ کے کیا اعتراض و جواب هي *

۶—کہا صاحب سلم ني و لایختل الحصر باخرا جہ لانہ للموصل بالذات و امامع تلک المقد متہ فراجع إلے قیاسین کما انہ قیاس بالنسبتہ الي امسا و لمسا ولج مراد اسکا لکھو *

MUKHTASIR M'ANI.

مختصر معاني

۱—تفسیر مین صدق الخبر اورکذب الخبر کے کیا اختلاف هی اور کس شخص کے نزدیک کس دلیل سے خبر صدق و کذب مین منحصر نہین هی ساتھہ جواب کے لکھو *

۲—معنی لغوی اور معني اصطلا حی قصر کا کیا هی اقسام اور طرق اوسکي کتنی هین ساتھہ امثلہ کے لکھو *

۳—مفہوم لغوي اور اصطلا حی ایجاز و اطناب و مساواۃ کا ساتھہ امثلہ و اقسام کے لکھو *

۴—تعریف اور اقسام استعارہ کے ساتھہ مثا لون کے لکھو *

Mamlat Qaduri.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قدوري

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—بیع سلم کس چیز مین درست هی اور کس مین نا درست اور شرایط صحت کے اُسکے کیا کیا هین *

۲—اگر ایک صاع گندم اور ایک صاع جو کو بدلے مین دو صاع گندم اور دو صاع جو کے بیچاتب یه بیع درست هے یا نهین ساتهه توجیه کے لکهو *

۳—شرایط صحت وکالت کے کیا کیا هین اور مبطل وکالت کون کون چیز هے *

۴—کس کسحالت مین نفقه زوجه کا زوج پر واجب هوتا هي اور کس کسصورت مین واجب نهیں هوتا هي *

۵—کس کس حادثه مین صرف مرد کے گواهي مقبول هی اور کب صرف عورت کے گواهی معتبر هي اور کسحالت مین صرف مرد یا مرد و عورت کے گواهے مسموع هي اور عدد گواهون کا کون کون صورت مین کس کسقدر ضرور هے *

Sharifi Shareh Saraji.

شریفي شرح سراجی

۱—ایک یهودي اپني صغیر دو بیٹے اور صغیره بیٹی کو اور ایک مسلمان بیٹے کو بهائي کے اور ایک مسلمان بیٹے کو بهن کے چهوڑ کر مرگیا متروکه اوسکا تقسیم کرو *

۲—ایکعورت مرگئي اور چهوڑا اوسني اپني باپ اور مان اور شوهر اور بیٹون کو که نطفي سے شوهر موجود کے وے نهین هین بعد اسکے اوسکا شوهر مرگیا اپنے مان اور دو بیٹي کو چهوڑ کے ترکه اوسکا کسطرح بٹیگا مناسخه لکهو *

۳—ایک مرد مر گیا اپنے نا نا اور دو ناني اور تین خالا اور ۴ بهانجي چهوڑ کے مترو که اوسکا تقسیم کرو *

۴—ایک شخص مر گیا اپني باپ اور مان اور زوجه حامله کو چهوڑ کے ترکه اوسکا قبل ولادت اوس حامله کے کسطرح تقسیم هوگا *

TRANSLATION FROM ARABIC INTO URDU.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه عربي سے اردو مین
وقت—۳ ساعت

قال افلاطون الحکیم من لم یعتبر بالتجارب اوقعه الله في المهالک و کفي بالتجارب تا دیبا و بتقلب الایام عظته و الملک کا لنهر الاعظم تستمدمنه الانهار الصغار فانکان عذبا عذبت و انکان مالحا ملحت و السلطان کالسوق ماراج فیه حمل الیه و صاحب الملک کراکب الا سد تهابه الناس و هولمر کوبه اهیب و من عرف مایطلب هان علیه مایبذل ومن اطلق بصره طال امله من طال امله ساء عمله ومن اطلق لسانه قید نفسه ومن اصلح فاسده ارغم حاسده ومن قاسي الامور فهم المستور ومن احب المکارم اجتنب المحارم ومن جاد ساد ومن ساد قاد

ومن قاد بلغ المراد ماتاه ألا وضيع ولا فاخر الا لقيط *

ترجمه اس عبارت کا اردو مین لکهو *

ایک دن ایک بوڑها اور اوسکي بڑهیا دو تین بچي چهوٹے چهوٹے ساتهه لئے هوئي لکڑیان توڑنے کیواسطي اوس غار کے پاس جهان حاتم پوشیده تها پهنچي اور لکڑیان اِس جنگل سے چنے لگے بڑهیا بولي که اگر هماري دن کچه بهلے آتي تو حاتم کو کهین دیکهه پاتے اور اوسکو پکڑ کر نوفل کے پاس لیجاتي تو وه پانچ سو اشرفي دیتا اور هم آرام سے کهاتي اس دکهه دهندهي سے چهوٹ جاتي بوڑهي نے کها کیا تر تر کر تي هے هماری طالع مین یهي لکها که روز لکڑیان توڑین اور سر پر دهر بازار مین بیچین تب روٹي میسر آوي یا ایک روز جنگل سے باگه لیجاوي *

ترجمه اس عبارت کا عربي مین لکهو *

TRANSLATION FROM URDU INTO ARABIC.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه اردو سے عربی مین کرو

وقت—۳ ساعت

ایک شخص واسطي تحصیل علم کے مسافر هوا باپ اوسکا ایک مبلغ کافي ماهوار اوسکو بهیجتا تها دو مهینے سے وه مبلغ کافي اوسکي پاس نهین آیا اِس سبب سے اوسنے بهت تکلیف پایا وه شخص چاهتا هي که ایک خط متضمن تکلیف ودینداري کا اپني اور وجه نا بهیجني مبلغ کافي کا اپنے باپ کو لکهي *

ایسے خط کو بهتر عربی مقفے مین لکهو *

Maulvi Fazil Examination.

1876.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—PROFESSOR H. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

LITERATURE—MUKAMAT-I-HARIRI.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

امتحان درجه اعلي عربي يعني مولوي فاضل

ممتحن پروفسو بلاكمين صاحب پرنسيپل كلكته مدرسه

علم ادب يعني مقامات حريري

وقت—٣ ساعت

فلما قرات شعرها و لمحت سر هاتات له علے التخبير بها
ستطت وعذابن بجد تها حططت الانے مضطرم الاحشاء مضطر
الي العشاء فاكرم مثواى ثم استمع فتواے فقال انصفت فى الاشتراط
وتجافيت عن الاشتطاط نصر معے الى مربعى تظفر بما تبتغي و
تنقلب كما ينبغى قال فصاحبته الے ذراه كما حكم الله فادخلنى
بيتا احرج من الفلوات و اوهن من بيت العنكبوت الا انه
جبر ضيق ربعه بتوسعة ذرعه فحكمنى فى القرى و اطائب ما
يشترى فقلت اريد ارهى راكب علے اشهى مركوب وانفع صاحب
معاضر مصحوب فافكر ساعة طويلة ثم قال لعلك تعنى بنت نخيلة
مع لباسخيلة فقلت اياها عنيت ولاجلها تعنيت فنهض نشيطا
ثم ربض مستشيطا و قال اعلم اصلحك الله ان الصدق نباهة و
الكذب عاهة. فلايحملنك الجوع الذى هوشعار الانبياء و حلية

الاولياء على ان تلحق بمن مان وتتخلق بالخلق الذى يجانب الايمان فقد تجوع الحرة و لاتاكل شدييها و تابي الدنية و لو اضطرت اليها ثمانى لست لک بزبون ولااعضي على صفقة مغبون وهااناقدانذرتک قبل ان ينتهک الستر وينعقد بنينا الوتر فلاتلغ تدبرالا نذار و حذار من المكا ذبة حذار ـ بر الفاظ حركات و سكنات داده در پارسى ترجمه كنيد و ماخذ و جمع و مفرد و متراوف بيان نمائيد تصغير مضطرم و احشاء و مضطر و عشاء چه باشد *

DIWAN-I-MUTNABI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم ادب يعني متنبى اور حماسه

ان التى سفكت دمى بجفونها * لم تدران دمى الذى يتقلد
قالت و قدرأت اصفرارى من به * و تنهدت فا جبتها المتنهد
فمضت وقد صبغ الحياء بيا ضها * لونى كماصبغ اللجين العسجد
فرايت قرن الشمس فى قمر الدجى * متا ود اغصن به يتا ود
يقو دهم الى الهيجا لجوج * يسن قتاله والكر ناش
واسرجت الكميت فنا قلت بى * على اعقا قها وعلى غشا شى
من المتمر دات يذب عنها * برمحي كل طائيرة الر شاش

حركات و سكنات داده در پارسى ترجمه كنيد تحقيق الفاظ و ماده و مفرد و جمع و مرادف و تركيب نحوى بنويسيد *

Diwan-i-Hamasa.

حماسه

أذا المرءلم يسوح سواماو لم يرح * سواماولم تعطف عليه اقاربه
فللموت خير للفتى من قعوده * عديماو من مولى تذب عقاربه
وبائيته الارجاء طامسة الصوے * خفوت بابى النشناس فيها ركائبه
ليكسب مجدا اويدرك مغنما * جزيلا و هذا الدهرجم عجائبه
و سائلته بالغيب عنى وسايل * ومن يسال الصعلوك اين مذاهبه
و يارا كبا اما عرضت فبلغن * بنى فقعس قول امرء ناخل الصدر
فوالله مافار قتكم عن كشاحة * ولاطيب نفس عنكم آخر الدهر

حركات و سكنات داده شرح آن در پارسی با تحقیق الفاظ وغیره نویسید *

Qazi Mubarak.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قاضی مبارک

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—مسالهٔ علم الواجب مین کتنے مذاهب هین اور راجح آن مذاهب مین کون مذهب هی *

۲—کلامی هذاکا ذب اسمین کیا سوال اور جواب هی بیان اضح سے لکهو *

۳—درمیان حصه اور شخص اور فرد کے کیا فرق هی اور صاحب سلم نی جو تقسیم مین کلی کے طرف اقسام خمسه کے کیا هی ثم الکلی اماعین حقیقته الا فراداو داخل فیها الخ مراد اس اقرار اوسی کیا هي *

۴—کہا صاحب سلم نی فلا یکون فصل الجنس جنسا للفصل شرح اسکي لکھو*

HAMD ULLAH.

حمد الله

۱—شرطیہ مین درمیان منطقیین اور اهل عربیہ کے کیا اختلاف هی اور راجح کون مذهب هی ساتهہ دلیل کے لکھو*

۲—کیا فرق هی درمیان ضروریہ مطلقہ اور ضروریہ ازلیہ کے اور کیا هي تعریف اون دونون کی*

۳—ترکیب منفصلہ کے زائید دو جزء سي جایز هے یا نہین دلیل کے ساتهہ لکھو*

۴—انعکاس مین ممکنیتن موجبتین کے کیا اختلاف هي مدلل اور واضح لکھو*

SHARIFIAH.

شریفیہ

۱—تقریب اور تعلیل اور علت اور ملازمہ کی تعریف بیان کرو*

۲—کیا فرق هي درمیان معارضہ بالمثل اور معارضہ بالقلب اور معارضہ بالغیر کے*

۳—اجزاء بحث کے کتنے هین اور تفسیر هریک کے کیا هی*

SADRA.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم حکمت یعني صدرا*

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—تعریف حکمت کي ساتهہ اقسام اور امثلہ کے بیان کرو*

۲—درمیان مفہوم عرض اور مقولہ جوہر کے کیا نسبت ہے مدلل لکہو *

۳—ماتن نے جو دلیل باطل کرنے پر ترکب جسم کے اجزاء لاتتجزیٰ سے لکہا ہے اوسپر کیا اعتراض اور جواب ہے *

۴—حلول کے تعریف بہتر کیا ہے اور کون کون تعریف اوسکے مجروح ہی *

۵—ابعاد متناہی ہین یا غیر متناہی مدلل لکہو *

۶—صورت نوعیہ جوہر ہے یا عرض اور کس دلیل سے ثبوت اوسکا ہی *

۷—ماہیت زمان کیا ہے اور زمان خارج مین موجود ہے یا نہین اور تفصیل مذاہب کی اوسمین کیا ہے *

MUAMLAT HIDAYA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم فقہ یعنے معاملات ہدایہ *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—اگر کسے شخص نے دو روپیہ اور ایک اشرفی کو بدلے مین ایک روپیہ اور دو اشرفی کے بیچا تب یہ بیع بالا تفاق جایز ہے یا بالا تفاق نا درست یا مختلف فیہ مدلل لکہو *

۲—کون کون شخص کی گواہی مقبول ہے اور کون کون شخص کی گواہی مردود ساتہہ دلیل کے بیان کرو اور جسمین اختلاف ہی وہ بہی لکہو *

۳—کس کس چیز کے دعوی مین منکر کو حلف نہین دیا جائیگا مدلل بیان کرو اور جسمین اختلاف ہے اوس اختلاف کو بہی لکہو *

۴—ایک شخص ایک بیٹا اور مال اپنا چہوڑ کے مر گیا تب اوسکی بیٹے نے ایک مرد مجہول النسب کو کہا کہ تم میرے بہائي ہو اور اوس مجہول النسب نے تصدیق بہی مقر کی کیا اوسصورت مین نسب اُسکا متوفی سے ثابت ہوگا یا نہین اور نصف مال میت کا پائیگا یا نہین مدلل لکہو *

۵—اگر کسی مسلمان نے شراب دوسری مسلمان کے غصب کرکے سرکہ بنایا یا زمین پر گرا کے تلف کیا تب حکم اوسکا کیا ہے ساتہہ دلیل کے لکہو *

۶—مزارعت کا معنی لغوی اور شرعی کیا ہی حکم اور اقسام اور شرایط اوسکی بہی لکہو *

۷—اگر کسی شخص نے ایک لڑکے یا بالغ کو دریا مین گرا دیا اس سبب سے وہ مرگیا تب اوس شخص پر کون جرم عاید ہو گا اور اوسمین کیا اختلاف ہی مدلل لکہو *

ESSAY IN ARABIC.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تحریر جواب مضمون *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

ایک شخص منصب عالے پر سرفراز ہوا اور توابع اوسکے سخت گیري اور بد خلقی سے اوس رئیس عالي منصب کے

پریشان ہوئے پوشیدہ خواہان عزل و نقصان ہوئے اوس شخص
کے دوست نے اِن دونو خبرون کو سُنا وہ چاہتا ہی کہ ایک خط
اِس مضمونکا اوسکو لکھی کہ منصب عالے پر مقرر ہونے سے
تمہاری مین بہت خوش ہوا پر بد خلقی و سخت گیری
سے تمہارے اپنے توابع پر اور اسوجہ سے پوشیدہ دشمنی توابع
کی تمہارے ساتھہ نہایت غمگین و رنجیدہ ہونیکا باعث ہوا
ایسی خط کو بہتر عربی مقفے مین باسلوب پسندیدہ و انتظام
حمیدہ لکھو محاسن و منافع خوش خلقی و نیک نامی اور
مقابح و مضار درشتی و کج خلقی بہی اوسمین قلمبند کرو
عالی منصب کو پسند کرو *

Pragya Examination.
1876.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—PANDIT MAHESH CHUNDRA NYAYARATNA.

GRAMMAR—VYAKARN.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

प्राज्ञ परीक्षा सन १८७६ ई०।

व्याकरण

प्रथम पत्र—समय ३ घण्टे

(१) निम्न लिखितेषु सन्दर्भेषु कुत्र कुत्र कीदृशो संहिता भवितुमर्हति कुत्रवा न ? तत्र च किं कारणम् ? ।

अहो एते अलसाः तिष्ठन्ति। गुणी आत्माभिमानी इह नैव भवति। भोः इमान् देवान् पूजय।

(२) "त्यद्" शब्दस्य प्रथमैकवचने, 'अदस्' शब्दस्य प्रथमाद्विवचने, 'त्रितय' शब्दस्य प्रथमा बहुवचने 'जरा' शब्दस्य द्वितीयैकवचने, 'सखि' शब्दस्य द्वितीया द्विवचने, 'सोमपा' शब्दस्य द्वितीया बहुवचने, 'पति' शब्दस्य तृतीयैकवचने, 'बहुश्रेयसी' शब्दस्य चतुर्थ्येकवचने, सुधी शब्दस्य पञ्चम्येकवचने, 'विद्वस्' शब्दस्य षष्ठी

कवचने 'इदम्' शब्दस्य षष्ठी द्विवचने, 'नृ' शब्दस्य षष्ठी वहुवचने, 'दधि' शब्दस्य सप्तम्येकवचने एवं 'भवत्' शब्दस्य सम्वोधनैकवचने किं किं पदं भवति ?

(३) ऋ, अद्, शुच्, गुप्, श्रु, क्षि, द्युत्, वृत् एवं हृ। इत्येतेषां धातूनां यथाक्रमं लट्, लिट्, लुट्, लृट् लोट्, लङ्, लिङ् लुङ्, लृङ् । इत्येतेषां लकाराणां, प्रथम पुरुषैकवचने रूपाणि प्रदर्शय ?

(४) निम्न लिखितानां पदानां प्रकृतिप्रत्ययविभागं कुरु ?

द्राण, क्षाम, आशु, प्रगेतन. अवारपारीण एवं नारी ।

(५) 'सतृणमत्ति, इत्यत्र कस्मिन्नर्थे कः समासः ? सतृणशब्दस्य तृतीयैकवचने किं पदं भवति ? सतृणमिति किं विभक्त्यन्तम् ? ।

PROSODY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

छन्द

द्वितीय पत्र—समय ३ घण्टे

(१) उपगीति—मणिमध्य—हरिणी—स्रग्धरा छन्दसां कानि लक्षणानि ?

(२) द्वितीयमलिकुन्तले गुरुषडष्टमंद्वादशं
चतुर्दशमथप्रिये गुरुगभीरनाभह्रदे

सपद्मदग्मान्तिमं तदनुयत्रकान्तेयतिर्
गिरीन्द्रफणभृत्कुलैर्भवतिसुभ्रुपृथ्वीहिसा ॥

अस्यकोर्थः ?

(३) श्रुतबोध ग्रन्थस्य कथं श्रुतबोधेति नाम ?

(४) केषु केषु छन्दःसु पादा असमानाक्षरा भवन्ति?

(५) "यस्याःपादे प्रथमे" इत्यार्य्या लक्षणं कथमस्मिन् आर्य्या लक्षणपरे पद्ये सङ्गतम् ? तद्दर्शय ।

(६) कणादभूरतिजरती सरस्वती
कलेवरं पुनरवदन्मनोदरम् ॥
केनछन्दसा निबद्धमिदं पद्यम् ?

POETRY.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

तृतीय पत्र—समय ३ घंटे

१ आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां
कण्डूयनैर्दंशनिवारणैश्च ।
अभ्याहतैःस्वैरगतैः सतस्याः
सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् ॥
मान्यः समेस्यावरजङ्गमानां
सर्गस्थिति प्रत्यवहारहेतुः ।
गुरोरपीदं धनमाहिताग्नेः

र्नश्यत्पुरस्तादनुपेक्षणीयम् ॥
दिने दिने सा परिवर्द्धमाना
लब्धोदयाचान्द्रमसीवलेखा ।
पुपोषलावण्यमयान्विशेषान्
ज्योत्स्नान्तराणीवकलान्तराणि ॥
तयोः समापत्तिषुकातराणि
किञ्चिद्व्यवस्थापितसंहृतानि ।
ह्रीयन्नणांतत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्
अन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि ॥

(क) एषां केऽर्थाः ?

(ख) सम्राड़िति राजमात्रस्यउपाधिः ? राजविशेषस्य वा ? अधुना भारतवर्षे एनमुपाधिं कोऽधिकर्तुमर्हति ?

(ग) निम्न लिखितानां समस्तपदानां व्यासवाक्यानि दर्शय, लब्धोदया, ज्योत्स्नान्तराणि कलान्तराणि एवं किञ्चिद्व्यवस्थापितसंहृतानि ।

सकृत्तिवासास्तपसेयतात्मा गङ्गाप्रवाहो क्षितदेवदारु ।
प्रस्थंहिमाद्रेर्मृगनाभिगन्धिकिञ्चित्क्वणत्किन्नरमध्युवास
अकार्य्यचिन्तासमकालमेव प्रादुर्भवंश्चापधरःपुरस्तात् ।
अन्तःशरीरेष्वपियःप्रजानां प्रत्यादिदेशाविनयंविनेता ॥

(क) विनैव शब्दपरिवर्तनं, एतौ श्लोकौ गद्ये परि॥ वर्तय ।

(ख) प्रस्थमिति किं विभक्त्यन्तम्? कथञ्चसाविभक्ति रत्रजाता ?

(ग) गन्धशब्दस्य अदन्तत्वेऽपि कथं "मृगनाभिगन्धि" इत्यस्य इकारान्तता ?

(घ) द्वितीयश्लोके 'यः' इत्यनेन कोऽभिधीयते ? द्वितीयश्लोकस्य किं तात्पर्य्यम् ?

PROSE AND DRAMA.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

चतुर्थ पत्र—समय ३ घंटे

१। धर्म्मात्मजं प्रतियमौ च कथैव नास्ति
मध्ये वृकोदर किरीटभृतोर्वलेन ।
एकोऽपिविस्फुरितमण्डल चापचक्रं
कः सिन्धुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः ॥

अस्यकोऽर्थः

२। वसागन्धे! तेणहि सामिणा विओदलेण वच्छस्य लदी दुश्शाशणश्श लुहिअंपादुं पडिस्सादं तंच अह्मेहि लक्खशेहिं अणुप्पविशिअ पादव्वन्ति ।

संस्कृतेनानूद्यतामेतत् ।

३। युक्तो यथेष्टमुपभोग सुखेषु नैव
त्वं लालितोऽपिहि मया नहथाग्रजेन ।
अस्यास्तुवक्ष तव हेतुरहंविपते-
र्यत्कारितोऽस्यविनयं नच रक्षितोऽसि ॥

(क) श्लोकमिमं गद्ये परिणमय ।

(ख) "हथाग्रजेन" इति कथनेन कोऽर्थःप्रतीयते ?

(ग) का विपत्तिः ?

(घ) कंच अविनयं कारितः ?

(ङ) कारित इति पदस्य कर्तृकर्मादिकं वाच्यम् ।

४। मातःकिमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते
सुश्रूषिया क्षभवतीक्षचदीनतैषा ।
निर्वर्त्सने सुतजनस्य विपत्तिमेतां
त्वं नानुचिन्तयसि रक्षसिमामयोग्यम् ॥
असाक्षोऽर्थः ? केन इदमुक्तम् ?

५। सेवेवमानमखिलंज्योत्स्नेवतमोजरेवलावण्यम् ।
हरिहरकथेवदुरितं गुणजतमप्यर्थिताहरति ॥

(क) केन कथोद्घातेन कइदमुक्तवान् ?

(ख) शेषार्द्धस्य व्याख्यां कुरु ?

६। परैःसम्भुज्यतेराज्यं स्वयं पापस्य भाजनम् ।
धर्मातिक्रमतोराजा सिंहोहस्तिवधादिव ॥

कोयं हस्तिवधदृष्टान्तः ?

७। यद्भाविनतद्भावि भाविचेन्नतदन्यथा ।
असा श्लोकसमापरार्द्धमुद्धृत्य व्याख्यायताम ॥

८ अनागतवतीं चिन्तां कृत्वायस्तूप्रहृष्यति।
सतिरस्कारमाप्नोति भग्नभाण्डो द्विजो यथा ॥

भग्नभाण्डस्य इतिवृत्तं सरलसंस्कृतया लिख्यताम् ?

RHETORIC AND LOGIC.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

अलङ्कारस्य

पंचम पत्र—समय ३ घंटे

१। लक्षणा किंस्वरूपा ? कतिच तस्य भेदाः ?
"काकेभ्यो दधि रक्ष्यताम्" इत्यत्र का नाम लक्षणा ?

२। अविवक्षितवाच्यस्य कतिभेदाः ? केच तल्लक्षणोदाहरणे ?

३। प्रस्तावनायाः किं लक्षणं किञ्च अवलगितस्य उदाहरणम् ?

४। भग्नप्रक्रमता-प्रतिकूलानुभावग्रहयोर्दोषयोःगौडीरीतेःनिदर्शनाऽपङ्गुत्वलङ्कारयाश्च लक्षणोदाहरणानि कानि ?

५। ओजोगुणस्य कानि व्यञ्जकानि ? कुत्र कुत्र च अस्य औत्कर्ष्यं वर्तते ?

न्यायस्य

१ । वायोः किं लक्षणं ? किंच वायवेन्द्रियम् ? तेन च कस्य कस्य प्रत्यक्षं भवति ? वायोः प्रत्यक्षंभवति न वा ? भवति चेत्कथम् ? नोचेत्कथम् ?

२ । आत्मनोऽतिरिक्तत्वसाधकानि प्रमाणानि कानि ?

३ । सव्यभिचारस्य कतिभेदाः केचते ?

४ । शब्दो नित्यो नवा शब्दस्य केन इन्द्रियेण केन च सन्निकर्षेण प्रत्यक्षं भवति ?

५ । परत्वं कतिविधं ? किं किं च तस्य समवायि असमवायि निमित्तञ्च कारणम् ? मनसि आकाशे च परत्वमस्ति नवा ?

TRANSLATION FROM HINDI INTO SANSCRIT AND VICE VERSA.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

षष्ठ पत्र —समय ३ घंटे

१ । निम्नलिखितः सन्दर्भः संस्कृतेनानूद्यताम् ॥

श्रीकृष्णचन्द्र जी ने उनसे कहा कि सुनो जिस पुर से साधुजन निकल जाता है तहां आप से आप काल दरिद्र दुःख आता है । जब से अक्रूर जी इस नगर से गये हैं, तभी से यहां यह गति हुई है ।

जहां रहते हैं साधु सत्यवादी और हरिदास, तहां होता है अशुभ अकालविपत्ति का नाश, इन्द्र रखता है हरिभक्तों से स्नेह, इसी लिये उस नगर में भली भांति वरसता है मेह ।

१ । कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने सोमिलको नाम कौलिकः प्रतिवसतिस्म । सचानेकविधपटरचनाराञ्चितानि पार्थिवोचितानि वस्त्राणि सदैवोत्पादयति, परं भोजनाच्छादनाभ्यधिकं स्वल्पमप्यर्थमात्रं न सम्पद्यते, येचान्ये तत्र सामान्यतरकौलिकाः स्थूलवस्त्रसम्पादन पटवः ते तु महर्द्धिसम्पन्नाः । अथ तानालोक्य सोमिलकः स्वभार्य्यामाह । प्रिये ! पश्यैतान् स्थूलपटकारकान् धन कनक समृद्धान् । तदधारणकं ममैतत्स्थानं अन्यत्रोपार्जनाय तस्मादिच्छामः । साप्राह भोः प्रियतम मिथ्याजल्पितमेतत् यदन्यत्रगतानां धनं भवति स्वस्थाने न भवति । उक्तं च यतः।

उत्पतन्ति यदाकाशे निपतन्ति महीतले ।
पक्षिणस्तदपिप्राप्तमा नादत्तमुपतिष्ठति ॥

तथाच ।

नहि भवति यन्नभाव्यं भवतिहि भाग्यं विनापि यत्नेन
करतलगतमपिनश्यति यस्यतुभवितव्यतानास्ति ॥

२ । सन्दर्भोऽयं हिन्दीभाषयानूयताम् ।

Visharad Examination.

1876.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—PANDIT MAHESH CHUNDRA NYAYARATNA.

GRAMMAR—VYAKARN.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

विशारद परीक्षा सन १८७६ ई०

व्याकरण

प्रथम पत्र—समय ३ घंटे

निम्नलिखितानां सूत्राणां व्याख्यां लिख

तपरस्तत्कालस्य । यचिभम् । नयासयोः । प्रत्याङ्भ्यां श्रुवःपूर्वस्यकर्त्ता । तत्रोपपदंसप्तमीस्थम् । तत्रतस्येव ॥

२ । परनित्यान्तरङ्गापवादानामुत्तरोत्तर बलीयः । अस्याःपरिभाषायाः फलं प्रदर्शय । प्रतीचः, इत्यत्र कथं अन्तरङ्गोऽपि यण् न प्रवर्तते ?

३ । 'तन्तुवायः पुत्रेण वस्त्रयति,' इति, तन्तुवायः पुत्रं वस्त्रयति इति वा साधु ? कथंच साधु ?

४ । 'राजाधीनाःप्रजाःसर्वाः' इत्यत्र "राजाधीन" इतिपदं कथं निष्पन्नम् ?

५ । "सोभद्रं भारतं युद्धं' इत्यस्य सन्दर्भस्य को व्याकरणानुसारी अर्थः ?

६। भ्रत्रिनगैः स्वरात् खमृषभगजविलसितम्।
नजभजरैःसदा भवति वाणिनीगयुक्तैः॥

अस्य कोऽर्थः ?

७। वक्त्रच्छन्दसः किं लक्षणम्। तस्य च एकमुदाहररणमुद्धृत्य तत्र लक्षणस्य समन्वयं कुरु।

८। प्रहर्षिणी, शशिकला, शुद्धविराड्छन्दसां लक्षणानि प्रदर्शय।

PROSODY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

छन्द

द्वितीय पत्र—समय ३ घटे

सखागरीयान्शत्रुश्च कृत्रिमस्तौहिकार्य्यतः।
स्याताममित्रौ मित्रेच सहजप्राकृतावपि॥

इहमुहुर्मुदितैःकलभैरवः प्रतिदिशंक्रियतेकलभैरवः।
स्फुरतिचानुवनंचमरोचयः कनकरत्नभुवांचमरीचयः॥

सस्नुःपयःपपुरनेनिजुरम्बराणि
जक्षुर्विसंधृतविकाशिविसप्रसूनाः।
सैन्याःश्रियामनुपभोगनिरर्थकत्व
दोषप्रवादममृजन्नगनिम्नगानाम् ३॥

अवेक्षितानायतवल्गमग्रे
तुरङ्गिभिर्यत्ननिरुद्धवाहैः।

प्रक्रीडितान्रेणुभिरेत्यतूर्णं
निर्धुर्जनन्यः पृथुकान्पथिभ्यः ४ ॥

१ । प्रथम द्वितीय श्लोकयोर्मल्लिनाथ रीत्या टीका क्रियताम् ।

अमित्रौ मित्रे इति पदद्वयं किं विभक्त्यन्तम् ? कथं वा न समानाकारम् ?

२ । तृतीय श्लोके निरर्थकत्वदोषप्रवादमार्जने के हेतवः ?

सैन्य शब्दस्य नपुंसकलिङ्गतायां कोषकारैरभिहितायां कथमत्र पुंलिङ्गताप्रयुक्ता कविना ?

३ । चतुर्थश्लोकं पदविच्छेदेन सम्यगन्वय सहितेन गद्येन परिणमय ।

४ । विस शब्दस्य मूर्धन्य षकारवत्त्वे तालव्य श कारवत्त्वेच कावर्थौ ?

उदारकस्तु तदादाय सलज्जञ्च .सहर्षंच ससंभ्रमं च मामभाषत आर्य्य ! त्वयैवेयमस्यां निधिप्रियामे दत्ता वाक्पुनर्ममापहृता, तथाहि नजाने वक्तुं त्वत्कर्म्म-तदद्भुतमिति न ते स्वशीलमद्भुतवत् प्रतिभाति, नैव मन्ये नापि श्रुतपूर्वमिति प्रतिनियतैव वस्तुशक्तिः, नहि त्वय्यन्यदीया लोभादयः त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मोलितेति तत् प्रायस्वत् पूर्वावदानेभ्यो न रोचते, दृष्टमिदानीमौदार्य्यस्य

रूरूपमिति त्वदाश्रयमनुमान्य न युक्तो निश्चयः, त्वयामुनासुकृतेन क्रीतोयंदासजन इति, असारमतिगरीयसा क्रीणासीति स ते प्रज्ञाधिक्षेपः, प्रियादानस्य प्रतिदानमिदं शरीरमिति तदलाभे निधनोन्मुखमिदमपित्वयैवदत्तम्, अथवैतावदत्र प्राप्तरूपं अद्यप्रभृति भर्तव्योऽयं दासजन इति मम पादयोरपतत् ।

५। उदारक इति कस्यापदेशः ? तस्य लज्जा हर्ष संभ्रमाणां कानि कारणान्यत्र सम्भवन्ति ?

६। आर्य्यइति कमुद्दिश्य सम्बोधनं ? प्रियाचात्र किं नामिका ?

७। प्रतिनियतैव वस्तुशक्तिरित्यस्य कीदृशोऽर्थः ? प्रकृतेच कयारीत्या तदर्थसङ्गतिः ?

८। औदार्य्यस्वरूपदृष्टौ को हेतुः ? असारमित्यादौ कस्तावदसारपदार्थः ? अतिगरीयांश्च कः ?

९। प्रतिनियता, उन्मीलिता, पूर्वावदानानि, प्रज्ञाधिक्षेपः प्राप्तरूपम् इत्येतेषां पदानां कीदृशा अर्थाः ?

Rhetoric and Drama.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

तृतीय पत्र—समय ३ घंटे

१। वाचंनमिश्रयति यद्यपि मद्वचोभिः
कर्णंददात्यवहिता मयिभाषमाणे ।

कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसम्मुखीयम्
भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया नतु दृष्टिरस्याः ॥

(क) अनेन कोऽसौ भावः प्रकाशितः ? तस्य किं लक्षणम् ?

(ख) अत्र "ददाति" इत्यस्य "कामं" इत्यस्य च कोऽर्थः ?

(ग) "मदाननसम्मुखो" इत्यत्र किं समासवाक्यं ?

(घ) अवहिता इति पदस्य प्रकृतिप्रत्यय विभागः क्रियताम् ।

२। विनयवारितवृत्तिरतस्त्वया
नविहतो मदनो न च संहृतः ।

कस्मै केन इदमुक्तं ? कया रीत्या मदनो न विहतः ? कयाच रीत्या न संहृतः ?

३। वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्र-
मनङ्गनीतोऽसि मया तिलद्विम् ।
आकृष्य चापं श्रवणोपकण्ठे
मय्येव युक्तस्तव बाणमोक्षः ॥

अस्यकोऽर्थः "वृथैव" इति कथनस्य किं फलम् ?

४। पादन्यासं क्षितिधरगुरोर्मूर्ध्नि कृत्वा सुमेरोः
क्रान्तं येन क्षयित तमसा मध्यमं धामविष्णोः

सेायं चन्द्रःपततिगगनादल्पशेषैर्मयूखै-
रत्यारूढिर्भवतिमहतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा ॥

(क) एतं श्लोकं गद्ये परिणमय

(ख) विष्णोः कति धामानि ?

(ग अत्र के के अलङ्काराः सन्ति ? तेषां लक्षणानि कानि ?

(घ) "क्षयिततमसा" इति विशेषणस्य कथं सार्थक्यम् ?

५। नियमयसि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदण्डः
प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय ।
अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संविभक्ता-
स्त्वयितुपरिसमाप्तं बन्धुकृत्यं जनानाम् ॥

अत्र किं (रसो वा भावो वा) प्रधानम् ? तस्य कः स्थायीभावः को वा विभावः कोवा अनुभावः ?

६। तुह्मेज्जेवपमाणं जाणधधम्मस्थिदिं च लोअस्स ।
लज्जाविणिज्जिदाओजाणन्तिणकिम्पिमहिलाओ॥

सुठ्ठुदाव अत्तच्छन्दाणुचारिणी गणिआ समुवठ्ठिदा ॥

गौतमी। जादे इमस्स पुरुवंसपच्चएण सुहमहुणोहिअ-
अविसस्स इत्थं समुपगदासि ॥

एषः सन्दर्भः संस्कृतेनानूद्यताम् ।

७। उदेतिपूर्वं कुसमं ततःफलं
घनोदयःप्राक्तदनन्तरं पयः ।
निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रम-
स्तवप्रसादस्य पुरस्तु सम्पदः ॥

अत्र के के अलङ्काराः सन्ति ? तत्र कस्य कोऽलङ्कारोऽङ्गम्

८। वीभत्सरसस्य के स्थायिभावविभावानुभावाः ? तेन सह कस्य रसस्य विरोधोऽस्ति ? रसयोर्विरोधभङ्गः केन उपायेन भवति ?

HINDU LAW AND PHILOSOPHY.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

चतुर्थ पत्र—समय ३ घण्टे

१। निम्नलिखितानां स्मृति प्रश्नानां यस्य कस्यचित् प्रश्नपंचकस्य उत्तराणि लिख ।

१। शरीरसंस्कारः केन केन कर्म्मणा भवति केच बहुश्रुतस्य संस्काराः ?

२। पञ्चसूनाः काः तासां निष्कृत्युपायाः कति ? केचते ? सूनावतः प्रतिग्रहीयान्वा ?

३। कस्य मांसं भक्ष्यं कस्य वा अभक्ष्यम् ? मांस भक्षणे कुत्र दोषः कुत्र वा महत्फलम् ? कुत्र वा नोभयं ?

४। क्षत्रियायां शूद्रेणजातस्य का संज्ञा ? सच कस्य सधर्म्मा ?

५। मानस्थानानां जातिकर्मवयोविद्यावित्तानां किं बलीयः ?

६। गृहस्थ धर्मान् प्रयुञ्जानस्य कानि व्रतानि ? वर्णचतुष्टयस्य स्तुतिर्वर्णनीया । रसविक्रयः कस्य निषिद्धः ? तेन तत्करणे किं प्रायश्चित्तम् ?

७। प्रनष्टं द्रव्यमधिगम्य यदि कश्चित् राज्ञे निवेदयति यदि वा न निवेदयति तदा राज्ञा किं कर्तव्यम् ।

८। के साक्षिणः ? साक्ष्यदाने किमदृष्टं जायते (पुण्यं पापं वा) ?

९। कतिविधः अवकीर्णी ? किंच तल्लक्षणम् ? किं प्रायश्चित्तम् ?

१०। मृतस्य भ्रातुर्धनेऽसंसृष्टसोदरासोदरसंसृष्ट भ्रात्रोः कस्य कीदृशी अंश कल्पना ?

२। निम्नलिखितानां क ख ग घ ङ चिह्नितानां दर्शन प्रश्नसमष्टीनां यस्य कस्यचित् समष्टिद्वयस्य उत्तराणि लिख ।

(क) सांख्यदर्शनस्य प्रश्न समष्टिः ।

१। प्रधाने प्रत्यक्षमप्रवर्त्तमानं कथं न प्रधानाभाव मवगमयति ?

२। के व्यक्ताव्यक्तयोः सारूप्यवैरूप्ये ?

३। कः प्रधानपुरुषयोः संयोगापेक्षा हेतुः ?

(ख) वैशेषिक दर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ?

(१। शक्तिसादृश्ययोरतिरिक्तपदार्थतासाधक बाधक युक्तीः प्रदर्शय।

२। पाषाणस्य कथं पृथिवीत्वं अवधारितम् ?

३। वह्नौ साध्ये प्रमेयधूमस्य सहेतुताभवति नवा ?

(ग) पातञ्जलदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः।

१। अविद्यायाः पर्वाणि कति ? कानिच तानि ? किं स्वरूपाणिच ?

२। हेयंदुःखमनागतमित्यनेन कथं अनागतस्यैव दुःखस्य हेयताभिहिता ? नतु भूतवर्तमानयोः ?

३। का नाम विदेहधारणा ? कुत्र वा सा कल्पिता कुत्र वा अकल्पिता ?

(घ) वेदान्तदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः। १। आवरणविक्षेपशक्त्योः के स्वरूपे ?

२। ब्रह्मणः क्वचित् ज्ञेयत्वं क्वचित् अज्ञेयत्वमुक्तम्। कथमुभयमुपपद्यते ?। ३। पंचीकरणस्य कापरणाली?

(ङ) मीमांसा दर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः। १। को वेदः ? कति वास्य भेदाः ? केच ते ?

२। लिङ्गस्य किं लक्षणं ? लिङ्गात् कुत्र विनियोगो भवति ? ? लिङ्गप्रकरणयोः विरोधे किं बलीयः ?

३ । "अग्निहोत्रं जुहोति" इत्यनेन अग्निरूपादेवता विधीयते नवा ? नोचेत् किं विधीयते ? केन तदा देवता प्राप्तिः ?

TRANSLATION FROM HINDI INTO SANSCRIT AND VICE VERSA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

पंचम पत्र—समय ३ घटे

१ । निम्न लिखितः संदर्भः संस्कृतेनानूद्यताम् ।

दैवयोग से हामिल्टन् नामक एक चिकित्सक उन घटकों के साथ गया था और उसी समय यवनाधिराज को सुख भोग भंजन करने हारा एक रोग उत्पन्न हुआ इसमे उन मंत्रियों ने इंलण्डीय वैद्य की कही हुई रीत से चिकित्सा करने का परामर्श दिया और उसी वैद्य के हारा यवनाधिराज का यह रोग तुरन्त दूर होगया । तदनन्तर यवनाधिराज ने उस पीड़ा से मुक्त होय के कहा कि इस रोग के उपशमन करने हारा वैद्य अपना मनोरथ प्रकाश करके वह जो मांगे गा सो हम उसे देंगे, इस आज्ञा को सुन उस सन्तोषी हामिल्टन् चिकित्सक ने अपने लिये कुछ प्रार्थना नहीं करके कम्पानि का भला होने के लिये प्रार्थना करी ।

२ । निम्नलिखित सन्दर्भः हिन्दी भाषयानूद्यताम् ।

अस्त्ययोध्यायां चूड़ामणिर्नाम क्षत्रियः तेन धनार्थिना महता क्लेशेन भगवांश्चन्द्रार्द्धचूड़ामणिश्वरमाराधितः । ततः क्षीणपापोऽसौ स्वप्नेदर्शनं दत्वा भगवदादेशात्यक्षेश्वरेणादिष्टः यत्त्वमद्य प्रातश्चौरं कृत्वा लगुडं हस्ते कृत्वा गृहे निभृतं स्थास्यसि, ततोऽस्मिन्नेवाङ्गने समागतं भिक्षुं पश्यसि, तं निर्दयं लगुडप्रहारेण हनिष्यसि। ततः सुवर्णकलशो भविष्यति, तेन त्वया यावज्जीवं सुखिना भवितव्यं ततस्तथानुष्ठिते तद्वृत्तं । तच्च चौरकरणाय आनीतेन नापितेनालोक्य चिन्तितं अये निधिप्राप्तेरयमुपायः, अहमप्येवं किं नकरोमि ? ततःप्रभृति नापितः प्रत्यहं तथाविधो लगुडहस्तः सुनिभृतं भिक्षोरागमनं प्रतीक्षते। एकदातेनप्राप्तो भिक्षुर्लगुडेनव्यापादितः, तस्मादपराधात् सोपि नापितो राजपुरुषैर्व्यापादितः। अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि ।

पुण्यालभ्यं यदेकेन तत्सर्वमपि भविष्यति ।
हत्वा भिक्षुं महालोभात् निध्यर्थीनापितो यथा ।

COMPOSITION.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

प्रस्ताव लिपि

षष्ठ पत्र—समय ३ घंटे

१ । 'जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी' ।
एतं विषयमवलम्ब्य संस्कृतेन एकः प्रबन्धो लेख्यः ।

Shastri Examination.

1876.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—PANDIT MAHESH CHUNDRA NYAYARATNA

GRAMMAR, PROSODY AND RHETORIC.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

शास्त्री परीक्षा सन् १८७६ ई०

प्रथम पत्र—समय ३ घटे

१। निम्नलिखितान् सन्दर्भान् स्पष्टय,-

"कौमुदगन्धीपतिः। व्यवस्थितविभाषया ह्रस्वोन स्त्री-प्रत्यये चानुपसर्जनेनेति तदादिनियमप्रतिषेधात्, पर मकारीषगंधीपुत्रः । उपसर्ज्जनेतु तदादिनियमान्नेह,-अतिकारीषगन्ध्यापुत्रः ॥,,

अपदान्तादवर्णादुसि पररूपमेकादेशःस्यात् इतिप्राप्ते परत्वान्नित्यत्वाच्चातोयेय इति प्राञ्चः। यद्यप्यन्तरङ्गत्वात् पररूपंन्याय्यं तथापि यास् इत्येतस्य इय् इतिव्याख्येयम्। एवंच सलोपस्यापवाद इय्। अतीयेय इत्यत्र तु सन्धि-रार्षः" ॥

"नमिकम्पीति रेण युचोवाधे सिद्धे दीपेर्ग्रहणं ज्ञाप यति। ताच्छीलिकेषुवासरूपविधिर्नास्तीतिप्रायिकमिति

"ऋषेअनुगृह्य उपदिशतिस्मभवान्" इत्यादिकमिव 'अरे वाहीकगामानयस्मत्वमिति लोड़न्त क्रियाघटितं वा

क्यं साधु भवति नवा ?। भवतिचेत्कथं ? नोचेत्कथम् ?

३। निम्नलिखितानां शब्दानां संस्कृतान्प्रतिशब्दान् प्रदर्शय। प्राकृते एषामक्षरलोपकानिच सूत्राणि प्रदर्शयनीयानि, उं०वरं, कालाम्, भाणं, एवं जीअं।

४। युष्मच्छब्दस्य प्रथमादि सप्तविभक्तिषु हसधातोश्चवर्त्तमानकाले प्राकृतानुसारीणि रूपाणि प्रदर्शय।-

५। "वृत्तस्य लाविनावर्णैर्गावर्णागुरुभिस्तथा।
गुरवोलैर्दलेनित्यं प्रमाणमितिनिश्चितम्"
अस्य कोऽर्थः ? किमर्थमिदमुच्यते ?

६। गीत्युपजाति शिखरिणीवृत्तानां कानि लक्षणानि ? तेषांच एकैकं उदाहरणं श्रीमतां परीक्षितव्य काव्यपुस्तकेभ्यः प्रदर्शय।

भट्टनायकमतानुसारि रसस्य स्वरूपं प्रदर्शय। हास्य रसस्य व्यभिचारिभावविभावानुभावाः के ?। अस्यच स्थायिभावस्य हासस्य कतिभेदाः केचते ?। केन रसेन सह हास्यरसस्य विरोधोऽस्ति ? विरुद्धयोरपि रसयोः कदाप्यविरोधो भवति नवा। भवतिचेत् कुत्र ?

८। भग्नप्रक्रमताक्रमदुष्क्रमतानां, अपह्नुतिव्याजोक्त्योः सामान्यतद्गुणयोश्चालङ्कारयोः कः परस्परं भेदः ? कानिच उदाहरणानि ?

९। दृश्यरूपाणां कस्मिन् (नाटकेऽन्यस्मिन् वा) मृच्छकटिकमन्तर्भावमर्हति ? तल्लक्षणञ्चात्र सङ्गमय।

१०। यच्छब्दः कुत्र तच्छब्दोपादानं बिना साकाङ्क्षः ? कुत्रवान ? सविस्तरं वर्णय ।

LITERATURE—POETRY, PROSE AND DRAMA.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

द्वितीय पत्र—समय ३ घण्टे

१। सहस्रपत्रासनपत्रहंस वंशस्यपत्राणिपतत्रिणःस्म?
अस्माट्टशांचाटुरसामृतानि स्वर्लोकलोकेतरदुर्लभानि १

स्वर्गापगाहेममृणालिनीनां
नालामृणालाग्रभुजोभजामः ।
अन्नानुरूपांतनुरूपऋद्धिं
कार्य्यं निदानाद्धिगुणानधीते ॥ २
असमये मतिरुन्मिषतिध्रुवं
करगतैवगतायदियंकुहूः ।
पुनरुपैति निरुध्यनिवास्यते
सखिमुखंनविधोःपुनरीक्ष्यते ॥ ३
अपिममैषचकोरशिशुर्मुने-
र्व्रजतिसिन्धुपिवस्यनशिष्यताम् ।
अशितुमब्धिमधीतवतोऽस्यवा
शशिकराः पिवतः कतिशीकराः ॥ ४

(क) द्वितीयचतुर्थ श्लोकौ व्याख्यायेताम् । प्रथमश्लोके पत्र शब्दानां त्रयाणामर्थविशेषाश्च लिख्यन्ताम् ।

(ख) द्वितीयश्लोकस्य चतुर्थचरणोक्तविषयः सविस्तरं समर्थ्यताम् । प्रकृतेच कया रीत्या तस्य सङ्गतिः ?

(ग) प्रथमतृतीयश्लोकयोः किं तात्पर्य्यम्, केनवा किमुद्दिश्य तद्द्वयं कथ्यते ?

(घ) चतुर्थश्लोकवर्णितविषयस्य पौराणिकः संवादः कथ्यताम् ।

(ङ) तनुरुपक्रद्विमित्यत्र कथं न सन्धिः ?

२। "अनन्तरंकतिपयनल्वशतमध्वानंगत्वागस्त्यवचनसंहृतब्रह्माण्डगतशिखरसहस्रःकन्दरान्तरालतागृहसुखसुप्तविद्याधरमिथुनगीताकर्णनसुखितचमरीशतमारणोत्सुकितशवरशतसम्बाधकक्षः कटककरिकराकृष्टभग्नस्यन्दमानहरिचन्दनामोदवाहिगन्धवाह श्रिश्रिरितशिलातलः सुदूरपतनभग्नतालफलरसार्द्रकरतलास्वादनोत्सुकशाखामृगःप्रलम्बमान निर्झरोपविष्ट जीवञ्जीवमिथुनलेलिह्यमानविविधफलरसामोद सुरभितपरिसरः सरभसकेसरिखरनखरधाराविदारितमत्तमातङ्गकुम्भस्थलविगलितमुक्ताफलशवलित शिखरतयाशिरोलग्नं तारागणमिवोद्वहन्, पशुपतिरिव नागनिःश्वाससमुत्क्षिप्तभूतिः, जनार्दन इव विचित्रबनमालः, सहस्रकिरणइव सप्तपत्रस्यन्दनोपेतः, विरूपाक्षइव सन्निहितगुरुःशिवानुगतश्च" इत्यादि ॥

(क) सन्दर्भोयं वैदर्भ्यारीत्या संस्कृतेनैवानूद्यताम् ।

(ख) अत्रैव सन्दर्भे उपमाघटितविशेषणानां उभयोः पक्षयोरर्थविशेषाविनियन्ताम् ॥

३। "चारु स्वगतं ।

"मैत्रेयभोः किमिदमद्यममोपघातो हावाङ्गणि द्विज कुले विमले प्रसूता । आरोहमेन नहि पश्यसि मे विपत्तिं मिथ्यैवनन्दसिवतव्यसनेन नित्यम्" ॥

प्रेषितश्चमयातद्दार्त्तान्वेषणाय मैत्रेयोवसन्तसेनासकाशं एकाटिकानिमित्तं च तस्य प्रदत्तान्यलंकरणानि प्रत्यर्पयितुं । तत्कथं चिरयते ?

ततःप्रविशतिगृहीताभरणो विदूषकः ।

विद् । पेसिदोम्हि अज्जचारुदत्तेन वसन्तसेणास आसं तहिं अलङ्करणाइं गेह्हिय, जधाअज्जमित्तेअ वसन्तसेणाए वहीरोहसेणो अलङ्कारेण अलंकरिअ जणणी सआसं पेसिदो, इमस्स आहरणं दादव्वं, ण उण गेह्हिदव्वं, तासमप्पेहित्ति । ताजाव वसन्तसेणासआसञ्चेव गच्छामि ।

परिक्रम्यावलोक्यच, आकाशे । कथं भावरेभिलः । भो भावरेभिल किं णिमित्तं तुमं उव्विग्गोविअ लक्खीयसि । आकर्ण्य । किंभणसि ? पिअवअस्सो चारुदत्तो अधिअरणमण्डवं सद्दावीअदित्ति ताणहु आय्यणःकज्जेण हेादव्वम् ।

(क) उपर्य्युक्ते सन्दर्भे प्रथमश्लोक वर्णिता चारुदत्तस्य कीदृशी विपत्तिः ? ।

(ख) एकटिकनिमित्तं कदाकेन कस्मै अलङ्काराणि प्रदत्तानि ?

(ग) प्राकृत वाक्यानि संस्कृते परिणमय ।

(ङ) चाक्षुषत्वस्य अधिकरणमण्डपे आह्वाने कोहेतुः

PHILOSOPHY.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

तृतीय पत्र—समय ३ घंटे

निम्नलिखितानां क ख ग घ ङ च चिह्नितानां प्रश्नसमष्टीनां यस्य कस्यचित् समष्टिद्वयस्य उत्तराणि लिख ।

(क) न्यायदर्शनव्याप्तिवादस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१। साध्याभाववदवृत्तित्व व्याप्तिरितिलक्षणे साध्याभाववत्वं केन सम्बन्धेन विवक्षितम् ?

साध्याभाववति हेतुतावच्छेदकसम्बन्धेनवृत्तित्वासम्भवनिवन्धना अव्याप्तिः कयारीत्या निवारिता ?

२। कालोघटवान् महाकालत्वादित्यादावव्याप्तिवारणाय प्रतियोगितावधर्मिकोभयाभावघटितः सिद्धान्तलक्षणस्य कीदृशः परिष्कारः कृतः ?

३। विशेषव्याप्तिः कथमुत्पाद्यते ? विशेषव्याप्तिग्रंथे भेदस्य अव्याप्यवृत्तिताया: साधिकावाधिकाश्च काः युक्तयः प्रदर्शिताः ?

४। द्रव्यत्वेन घटो नास्ति । घटत्वेन द्रव्यं नास्ति । द्रव्यत्वघटत्वान्यतरेण द्रव्यं नास्ति । द्रव्यघटत्वोभयरूपेण घटोनास्ति । घटत्वेन द्रव्याभावप्रतियोगितया पटोनास्ति । घटावृत्तिधर्म्मेण घटोनास्ति इत्यादीनां को व्यधि-

करणधर्मावच्छिन्नाभावरूपः कस्यान्यरूपः ? कस्य कुत्र तिष्ठति ?

५। सिद्धान्तलक्षणस्य अनुगमप्रणाली का ?

किंवा ( ) न्यायसूत्रवृत्तेः प्रश्नसमष्टिः ॥

१। तर्कस्य किं लक्षणं ? तर्कः कदा कुत्र उपयुज्यते तर्कस्य कतिभेदाः ? के च ते ? लाघवस्य तर्करूपता अस्ति नवा ?

२। अनृतव्याघातपुनरुक्तादोषैराक्षिप्तं वेदस्य प्रामाण्यं कथं स्थापनीयम् ?

३। वामदक्षिणगोलकवर्ति चक्षुरेकमनेकं वा ? चक्षुः कस्मिन् कथमन्तर्भवति ?

४। जगतः अभावोपादानतायां साधिका बाधिका च युक्तयः काः ?

५। असदुत्तराणि कति ? तेषु यस्मिन् अनित्यसम दोषस्यान्तर्भावः, तल्लक्षणं अनित्यसमदोषे कथं सङ्गतं ? अनित्यसमदोषस्य के लक्षणोदाहरणे ? अविशेषसम दोषादस्य को भेदः ?

(ख) वैशेषिकदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ॥

१। आत्मनः कथमात्मलिङ्गत्वम् ?

२। सर्वानित्यत्ववादः कयारीत्या निराकृतः ? परमाणोरनित्यत्वं कयारीत्या साधयितुमीहते कया वा तन्निराकुर्वन्ति ?

३। मनसो विभुत्वे का हानिः ? कथञ्च तस्य चलनादि क्रिया ? मनसः चञ्चलत्वे कथं समाधिसम्भवः ?

४। सर्वेष्वेवपदार्थेषु एकत्वमस्तिनवा ? एकं रूपं एको घट इति प्रतीत्योः कोभेदः ? कथंच सभेदोऽङ्गीक्रियते ?

५। कपाले घटोनास्ति कुण्डले चूर्णसुवर्णं नास्ति पर्वते वह्निर्नास्ति इत्यादिषु सूत्रकाराभिमतः कुत्र कोदृशोऽभावः प्रतीयते ?

(ग) सांख्यदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः।

१। अहं जानामि, अहं करोमि इत्यादि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धं वैशेषिकाभिमतं आत्मनोज्ञानकृत्यादिधर्मवत्वं कथं नाङ्गीकृतम् ? वैदान्तिकसम्मतंच पुरुषस्य एकत्वं कयारीत्यानिराकृतं ?

२। शरीराणि कति ? किं शरीरं ? किंस्वरूपं किमर्थं चाङ्गीकृतम् ?

३। "मद्शक्तिवच्चेत्" इत्यात्मविषयिकाया आपत्तेः का समाधा ?

४। षोडश पदार्थं तत्वज्ञानान्मुक्तिरिति न्यायसम्मतं कया रीत्या दूषितम् ?

५। "प्रकारान्तरासम्भवात् सदुत्पत्तिः" इति, कथं प्रकारान्तरस्य असम्भवः ?

(घ) पातञ्जलदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१। स्मृतेः किं लक्षणं ? तल्लक्षणघटकविशेषणानां सार्थक्यं समर्थय । बुद्ध्यास्मृतेः को भेदः ? भावितस्मर्तव्या स्मृतिःकुत्र भवति ? तस्याश्च स्मृतित्वं वास्तविकमस्तिनवा

२। येतु चित्तस्य क्षणिकत्वं सदृशप्रत्ययप्रवाहरूपत्वं वा अङ्गी कुर्वन्ति, तेषां मते विक्षेप प्रतिषेधार्थमेकतत्वाभ्यासः सम्भवति नवा ?

३। जीवस्य पूर्वजन्मसत्तायां किं प्रमाणम् ?

४। धर्म्मलक्षणावस्थापरिणामानां कानि स्वरूपाणि क्रमान्यत्वेन कयारीत्या धर्म्मादि परिणामान्यत्वं भवति ?

५ योगिनां भूतजयः कथं भवति ? तस्य प्रणालो सविस्तरं वर्णनीया ?

(ङ) वेदान्तदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१। ब्रह्मविज्ञातमविज्ञातं वा विज्ञातं चेत् कृतं जिज्ञासया, अविज्ञातंचेत् जिज्ञासितुमशक्यम्, इति पूर्वपक्षस्य का समाधा ?

२। देवानां ब्रह्मविद्यायामधिकारोऽस्ति नवा ? उभयत्रैव साधक बाधक युक्तीः प्रदर्शय ?

३ परमाणुकारणवादः कथं निराकृतः ?

४ "अतएव चाग्नीन्धनाद्यनपेक्षा" इत्यनेन ब्रह्मविद्याया आश्रमकर्म्मानपेक्षत्वमुक्तं, पुनश्च "सर्वापेक्षाच

यज्ञादिश्रुतेरश्ववत्" इत्यनेन सर्वाश्रमकर्म्मापेक्षत्वमुक्त-मिति पूर्वापरविरोधः कथं समाधेयः ?

५। ब्रह्मप्रेप्सूनां सृतेःबहवःपन्थानः, उत अर्चिरादि रूप एकएव ? एकत्वाङ्गीकारे नाड़ीरश्मिसम्बन्धादिना विभिन्नपथप्रदर्शिनीनां श्रुतीनां का गतिः ?

(च) पुराणस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः । तत्र शान्तिपर्वणः ।

१। गार्हस्थ्यविरक्तं युधिष्ठिरंप्रति "अत्रैवोदाहर-न्तीममितिहासं पुरातनं । तापसैःसहसंवादं शक्रस्यभ-रतर्षभ" इत्यादिना गार्हस्थ्यग्रहणोपयोगी क इति-हासो वर्णितः ?

२। सर्वेषामेवमनुष्याणां हस्तपादाद्याकारेषु तुल्य-त्वेऽपि कथमेकोभूपतिः बहून् अधिष्ठति ? इतियुधि-ष्ठिरप्रश्नस्य भीष्मेण किमुत्तरं दत्तम् ?

३। परामरोक्ताःवर्णानां विशेषधर्म्माः के ? केच सामान्यधर्म्माः ?

४। "अत्र ते वर्णयिष्यामि इतिहासं पुरातनम् ।
याज्ञवल्क्यस्यसंवादं जनकस्यच भारत"
इत्यनेन क इतिहासः भीष्मेण वर्णितः ?

५। एकपादस्थितोधर्म्मो यत्र तत्र भविष्यति ।
कथं कर्त्तव्यमस्माभिर्भगवंस्तद्वदस्वनः ॥
इति देवादीनां प्रश्ने किमुत्तरमुक्तम् ?

रामायणस्य

१। श्रीमतो हनुमतः कथं हनूमदितिनाम ?

२। कथयत्वं ममोपायं केनोपायेनमन्थरे ।
भरतःप्राप्नुयाद्राज्यं नतुरामःकथञ्चन ॥

इत्यनेन जिज्ञासितामन्थरा कैकेयींप्रति कं वृत्तान्तमुपवर्ण्य कमुपायं प्रदर्शितवती ?

३। वनगतं रामं प्रति ससैन्यमागच्छन्तं भरतं दृष्ट्वा लक्ष्मणेन किमुक्तम् ? रामश्च लक्ष्मणं किमुवाच ? राम भरतयोश्च तत्र कः संवादोऽभूत् ?

४। मुमूर्षुणा बालिना रामस्य कः संवादोऽभूत् ?

५। सम्पातेरितिवृत्तं लिख ।

अनयोः पुराणप्रश्नपंचकयोर्यस्य कस्यचिदेकस्य पंचकस्य उत्तराणि लिख ?

HINDU SCIENCE.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

चतुर्थपत्र—समय ३ घंटे

निम्नलिखितानां विज्ञानशास्त्रप्रश्नसमष्टीनां यस्य कस्यचिदेकस्य उत्तरं लिख ।

(क) वैद्यक शास्त्रस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ॥

१। दोषधातुमलमूलेहि मनुष्यशरीरे दोषधातुमलानां कः केन कर्म्मणा शरीरस्योपकरोति ? तत्सवि-

स्तरं लिख । रसनयनधमन्यः शरीरे कति वर्तन्ते रसः कुत्र समुपस्थितो रक्ततामुपैति ?

२। मनुष्यस्य शरीरे कति अस्थीनि सन्ति ? तेषां सनामनिर्देशं संख्या क्रियताम् ।

३। धूमपानस्य कतिभेदाः ? तत्र प्रयोगिक धूम पानस्य का प्रणाली ? अतिधूमपानस्य किं लक्षणम् ?

४। कुष्ठरोगस्य किं निदानं ? भेदाश्च तस्य कियन्तः तेषु काकणकुष्ठस्य किं लक्षणम् ?

५। मांसानि कति ? तत्र के के जन्तवस्तेषु मांस भेदेष्वन्तर्भवन्ति ?

(ख) ज्यौतिषशास्त्रस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१। कर्णानयनस्य प्रकाराः कति ? केच ते ? प्रति-वृत्तभागं लिखित्वा तत्रोपपत्तिं दर्शय ?

२। कोऽयं कोणशङ्कोरानयन प्रकारः ? आनीतेन च कोणशङ्कुना किं सिध्यति ?

३। "यत्र क्षितिज्या शरसिद्धतुल्या
स्यात्तद्धृतिस्तत्त्वकुराम सङ्ख्या ।
तत्राक्षभार्कौ गणकप्रचक्ष्व
चेदक्षजक्षेत्र विचक्षणोऽसि ॥

अनेन कः प्रश्नोऽकारि ? तस्य च किमुत्तरम् ?

४। अद्य परीक्षारम्भकाले बृहस्पतिग्रहः उदितो वा अस्तगतोवेति संशये कोऽनिर्णयोपायः ?

५। दृग्गोलः कीदृशः ?

६। स्वयंवहस्य किं लक्षणम् अन्येनोक्तं स्वयंवह-लक्षणं कथं दुष्टम् ?

स्मृतिशास्त्रस्य

१। मृतपत्न्यनुगमनं सर्ववर्णसाधरणं नवा ?

सत्यपि "मृतानुगमनंनास्ति ब्राह्मण्याब्रह्मशासनात्" इति इतिवचनस्य का गतिः ?

मृतपत्न्यनुगमनं आत्महननरूपतया श्येनवत् दुरदृष्टजनकं नवा ?

२। श्राद्धकालाः कति ? एकोद्दिष्टश्राद्धे को मुहूर्त्तः प्रशस्तः ? यदि उभयदिने तस्य लाभस्तदा एकोद्दिष्टं कस्मिन् दिने कार्य्यम् एकोद्दिष्टस्य का व्युत्पत्तिः ?

३। "दत्वाभूमिं निवर्त्यं वा क्रीत्वालेख्यंतु कारयेत्" इति वचनोपात्तं भूमिदानलेख्यं कीदृशं भवति ?

४। साध्वी कतिविधः ? कास्य ता विधाः ? कानिच तासां स्वरूपाणि ? साध्वीदाने किमदृष्टं भवति शुभमशुभं वा ?

५। केनचित् पितरि जीवति केनचिच्च उपरते पि-

तरि पैटकं धनमवलम्बा किञ्चिद्धनमर्जितंचेत् तदा स-त्सु चिषुभ्रात्रन्तरेषु सतोश्च मृतपितृकयोः भ्रातृपुत्रयोः तस्मिन् धने कस्य कीदृशी अंशकल्पना भवति ?

६। "गुरूणामध्यधिक्षेपः" इत्यादिना वेदनिन्दाया ब्रह्महत्यासमत्वमुक्तं, मनुनातु "ब्रह्मोज्झतावेदनिन्दा" इत्यनेन सुरापानसमत्वमुक्तं, । कथमीदृशी विभिन्ना उक्तिः ? ब्रह्महत्यादिसमत्वोक्तेः किं तात्पर्य्यम् ?

वेदस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१। इन्द्रं विश्व अवीवृधन्त्समुद्रव्यचसंगिरः ।
रथीतमं रथीनां वाजानां सत्पतिं पतिं ॥१
सख्येते इन्द्रवाजिनोमाभेम ग्वसस्थते ।
त्वामभिप्रणोनुमो जेतारमपराजितं ॥ २
पूर्व्वीरिन्द्रस्यरातयो न विदस्यन्त्यूतयः ।
यदी वाजस्य गोमतःस्तोतृभ्यो मंहते मघं ॥३

युवं तमिन्द्रा पर्व्वता पुरोधा योनः पृतन्याद्पतं तमिध्वतं वज्रेण तं तमिध्वतं । दूरेचक्रयच्छत्सद्गहनं यदिनच्चत् । अस्माकं शून् परि शूर विश्वतो द्यर्मा दर्षाष्ट विश्वतः । भूर्भुवःस्वः सुप्रजाः प्रजाभिः स्याम सुवीरा वीरैः सुपोषाः पोषैः ॥ ४

तदग्ने द्युम्नमाभर यत्सासाट्टा सदने किञ्चिदभ्रिणं । मन्यं जनस्य दूटाम् ॥ ५

यद्वा उ विश्पतिःशितःसुप्रीतो मनुषो विशे विश्वेदग्निःप्रतिरक्षांसि सेधति ॥ ६

(क) एतासामृचां का किं वेदीया ?

(ख) विनैवशब्दपरिवर्त्तनं, एताऋचः गद्ये परिणमय। वाक्यपूरणार्थं क्वापि कस्यापि पदस्यापेक्षायां तदपि पदं विनिवेशनीयम्।

(ग) निम्नलिखितानां पदानां प्रकृतिप्रत्ययाः प्रदर्शनीयाः--

व्यचसं। भेम। क्षंत्सत्। दर्मा। एवं मनुषः।

(घ) निम्न लिखितानां सन्दर्भानां पदपाठाः प्रदर्शनीयाः --

विदस्यन्यूतयः। तमिध्वतं। यदिनक्षत्। एवं विश्वेदग्निः।

(ङ) रथीतममित्यत्र, इन्द्रापर्वता इत्यत्र च कथं इकारोकारयोर्दीर्घता ?

२। निम्नलिखितानां ऋचां व्याख्या लेख्या--

उद्दिवस्तभ्नान्तरिक्षं पृणद्दंहस्व पृथिव्याम्। द्युतानस्त्वा मरुतो मिनोतु मित्रावरुणौ ध्रुवेण धर्म्मणा। ब्रह्मवनित्वा क्षत्रवनिरायस्पोषवनिपर्य्यूहामि। ब्रह्म दृंह क्षत्रं दृंहायुर्दृंह प्रजांदृंह ॥ १

वातरंहाभव वाजिन्युज्यमान इन्द्रस्येवदक्षिणः। श्रि-

यैधि युञ्जन्तुत्वा मरुतो विश्ववेदस आ ते त्वष्टावत्सु जवं दधातु ॥ २

उदुत्ये सूनवोगिरःकाष्टा अज्मेष्वत्नत । वाश्रा अभिज्ञु यातवे ॥

त्यं चिदत्सा दीर्घं पृथुं मिहोन पातमस्रधं प्रचेतय न्तियामभिः ॥ ४

उवासोषा उच्छाच्च नु देवी जीरा रथानां । ये अस्या आचरणेषु दध्रिरे समुद्रे न श्रवस्यवः ॥ ५

विद्यासृजति समनं व्यर्थिनः पदं नवेत्योदतौ । वयो नकिष्टे पप्तिवांस आसते व्युष्टौ वाजिनीवति ॥ ६

तद्दोगाय सुते सचा पुरुहूताय सत्वने । शंयद्गवे शाकिने ॥ ७

तमिन्द्रं वाजयामसि महे वृत्राय हन्तवे । सवृषा हृष भो भुवत् ॥ ८

समस्यमन्यवे विशो विश्वा नमन्त कृष्टयः । समुद्राये वसिन्धवः ॥ ९

२। ववरादिवृत्तान्तघटितत्वेन वेदस्यानित्यत्वमापादितम् । तत्र नित्यतावादिभिःकिमुच्यते ?

४। वेदस्य कति अङ्गानि ? कानि च तानि ?

५। मन्त्रब्राह्मणयोः के लक्षणे ?।

TRANSLATION FROM HINDI INTO SANSKRIT AND VICE VERSA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

पंचम पत्र—समय ३ घण्टे

१। निम्नलिखितः सन्दर्भः संस्कृतेनानूद्यताम्।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र जी सभा के बीच सिंहासन पर बैठे, सुन सुन एक एक बात पर एक एक लकीर खैंचते थे; इस बीच भीष्म, कर्ण, द्रोण और बड़े बड़े राजा हरिनिन्दा सुन अतिक्रोध कर बोले, कि अरे मूर्ख! तू सभा में बैठ। हमारे सम्मुख प्रभु की निन्दा करता है, रे चंडाल! चुप रह, नहीं अभी पछाड मार डालते हैं, महाराज! यह कह शस्त्र ले ले सब राजा शिशुपाल के मारने को उठ धाये उस समय श्री कृष्णचन्द्र आनन्दकन्द ने सब को रोक कर कहा, कि तुम इस पर शस्त्र मत करो, खड़े खड़े देखो, यह आप से आप ही मारा जाता है, मैं इस के सौ अपराध सहूं गा, क्योंकि मैंने बचन हार है, सौ से बढ़ती न सहूं गा, इसी लिये मैं रेखा काढ़ता जाता हूं।

२। सन्दर्भोऽयं हिन्दीभाषयानूद्यताम्।

(क) किमाह वत्सोमे रामभद्रः अहो वालिवालवयस्य पौलस्त्य भवादृशेभ्यो वीरवरपरिभाषाः प्रवर्तन्ते,

तत् किमिदं नाम यदन्यः प्रतिपक्षोन्यस्मै कुप्यते तदेहि मामेव योधय । यद्भुमार्गमार्गणाहाग्ररथिना क्षत्रियेणभवान्विनेयएव । विचिन्त्य, किमाह रावणः, रेरे मानुषी पुत्रायमसावक्षत्रियो रावणः, स भवान् क्षत्रियो रामः, तद्दृश्यतां कतरो विनेयः कतरो विनेतेति । किमाह रामभद्रः हंहो अमानुषीपुत्र अयमसौ क्षत्रियो रामः, स भवानक्षत्रियो रावणस्तदत्र दृश्यतां कतरो विनेयः कतरोविनेतेति ॥

(ख) तस्य तद्वचनं श्रुत्वा भक्ष्यलुब्धस्य पक्षिणः
अङ्गदःपरमायत्तो हनूमन्तमथाब्रवीत् ॥
रामस्य न कृतं कार्य्यं नकृतं राजशासनम् ।
हरीणामियमज्ञाता विपत्तिः सहसा गता ॥
वैदेह्याः प्रियकामेन कृतं कर्म्म जटायुषा
गृध्रराजेन यत्तत्र श्रुतंवस्तदशेषतः ॥
तथा सर्वाणि भूतानि तिर्य्यग्योनिगतान्यपि
प्रियं कुर्वन्ति रामस्य त्यक्त्वा प्राणान्यथावयम् ॥

COMPOSITION.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

षष्ठ पत्र—समय ३ घटे

प्रस्ताव लिपि

१। सहसाविदधीतनक्रियामविवेकःपरमापदांपदं।
एषोऽर्थः समासतः सोपपत्तिकं संस्कृते विशदो क्रियतां ॥

Munshi Examination.
1876.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI OBAIDULLA.
ABD-UL-WASI'.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

امتحان درجهٔ ادنی فارسی یعنی منشي *
ممتحن مولوي عبيدالله صاحب سپرنتنڈنٹ ڈھاکہ کالج *
علم صرف نحو یعنی عبد الواسع و مفتاح الادب
وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—جو کلمہ کہ الف دہ معنی ظرفیت-و-مانند-و-تصغیر-و-اتصاف بچیزے-و-انبوہ-و-محافظت کا کرتے ہین اونکو معہ مثال کے لکہو *

۲—سیزدہ-نوزدہ-پانزدہ-شانزدہ-کی اصل کیا ہے ؟

(ب)—لاش-آسمان-مسلمان-مین کیا ایجاز و اختصار ہوا ہے اور یہہ اسما اصل مین کیا تہی *

(ج)—جو جو لفظ کہ مفرد و جمع دونون آتے ہین اونکی چند مثا لین دو *

۳—صنعت اقتباس-ایہام-تعلیق-التفات-تصحیف تشبیہہ-ردالعجز کی تعریف مع مثال کے لکہو-اور بتاؤ کہ مقطع اور مطلع کسکو کہتے ہین ؟

MIFTAH-UL-ADAB.

مفتاح الادب

۱—مدکو افتعال - استفعال - مفاعلة میں لیجاکر گردانو - زینب اجمل من اختها وزید افضل القوم میں کیا فرق هي - اسم تفضیل غیر ثلاثی مجرد سے بنانیکا کیا قاعده هے ؟

۲—بیداء زمان - جاهل - غلام - فتوی - غنی - صحراء شیم خرق - افغان - ادمی - فرعون - ثم - أم - شاة - انسان - کی جمع کیا هو گی ؟

۳—علی - مصطفی - دم - سماء - کهولة - ربیع - حقیقة - شافعی - کي نسبت کیا هو گی ؟

CALCUTTA F. A. COURSE.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

کلکته فرسٹ آرٹس کورس

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—عبارت مرقومة الذیل کا ترجمه معه حل ترکیب مشکله و شرح الفاظ متعلقه کے اردو میں کرو —

صفت نصفت بعالم علمش ساخته و گوش ستمدید گان را بصداے کوس عدالتش نواخته به پیمانه الصافش دردهمه صاف - و دعوی عادیست از هر که غیر اوست گزاف—اگرچه پیش ازین نوشیروان ممتاز باین لقب والاربتث بود—ان سراب و این محیطه آنمجاز و این حقیقت بود—نسیمی که از مهب عدل اونوزیده در باغ و بستان گلے بر ریش نخندیده - وصبحدی

که از مشرق الصّاف اوند میده‌پر توصادقیش بافاق نرسیده - اگر مهتاب نخ‌کتانے بگسلد ماه ثبانچه خورده کلف است و اگر حرف ستم نفس زده کسی گردد زبان ناطقه درمعرض تلف *

۲—ان ابیات کے شرح لکھو—

اگربه پنجه خور شید دل بیفشارم
بجاء خون زمامش چکدشب دیجور
ازعدل توگرطبع جنین معتدل آید
آن عهد رسد عالم فرتوت دژم را
کز گم شد گی در قلم و هم نماند
امکا ن ر قم صورت مفهوم هرم را
بشب رنگی‌آن شبچرا گشت مست
چو ماه آمده شبچرا غے بد ست
مجرد روی را بجا ئے رسا ند
که از بود او هیچ بارے نما نـد
در ان دایرهٔ گردش راه او
نمود از سر او قد مگاه او

TÔHFAT-UL-AHRAR JAMI.

تفته الا حرا جا می

۱—اِن ابیات مرقوم الذیل کی شرح اردو مین کرو—

خامه چو بر مرجب جف القـلم
خشک بیفتاد ازین خوش رقم

بهر دعـــا از لب ام الکتـــاب
هرف سفاک اللهش آمد خطاب
روح امین دست با مین کشاد
چرخ برین سبحه پر وین کشا د
گو هر ازان سبحه بپایش فکنـــد
در قدم غالـــیه سایش فکنـــد
گفت جزاک الله ازین تحفه پاک
ازتو بسجا ده نشینان خـــاک
نقش شفا خانه عیسی است این
یا رقـــم خـــامه مانی است این
غنـــچهٔه از گلشن نـــاز آمـــده
یا گلے از گلبن راز آمـــده

DIWAN-I-HAFIZ.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

دیوان حافظ

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—مرقوم الذیل ابیات کي شرح بیان کرو—

بباغ تازه کن آئین دین زردشتي
کنون که لاله بر افروخت آتش نمرود
ز دست شاهد سیمین عذار عیسی دم
شراب نوش و رها کن حدیث عاد و ثمود

راهي بزن که آهے برساز آن تواں زد
شعری بخوان که با او رطل گراں توانزد
شد رهزن سلامت زاف تو دین عجب نیست
گر راهزن تو باشی صد کاروان توانزد
جمال دختر رز نور چشم ماست مگر
که در نقاب ز جاجی و پرده عنبی است

(ب)—ثلاثه غساله - نقاب زجاجي - پرده عنبی - کي تشریح کرو *

(ج)—حافظ کس بادشاه کے وقت مین تها *

INSHA MUNIR.

انشائے منیـــر

1—عبارت مرقوم الذیل کا ترجمه مع شرح الفاظ مشکله کے کرو —

فیض آفریني که خط ریحان در سواد گلشن نگاشته قلم کلک صانع اوست چمن نشینان یکرنگي را به نسیم آشنائی تازه دماغ داراد - رنگین نامه که از رشک اب و رنگش غنچه گل بر خود پیچیده در شگفته ترین زمان طراوت بخش طبع هوا دار شد و خاطر یکرنگ را چون چمن شگفتگي بخشید - بنام ایزد که عجب نامئه که هر سطرش بلبلان معنی را شهپراست و دماغ فیض جویان از گل شبوی الفاظش معطر شعر نامئه آورد قاصد حرف حرفش جمله سحر - نے غلط گفتم نه نامه بلکه جادو نامه - بران صاحب باطن ظاهرست که صورت پرستان

معنی که روبانیته دل آورده اند اگر برسم ارباب صورت بنگارش شرح اشتیاق پر دازند هر آینه از روئی دل که آینه معنی است شرمساري میکشند - پس درینصورت ایں معنی را بر عکس اهل صورت بائیں اینئه بخاموشي بیان نمودن نیکوست *

(ب)—شہر کی مانند اور جو الفاظ ہون اونکي چند مثالین لکہو *

AKHLAQ JALALI.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

اخلاق جـــلالی

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—انسان کی احتیاج تمدن کیطرف کیونکر ہے اسکی کیفیت لکہو ؟

۲—عبارت مرقوم الذیل کی شرح اردو میں کرو —

پس روشن شد که انسان محتاج است باجتماع یا بنی نوع و آنرا تمدن گویند و آن مشتق است از مدینه یعنے اجتماع در مدینه و مراد بمدینه دریںمقام نه ابنیه وجدران ست بلکه بران قیاس که در منزل گفته شد مرا داجتماع عامست که موری با نظام امور بر وجهے لایق تو اند شد و اینست معني آنچه حکما گفته اند که انسان مدنی بالطبع است یعني محتاجست بطبع باجتماع مخصوص که آنراتمدن خوانند- وچون دواعي طبائع مختلف است وهمه نفوس مجبوراند بر طلب نفع خود اگر ایشان رابطبع خود بازگذارند تعاون ایشان منتظـــم نگردد چه هر یک برائے نفع خود اضرار دیگران نماید و مودی نه تنازع گردد و با فتاد

وانساد همدیگر مشغول شوند-پس البته تدبیرے باید که هر یک
را بانچه حق اوست راضی گردانند و دست تعدی ازهمدیگر
کوتاه دارند و آن تدبیر راسیاست عظمی خوانند *

TRANSLATION FROM URDU INTO PERSIAN.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه اردو سے فارسی مین

وقت—۳ ساعت

روزه چونکه هماری حکم سے تها دنمین سیکڑوں مرتده تو پیاس
کی شکایت اور جوآیا اوس سے ضعف و ناتوانی کی حکایت
تهی - العطش اور الجوع - یهی تیرے دور ظیفے تهی - روزه
افطار کیا اور توبدحواس هو کر چار پائی پر ایسا گرا که گویا جان
نهین - با وجود یکه تو دو در دن کا کها نا ایک هی رات مین
کها لیتا تها پهر بهی اِس تصور سے که کل پهر روزه رکهنا هے
تیری جوع البقر کوکسی چیز سے سیری نهین هوتی تهی توعید
کا اسطرح منتظر رهتا تها جیسے کوئی قیدی تاریخ رهائی کا -
تیرا بس چلتاتو ۲۹ کیا ۱۹ کی عید کرتا کیا ایسے هی روزون کے
ثواب کا تو امیدوار اور اجرکا تومتو قع هے - میني تجهکو انسان
بناکربهیجا تها تا که مصیبت زدون کی همدردی کرے مگر تو
نے ایسی تن اسانی اختیار کی که راحت پهونچانا تو در کنار
دوسرونکو تکلیف دیکر بهی اپنی اسایش حاصل کرنے مین
تجهکو باک نه تها - تیرے همسا ے هماری بندی رات کو فاقه

سے سوتے تھے اور تجھکو سوء ھضم کے علاج سے اونکی پرداخت کی پروا نتھی - تیرے پروس مین ایسے لوگ بھی تھے کہ جاڑے کی لمبی راتین آگ تاپ تاپ کر بسرکرتے اور تو دوھرے دوھرے لحاف اور بھاري بھاري توشکون مین چین سے پاؤن پھیلاکر سوتا - نعمت مال و دولت جو ھمنے تجھکو عطا کی تھي تونے تکلفات لا یعنی اور نمود ونمایش کی غیر ضروری چیزون مین بہت کچھہ تلف کی اور جو لوگ اوسکے سخت حاجتمند تھے ترستے کے ترستے رہ گئے *

Translation from Persian into Urdu.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمہ فارسی سے اردو مین

وقت—۳ ساعت

اودکی رحمتہ اللہ تعالی علیہ - رہی از ماوراء النہر است از مادر نابینازادہ آما چنان ذکی و تیز فہم بود کہ در ھشت سالگی قران رابتمام حفظ کرد - قرات بیاموخت وشعر گفتن گرفت و بواسطہ حسن صوت ازمطربے افتاد و عود بیاموخت و در ان ماھرشد - و نصربن احمد سامانی اوراتربیت کرد گویند کہ اورا دویست غلام بود و چہار صد شتر در زیر رخت و باراو میوفت بعد ازوی ھیچ شاعر را این مکنت نبود و اشعاروی و العھدۃ علے الراوی صد و فتربر آمدہ است و در شرح عیني مشہور است کہ اشعاروی ھزار ھزار و سیصد بیت بودہ است و در بعضی تواریخ چنان مذکور است کہ نصر بن احمد ازانجا

بمر و شا هجان نزول فرموده بود - مدت مکنت وی درانجا متمادی شد ارکان دولت را دل به بخارا و قصور و بساتین آن میکشیدردو کی راچیز بسیار تقبیل کردند تابیتے چند مرغب و مشوق وی به بخار ابگوید و در محل منا سب برآهنگ عود بدان ترنم کند در سحری که باد شاه صبو حی کرده بود این ابیات را بر آهنگ عود سازه کرده بخو اند *

یاد چون از مولیان آید همے * بوي یار مهربان آید همے
ریگ آمو و در شیتها ے او * زیر پا چون پر نیان آید همے
آب جیحون و شکر فیها ے او * جنگ ساراتا میان آید همے
ای نجارا شاد باش و دیر زی * شاه نزدت میهمان آید همے

چنان در نفس اوتا ثیر کرد که باشقه خاص و کفش سوار شد و یک منزل برفت *

Munshi Alim Examination.

1876.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI OBAIDULLA.

CHAHAR GHULZAR.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

امتحان درجه اوسط فارسی یعنی منشي عالم *

ممتحن مولوي عبیدالله صاحب سپرنتندنت ڈهاکهه کالج *

چهار گلذار

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—کاف تازی کے اقسام لکهو *

۲—صنعت تجنیس کی قسمین بتاؤ *

۳—بحر هزج مثمن اشتر کے ارکان لکھو - اور اصطلاحات مرقومہ ذیل کی تشریح کرو—

سبب خفیف - سبب ثقیل - و تد مفروق - وتد مقرون فاصلۂ کبریٰ فاصلۂ صغریٰ *

۴—سرمہ - سادہ - گنجینہ - کی نسبت کیا ہو گی ؟

MIFTAH-UL-ADAB.

مفتاح الادب

۱—حروف شمسیہ جنسی لام تعریف بدلکر مدغم ہوتاہے - کون کون ہیں ؟

۲—خاصیت باب تفعیل اور افعال کی کیا ہے ؟

۳—وقد - زاد - صلح - ذکر - کا ماضی - مضارع - اسم فاعل باب افتعال سے لکھو *

POETRY—QASAID-I-URFI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قصائید عرفي

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—مرقوم الذیل أشعار کا خلاصہ مطالب لکھو—

دل من باغبان عشق و حیراني گلستانش

ازل دروازۂ باغ و ابد حد خیا با نش

چنان باغی کزو گلچین نیارد گل بیرون برون

نہ آن باغی کہ بادید خار چین أز بیم دورانش

مسلمانی کسی داند که در یکو نگئی و حدت
زهر موچشمهٔ خون ریزد ازخواني مسلمانش
زان دل شوریده را برتارک خود مي نـــهم
کا شیان مرغ مجنون شـــد دل شیدائی من
سایهٔمن همچو من درملک هستی اُمتت
سایه تو در عـــدم پیغمبـــر همتاي من
اسمان و حـــد تم بر عـــالم فطـــرت محیط
تو امیت بر نتا بد پیکر جـــو زای مـــن

۲—دوسری بیت مین خار چین کے کیا معنے هین*

CALCUTTA B. A. COURSE.

کلکته بي اي کورس

۱—مرقوم الذیل ابیات کی فارسے یا اردو میں شرح لکهو —

الوداع اي کعبه کانیک مست رادق گشته خاک
زانکه چشم از اشک میگون راوق افشان آمده
الوداع اي کعبه کانیک خفتهٔ در خدمتت
عیش خوابي بوده و تعبیرش احزان آمده
سرزانو د بستنا نست چون کشتی نوح آنرا
که طوفان جوش درد اوست وجودي گیرو دامانش
کسے کین خضر معنی راست دامنگیر چون موسیٰ
کف موسیٰ و آب خضر یابي در گریبانش
دوعالم چیست دو کفه است میزان مشیت را
ازین دوکفه ببر و نست هر کوهست و زانش
زنی با شد نه مردی کز دوکفهٔ منزلی سازد
که ناهید است نی کیو ان که باشد خانه میزانش

(ب)—پہلی دو بیتین کس بحر مین ہین - اونمین سے ایک کی تقطیع کرو*

(ج)—ابیات مرقوم الفوق کے قوافی کی شرح کرو*

LITERATURE—ABUL FAZAL.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ابوالفضل

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—مرقوم الذیل عبارت کا ترجمہ اردو مین معہ تشریح الفاظ مشکلہ کے کرو—

ستائیش و نیائش عتبۂ کبریائي احدیت جل جلالہ و تقدس اسماۂ بمثابہ ایست کہ اگر جمیع نقاط عقول وجداول فہوم باجنود مدرکات و عسا کر علوم فراہم آیند - از عہدہ حرفي ازان کتاب یا پرتوے ازان آفتاب نتوانند برآمد - اگرچہ در دیدۂ تحقیق جمیع ذرات مکنونات سرچشمہ حمد ایزدي اند کہ از زبان بیزبانی برآمدہ تشنہ لبان و تفیدہ زبانان بیداے ناپیداے حمد حقیقی را تر زبان و سیراب دارند*

۲—فارسی مین مابین صفت اور موصوف کے تانیث و تذکیر اور وحدت و جمعیت مین تطابق شرط ہے یا نہین*

۳—ششدر - مزلف - مزیب - ذوالخور شیدین - حسب الفرمائش کیسی فارسی ہی*

DARAYAT-UL-ADAB (ARABIC READER).

درایت الادب

۱—عبارت مرقوم الذیل کا ترجمہ فارسی مبن کرو—

حکی إن بعض الظرفاء کان لیستعمل الشراب سر اوکان حجر

من ابیه فبلغه عن والده انه یتبعه فاتفق انه لقیه یوماً و معه قنینة خمر - فقال له ما هذا - فقال لبن ویحك اللبن ابیض وهذا احمر - فقال صدقت هو ابیض و لکنه رأك فخجل و واستحی فاحمر ولعن الله من لا یستحي فخجل ابوه وترکهٗ *

۴—پہلے دو سطرونپر اعراب لگاؤ *

MORAL PHILOSOPHY,—AKHLAQ-I-NASIRI.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

اخلاق ناصري

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—نفس ناطقه کے جسم اور جسماني نہونیکے دلایل جو اخلاق ناصری مین هین لکھو *

۲—عدالت کی کیا تعریف هے ؟ اور اُسکو دوسرے فضایل پرکیون شرف هے ؟ اور اقسام عدالت کے کیا هین *

۳—عبارت ذیل کی تشریح اردو مین کرو —

مرتبه اول در مراتب فضایل که انرا سعادت نام کرده اند آنست که مردم ارادت و طلب درمصالح خویش اندرین عالم محسوس و امور حسی که تعلق بنفس و بدن دارد و آنچه بدان متصل و بان مشارک بود صرف کند و تصرف او در احوال محسوس از اعتدالی که ملائم آن احوال بود خارج نشود و درین حال طبع مردم هنوز ملابس اهوا و شهوات بود الا انکه اعتدال نگاه دارد و از افراط تجاوز ننماید و او درین مقام با آنچه بران اقدام باید نمود نزدیک تر بود از انچه احتر از آن واجب بود چه امور او متوجه بود بصوب تدبیرے متوسط در فضیلت و

از تقدیر فکر خارج نیفتد هرچند منسوب بود بتصرف در محسوسات - پس مرتبه دوم آن چنان بود که ارادت و همت در امرا فضل از اصلاح حال نفس و بدن صرف کند بے آنکه ملابس، اهوا و شهوات بود و بمقتضیات حسی التفاتی ننماید مگر آنچه ضروری و ناگزیر بود *

TRANSLATION FROM PERSIAN INTO URDU AND VICE VERSA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه فارسی سے اردو مین

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—صاف و صحیح عبارت اردو مین ترجمه کرو—

بحسب تقدیر سنگی براجه مان میرسد و جان بجان آفرین می سپرد و شکست بر مردم اومی افتد و جمع کثیرے کشته میشوند بقیه مردم زخمی اسپ و براق انداخته بصد تشویش نیم جانی برمی آورند هفتدهم از سامکپور کوچ نموده بعد از قطع سه کروه بموضع حاصل‌پور رسیدم در اثنای راه یک نیله گاو شکارشد موضع مذکور از جاهاے مقرر و معین صوبه مالواه است انگور فراوان و درخت انبه بیرون از حساب و شمار دارد ابهاي رواں براطراف آں جاري وقتی رسیدم که انگورآں بخلاف موسم انگور ولایت رسیده بود - باں ارزانے و فراوانی که ادنی پاجئی آں مقدار که خواهد و میسر باشد بخرد و خشخاش گل کرده بود و قطعه قطعه برنگهاے گوناگوں بنظرمی آید *

ترجمہ اردو سے فارسي مین—

هم نے تو تجهسے چلتے چلتے کهدیا تها که تو دنیا مین دل مت لگائیو اور اسطرح رهیو جیسے سرای مین مسافر - تو وهان گیا تو بس وهین کا هو رها اور ایسے لمبی تان کر سویا که قبر مین آکرجاگا - تها تو مسافر اور بن بیٹها مقیم - تها تو سیاح اور هوگیا متوطن - کیاتوتمام عمر دنیا مین مال نهین جمع کرتا رها اور کیا تو نے پکی پکی عمارتین اس خیال سے نهین بنوائین که مدوتن اونمین رهیگا - مسافر کا یهی کام هے سیاح کا یهی شیوه هے-تو تو جانتا تها که تجهکو یهان لوٹ کر انا هی پهر مرنیکے نام سے تجهکو موت کیون آتی تهی اور چلنے کي خبر سنکر تو مچلتا کیون تها - اول تو تجهکو هماري عبادت کا اتفاق هی نهین هوا لیکن جب کبهی تو لوگون کی شرم حضور یادکهاوے یااتباع کی وجه سے مصروف عبادت بهی هوا تو کسطرح که دل کهین تها اور تو کهین - کوی نماز بهی تیري سجده مهو سے خالي تهی - دنیا کی هر سون کے بهولي بسري باتین تجهکو نماز مین یاد آتی تهین *

Essay in Persian.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تحریر جواب مضمون

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—ایک اچهی فارسی تحریر مر قوم الذیل مضمون پرلکهو—

ریل اور تار برقی سے کیا کیا فوایدِ تمدن حاصل هوے ؟

Munshi Fazil Examination.
1876.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI OBAIDULLA.

RHETORIC AND PROSODY.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

امتحان درجه اعلي فارسی يعني منشي فاضل *

ممتحن مولوي عبيدالله صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ ڈھاکہ کالج *

علم عروض و بلاغت در کتاب حدائيق البلاغت و اعجازخسروي

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—تشبيه کی با عتبار وجه شبه اور طرفين کے کتنی قسمين هو تی هين مع امثله لکهو *

۲—استعاره اور مجاز مرسل مين فرق بتاؤ-استعاره بالتصريح اور استعاره بالکنايه کيا هے ؟

۳—تسبيغ کيا هے - کن کن بحرونمين واقع هو تی هے - اور اذاله اور تسبيغ مين کيا فرق هے ؟ ايک مثال بحر هزج مسبغ کی لکهو *

۴—رزف کيا هے - اوسکا معروف و مجهول آنا ايک بيت يا غزل يا قصيده مين جا يز هے يا نهين *

۵—صنعت استتباع اور صنعت اوماج کيا هے دو نون کي مثال لکهو *

LITERATURE,—VAKAYA NYAMAT KHAN 'ALI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

وقایع نعمت خان عالي

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—عبارت مرقومهٔ ذیل کی شرح مع بیان تشبیهات اور استعارات کے لکهو - اور اون الفاظ کی تشریح کرو جنکے نیچی لکیر هین—

چنانچه طبیعت که ملک ملک بدن است در یوم الباحور توجه برمجاداه مرض مي آرد - وجمیع قوی و ارواح و اخلاط و اعضا را بسعی جبر بمدا فعه عوض می گمارد - حضرت پادشاه هفت کشور خد یونلک‌سریر خورشیدانسر موسس قواعد صاحبقراني - مشید مبانی جهان بانی ثالث شیخین خلافت اقتدار ثانی اثنین اذ هما نے الغار خود بذات تقدس آیات باهمه اعیان دولت ابد ثبات سوار شده متوجه‌به تسخیر قلعه واستیصال ابوالحسن قبیح صفات گشتند *

TUGHRA.

طغرا

۲—عبارت مرقومه ذیل کی شرح لکهو اور استعارات لطیفه اور صنایع بدیعه کا بیان کرو *

شهنشاهے که در نیسان مکو متش مشت خالی حباب گوهر ثمین درگره بسته - و جهان پناهی که در بهار مرحمتش شاخ عریان موج ببرگ و بر رنگین پیوسته - از گرمی بازار عطایش

أتش افسردهٔ یاقوت در شعله کشیدن و از خرمي گلزار سخایش سبزهٔ خشک زمرد در ریشه دوانیدن - بحر عطایش تابشگفتد روي کف‌کشاده - دریا از صدف پست دستی بر زمین نهاده*

۳—فارسي مین مابین فاعل و فعل کے و حدت و جمعیت مین هر حال موافقت ضرورهے یا نهین *

LITERATURE—QASAYAD BADURCHACH.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم ادب یعني بدرچاچ

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—ابیات مرقوم الذیل کے مطالب لکهو اور ان الفاظ کی تشریح کروجنکے نیچے لکیر هین—

صفر زیور دهد از لقطهٔ زرین هر سال
الفي را که درو عین بود گوشهٔ دال

گاو بازاز دهن بره گل زرد گرفت
در چرا گاه پراز نرگس این سبز تلال

غنچه در خنده چوصبح ازپي آنست که هست
هر دو را جیب پراز زرطلا مالا مال

دفتر سبز مجلد که گلش جامع شد
هست شیرازه او زرد و ورقها همه آل

لاله را خرقه بخون غرق وبنفشه زغمش
چون مصیبت زده کژ گردن و نیلے سربال

شب یکي زنگی پستی که بود آبله روے
روز بومی و درازي که بود اوبکمال
روز با تاج زر و شب بقباي گلریز
شب و روز ند غلامان شه خرب خصال

DURRA NADRA.

درۂ نادرہ

۲—اردو مین ترجمہ کرو اور اونکی معنے لکھو جنکے نیچے لکیر ھین اور اس عبارت مین کیا کیا صنعتین ھین بیان کرو—

خاقان عالیشان في الحال برحسن طالع آفرین خوان برخش کرہ برخش برآمدہ باذری درخش آسا ے دری درخش آذرخش افگن دلهاي مخاصمان گردیدند و ارغوان الهي بر ارغوان پولاد سم ارغون رزم و چنگ چنگ را باهنگ حضم انگنی تیز آهنگ ساختند و بمضراب مضارب و زخمهاي کاري زخمہ زنان تارا و تار و شرائین خصم شرآ مین کشتہ باتیغ کج و نیزہ راست بمخالف نوازي پر داختند تنیسزہ دشت بہ نیزہ و سنان جانستان لالہستان گشت و بانگ بتیرہ در دیدہ خم از خم روئین فلک درگذشت مخالفان باندک کرو فرگسستہ کمر بابخت جاسر خاسر و حاسر و ازهم تیرسہ پر سپرانداختہ بے تیغ و سپر فلوات فرارگشتہ رخ بخون برآئندہ پراگندہ و از بیم سیوف مسلسلہ خود راسبنهور مسلسلہ در افگندند - فوجي اکثیر در انخاکساران از راہ آب سبکتراز باد بوے آب شتافتند -

از سیب آبدار میل نارکرده شمع عمر خود را از خواهش خاموش ساختند *

۳ — تصرفات فرس کلمات عربیه مین کیا کیا هین اونکی چند مثالین لکهو ؟

AKHLAQ-I-JALALI.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

اخلاق جلالي

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱ — اخلاق قابل تغیر و تبدل هین یا نهین ؟ اس مسئلهٔ کو مع ادله و براهین با تفصیل لکهو *

۲ — حکمت عملي کی کیا تعریف هی ؟

۳ — عبارت ذیل کی تشریح اردو مین کرو —

نغمه-و آن صوتیست که انرا مکثی باشد هر گاه که بر حدے معین از حدت و ثقل مکرر شود ازان تاثیرے که خاصیت تالیف باشد حاصل نشود و صناعت موسیقی را دران نظرے نباشد چه نظر این صناعت مقصوراست بر نغمات ازان حیثیت که میانه ایشان بحسب حدت و ثقل یامیانه از منه متخلله میان ایشان بحسب مقدار نسبتی ملائم یا منافر حاصل شود - و شق ول را علم تالیف خوانند - و ثانی را علم ایقاع و چون دو نغمه مختلف در حدت و ثقل حاصل شود لامحاله تفاوت میان ایشان یابر نسبتی ملائم باشد یابرنسبتی منافر چه اگر تفاوت میان ایشان بمثل بالفعل باشد یابمثل بالقوه ملائم باشد و إلا منافر و

مراد بمثل بالفعل آنست که قدرتفاضل مساوي اقل باشد و این درصورتے تواند بود که یکے ضعف دیگرے باشد مثل چهار ودو و شش و سه و آنرا بعد ذی الکل خوانند - و مراد بمثل بالقوه آنکه آن شی که مثل بالفعل نیست بتضعیف مثل بالفعل تواند شد *

TRANSLATION FROM PERSIAN INTO URDU AND VICE VERSA.

Fifth Paper,--Time 3 hours.

ترجمه فارسي سے اردو مین اور اسکے برعکس
وقت — ۳ ساعت

۱ — عبارت مرقوم الذیل کو صاف اردو ترجمه کرو —

آباد بران شیوائی شیوه که تا زبانش بدهن جنبد نخست سپاس توانائی سخن گزارد که سرانجام هرگونه سپاس گزاری در گردآنست کیست که این دلکشا پایه رابه بلندی نه پرسد و برین ایزدي بخشش آفرین نفرستد بنگر که این هوائے شگفت آور نیرنگ نمائے را چه نیز و داده اند که چون بفرمان جنبشے که در نهاد ارست فرزانگان را دل از جائے بر انگیزد همزبان را بگفتار آردو هم خامه را برفتار و شگفت ترآن که نرم نرم وزیدن این باد را آئینی بدان استوارے داده و اندازه بدان سازگاری نهاده اند که درین دوروش بیگانه که مرزبان و خامه راست اندیشه راپیوند هنجار از هم نگسلد و همان یک گونه خواهش ازین هر دو پرده پدید آید و این خود رخشاني رنگي ست که چون چشم برروی سخن کشایند ناگاه به نخستین نگاه این

اینگزند و هرگاه ازین پرده بگذرند جهانے یابند - جهان جهان ارزو را روز بازار و گوناگون آگهی را گرامی هنگامه دل دادگان را برامش رام کرد ماتم زدگان را بمویه گره کشای چنگ را بنورمایه سپارد چاه را بدم بلند آوازگی بخش شگفتگی گلهاے بهاری را آواز و شادمانی مرغان شاخساری را خروش کوتاهی سخن گونه سخن از دل زاید و دل بسخن نگراید *

ترجمه اردو سے فارسی میں

نفس انسانی میں ایک ایسی قوت برقی اور مقنا طیسی موجود هے جو خود اُس پر اور اُس کے خیال پر اور دوسروں پر اور دوسرونکے خیال پر اثر کرتی هی اُس کے اثر متعدد طرح پر هوتی هیں اُن میں سے یهه بهی هے که شی غیر موجود حقیقتاً موجود معلوم هوتی هے - خواب میں آدمی تمام چیزوں کو جو اوسنی خواب میں دیکهی هیں حقیقتاً موجود سمجهتا هے حالانکه کوئی چیز بهی موجود نهیں هوتی پهانتک که وه کبهی اپنی تئیں هوا میں اوڑتا هوا جانتا هی اور کبهی جهاز میں اور کبهی ریل میں اور کبهی گهوڑی پر اور کبهی پیدل کوسونکا سفر کرتا هوا دیکهتا هی اور حقیقت میں وه پلنگ پر چادر اوڑهی پڑا هوتا هے - زیاده تعجب هے که خواب میں اوسکو دن هوتا هے رات هوتی هے سو برس کا زمانه خواب میں گذر جاتا هے مگر اس کو سوئی هوئی گهڑی دو گهڑی سے زیاده نهیں هوتا - جاگتے میں بهی کبهی اوسکا ایسا حال هو جاتا هے که شے غیر موجود کو علانیه موجود دیکهتا هے

بزرگ و مقدس لوگ نہایت شوق و استغراق سے جب عید کا چاند تلایش کرتے ھیں تو کبھی اُن کی آنکھونکے سامنے چاند کے چمک بہر جاتي ھے اور بعضے دفعہ اُنکھوں کے سامنے تھوڑي دیر کے لئی ھلال کی صورت جم جاتی ھے حالانکہ در حقیقت وہ موجود نہیں ھوتی*

Essay in Persian.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تحریر مضمون

وقت—۳ ساعت

مضمون مرقوم الذیل پر ایک چٹھي فصیح و بلیغ عبارت فارسي میں لکھو جسمیں الفاظ عربي الاصل کم اور فارسي الاصل زاید ھوں—

۱—درطرز سخنگزاری قدماو متاخرین از انشاپر دازان و سخنگزاران فارسي چہ فرق است - و بکدام کدام خصو صیت فارسی ایران ازان توران امتیاز دارد *

First Examination in Medicine.

1876.

MEDICINE.

Examiner,—DR. DICKSON.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the sphenoid bone.
2. Knee Joint.
3. Short plantar muscles.
4. Heart.
5. Give the branches of the internal carotid.
6. Describe the cerebellum.
7. Describe the 8th pair of nerves.
8. Describe the sacral plexus.
9. Describe the peritoneum.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—DR. ROUSE.

1. What different acts of nerves govern the action of the heart, and regulate its contractions ?

2. State the evidence that the blood circulates, in what cases can the circulation be seen.

3. Describe the red and colourless corpuscles of the blood.

4. What is Asphyxia, and what effects does it produce on man. How many cubic feet of ventilated space does an adult require ?

5. Compare the function of the kidneys with that of the lungs, in what they agree, and in what they differ.

6. Describe the structure of a sweat gland, how can it be shown by experiment that the sweat glands are under the influence of the nervous system.

7. Name the bodies which are sometimes called the ductless glands. Describe the spleen and its function.

8. What conditions cause the temperature of the body to be uniform under all external circumstances, and why would the heat of the body be different in different parts, if arrangements were not made to regulate it.

9. Name the heads under which all substances used as food are classed, and their chemical compositions, and the necessity of renewing the supply of proteid matter in the food.

10. Describe a tooth, and the tissues that compose teeth.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,—DR. WATSON.

1. Mention the principal substances used as purgatives, which are officinal in the Pharmacopœia, the sources from which they are derived, and their doses. State how they differ in their rapidity and mode of action, on what part of the intestinal canal they produce their greatest effects; and the circumstances which contra-indicate the employment of any of them, or which would lead you to prefer the use of one rather than another.

2. Give the composition and mode of preparation of antimonium tartratum its characters, properties, therapeutics uses and doses and its officinal preparation.

3. Give the names and parts of their respective trees or plants from which Catechu, Copaiba, Gentian, Calumba, Lobelia and Assafœtida are derived.

4. What are the ordinary doses for an adult of Extractum Belladonnœ, Morphia Hydrochloras, Strychnia and Phosphorus.

5. Write prescriptions without using abbreviations for an astringent collyrium, and for a mixture containing Sulphate of Quinia.

6. What are the ingredients which enter into the composition of Decoctum aloes Compositum, Mistura Ferri Composita, Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, Linimentum Saponis, Pilula Rhœi Composita and Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—DR. WATSON.

1. What are the chief differences between Exogens and Endogens?

2. Describe the course of the circulation of the sap in plants, and state the causes to which it is due.

3. Give the characters of the natural order Solanaceœ, the principal medicinal substances yielded by it and their properties. Mention any ordinary articles of diet that are obtained from this order, and give in each case the part of the plant which is used.

4. What is the nature of the fruit in the mulberry fig, guava, mangoe, apple, and grape?

5. Give instances of dehiscent and indehiscent fruits. What are the different kinds of dehiscence in the former?

6. What are the principal modifications of stipules? Mention any orders with which you are acquainted in which they are present.

7. Distinguish Amaryllidaceœ from Liliaceœ.

8. Describe the two plants given.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—DR. WARDER.

1. (*a*).—What is the difference between a compound and an element? In the following list distinguish between elements and compounds.:—

Sulphur.	Iodine.
Oxygen.	Lead.
Iron.	Albumen.
Water.	Bromine and
Carbon.	Sugar.

(*b*).—Give symbols and atomic weights of the above mentioned substances.

2. At what temperature at the sea level does water boil? What is the effect of altitude on the boiling point of water, and what is the melting point of ice? In answering the above questions give the degrees according to Fahreinheit and centigrade scales.

3. How does the self-registering clinical thermometer differ from the common mercurial thermometer.

4. You have given to you two wine glasses full of dilute sulphuric acid, into one glass you are to place two pieces of sheet platinum each about an inch square and into the other a piece of sheet zinc and a piece of platinum also an inch square. Describe what occurs in each glass, first when metals are widely separated; and secondly when in close contact. Mention in

each case whether or not the metals lose weight and if gases are evolved and lastly the name and properties of any force generated.

5. What do you understand by the term specific gravity? Water being taken as a unit would alcohol or sulphuric acid have greater specific gravity.

6. What do you understand by the term— "Combining weights of elements," give examples? What amount of carbon and oxygen by weight is contained in eleven grains of carbonic acid.

7. What compounds are formed when (1) Hydrogen, (2) Carbonic oxide is burnt in an atmosphere of oxygen.

8. Mention what occurs when the following substances are strongly heated in test tubes.

Red oxide of mercury.
Calomel.
Nitrate of Ammonium.
Bicarbonate of Soda.
Chlorate of Potash and Borate.

Give equations.

9. How would you prepare an aqueous solution of Ammonia. What occurs when acetate of ammonium is mixed with caustic soda.

10. You have given to you Carbonate of Soda and Hydrochloric Acid, and you are to prepare crystals of common salt and of Bicarbonate of soda. Describe briefly the reactions that occur and give equations.

11. How do you prepare Chlorine, Hydrochloric Acid and Nitric acid.

12. What Chemical compound is formed in making Mistura Ferri Composita? What would occur on adding Sulphuric Acid to Mistura Ferri Composita and what occurs when Carbonate of Soda is added to Ferric chloride.

13. How can you convert hard water into soft.

14. You have four test tubes given you, each containing a solution of Nitrate of silver, to the first add lime water, to the second Hydrochloric acid, to the third Phosphate of Soda and to the fourth Cyanide of Potassium. Give the colour of the Precipitates, and mention which are soluble in Ammonia and which in Nitric acid.

15. How you detect Hydrochloric acid in presence of Phosphoric acid.

16. What are the chief products of the action of yeast on aqueous solution of sugar.

17. What compound is formed when alcohol is distilled with bleaching powder.

18. Give the chief tests for cane and grape sugar. What occurs when cane sugar is boiled for several hours with a very dilute solution of sulphuric acid.

19. Describe accurately what changes occur when crystalised Oxalic Acid is heated with strong Sulphuric acid. If gases are evolved in this experiment, state whether they are affected by passing through lime water or a solution of Caustic Soda; also if they burn or support combustion and lastly if they are poisonous.

20. What occurs when albumen is heated to 212°F., and what is the action of strong nitric acid on an albuminous solution.

21. What occurs when liquor ammoniæ is added in excess to a solution of Sulphate of Quinine.

22. What is the reaction of pure chloroform towards Litmus and turmeric paper? Is chloroform affected by a solution of nitrate of silver? Is it soluble in alcohol or water? Is it lighter or heavier than water? Is Ether lighter or heavier than water and is it soluble in alcohol or water.

23. What occurs when strong sulphuric acid is heated with acetate of soda.

24. How is Ether prepared.

Final Examination in Medicine and Surgery.

1876.

MEDICINE.

Examiner,—DR. DICKSON.

1. What do you mean by thrombosis and embolism, give pathology, symptoms, prognosis, postmortem appearances and treatment.

2. Give the causes, symptoms, morbid anatomy, and treatment of true leprosy.

3. Define gout, give symptoms, complications, diagnosis, causes, morbid anotomy, pathology and treatment.

4. Give the symptoms, prognosis and treatment of dengue.

5. Give the symptoms and postmortem appearances of tubercular meningitis.

6. Give the symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis pathology and treatment of locomotor atuxy.

7. Give the symptoms, pathology and treatment of Pneumonia.

8. Give the symptoms and treatment of mitral disēase of the heart.

9. Pathology, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of enteritis.

10. Pathology, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of Brights' disease.

SURGERY.

Examiner,—DR. CLIMO.

1. In concussion of the spine from direct violence, what are the primary symptoms. Enter fully into the modifications of innervation which may present themselves, and trace their connection with the locality injured. In those cases which have an early fatal termination, what forms of lesion are generally found. Enumerate the secondary effects and to what are they due. What other morbid conditions may the consequences of spinal concussion be confounded with, and how would you distinguish them, give your prognosis; (a) as to life, (b) as to the future health of your patient. Give a resume of the treatment you would adopt and in those cases in which there is a loss of motor power, what local condition or otherwise would determine your administration of strychinine.

2. State the circumstances independent of malposition which give rise to the want of a proper union in fractured bones, and enumerate the causes, (a) constitutional, (b) local.

3. Describe a case of urethral abscess and treatment. In what stage of the disease is there danger of operative influence and why?

4. In fracture of the base of the skull what are the supposed pathognomonic symptoms, and in what relations do they occur and what have been the various opinions formed on the subject. In stating the opinion you arrive at fortify the conclusions you draw by giving the chemical composition of this fluid. Can you state any sources of falling in the diagnosis of your case.

5. Name the three forms of coxalgia described by Erichsen. Enumerate the pathological conditions more or less common to all. State succinctly the differential points of diagnosis. What form of the disease is most

common in adults? With what other diseases may coxalgia be confounded with, and state how you would distinguish the latter from them.

6. Enumerate the different methods that have been adopted in employing the ligature in the treatment of aneurism. What method do you prefer, and give your reasons for such preference. In ligaturing an artery on the cardiac side of the sac, what are the immediate effects and what the permanent—(a) in sac, (b) in vessel, (c) in limb. What are the indications and contra-indications for and against the use of the ligature in this way.

7. What are the different kinds of cancers of the penis. With what diseases may Epethelioma of the penis be confounded, and how would you distinguish them. State your treatment for the different kinds of cancer affecting this organ.

8. Describe a case of congenital inguinal hernia. What course does it always take. In what respects does it differ from an ordinary oblique hernia. Give also a description of infantile hernia, and state in what respect only does it differ from congenital.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Examiner,—DR. SCRIVEN.

1. Describe the appearance of the optic papilla which is characteristic of confirmed glaucoma (as seen with the Ophthalmoscope), and explain the reason of that appearance.

2. Describe the operation of Iridesis or Iridodesis, and point out the kind of cases to which it is applicable.

3. Describe the disease called Herpes zoster of the face and give the treatment of it.

4. In a certain case of compound myopic astigmatism, the fan at a distance of 20 feet, appears as in the accompanying diagram with each eye tried separately, i. e. 30° is the blackest line, and 120° the lightest, a concave cylindrical glass No. 30 equalises the lines, and the addition of a concave spherical lens No. 40 renders them all distinct. Order a pair of spectacles for the case.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner,—DR. ROUSE.

1. How would you endeavour to prevent laceration of the perinœum, relate what you know about supporting the perinœum, and what is now considered the best practice.

2. Describe the means to be employed to cause expulsion of the placenta.

3. Hœmorrhage after delivery, preventive treatment, causes and treatment, with the modern method of producing thrombosis in the vessels.

4. Prolapse of the funis, prognosis, causes, diognosis and treatment.

5. Describe puerperal septicœmia, modern view of its pathology and its treatment.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner,—DR. WATSON.

1. Give the characters of blood stains, and state how they differ from stains produced by other substances. How far is it possible to distinguish between human blood and that of animals?

2. In incised wounds of the throat, how would you decide from the appearance of the wounds and other circumstances, whether they are suicidal or homicidal.

3. What are the symptoms produced in poisoning by arsenious acid? How long after taking the poison do they usually come on? What quantity is required to destroy life, and within what period after swallowing it does death generally occur? State the appearances observed after death, and the tests by which you would determine the presence of arsenious acid in a solid state and in liquids containing organic matter.

4. Describe the appearances presented by burns and the differences observed in those produced before and after death. What constituent of the body particularly retards and what favors its combustion; and in what proportion are these ordinarily present? Are there any grounds for the belief that spontaneous combustion of the human body ever takes place?

5. What are the appearances observed after death by drowning?

6. Describe the appearances usually presented by incised and punctured wounds, mention any other wounds with which they might be confounded and how you would distinguish them.

7. By what characters can wounds inflicted during life, be distinguished from those produced after death.

8. What are the symptoms in poisoning by Datura? What parts of the plant have been used or taken as poison? Give a description of the seeds of the common or white Datura, and state how they may be distinguished from other seeds which resemble them.

9. Describe the difference observed in the position of the organs of the chest and in the condition of the lungs of a child before and after respiration. What objections have been urged against the Hydrostatic test?

10. Give the signs of recent delivery in the living and the dead.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

1876.

I.—MATHEMATICS.

Examiner,—MAJOR A. M. LANG, R. E.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. What part of $4\frac{1}{2}$ guineas is $5\frac{5}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{16}$ of £ 14 ?

2. A piece of work can be done in one day of 8 hours by 3 men, or 7 women, or 11 boys. In what time can it be done by 1 man, 2 women and 5 boys together?

3. A sum of £ 3750 was sold out of the 3 per cents at 95 and put out at compound interest for 2 years at 4 per cent; the amount being then invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at 104. Find the alteration in income.

4. Extract the cube root of 144125·083907.

5. Add $27\frac{1}{13}$, $13\frac{5}{8}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 4.

6. What is the value of 5678 kilderkins of beer at £ 1, 11*s*, 6*d*, per kilderkin.

7. A and B hold a piece of ground in common for which they are to pay £ 54. A puts in 23 horses for 27 days, and B 21 horses for 39 days: how much ought each man to pay of rent?

8. What is the value of £ 420, 5*s*, for 2 years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, per annum, compound interest?

GEOMETRY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

2. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part.

3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, are together equal to two right angles.

4. Inscribe a circle in a given square.

5. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

6. If two similar parallelograms have a common angle, and be similarly situated, they are about the same diameter.

7. Inscribe a square in a given triangle.

8. Describe a circle which shall pass through two given points and touch a given circle.

MENSURATION.

Third Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

1. The diagonals of a Rhombus are 88 and 234 feet respectively. Find the area: find also the length of a side, and the height of the Rhombus.

2. Find the area of a regular Polygon of 24 sides inscribed in a circle, the radius of which is one foot.

3. In a circular riding-school of 100 feet in diameter, a circular ride just within the outer edge is to be made of a uniform width of ten feet: find the cost of doing this at 4*d* per square foot.

4. The radius of a circle is 15 feet: find the areas of the two parts into which it is divided by a chord equal to the radius.

5. An equilateral triangle and a square have the same area; compare their perimeters.

6. The mast of a ship is 50 feet high; the circumference at one end is 60 inches; at the other 36; find the number of cubic feet of wood.

7. How much larger is the earth than the moon; taking the diameter of the earth as 7900 miles, and that of the moon as 2160 miles?

8. What length of Canvas three quarters of a yard wide, is required to make a Conical tent 12 feet in diameter and 8 feet high.

II.—ESTIMATING.

Examiner,—MAJOR A. M. LANG, R. E.

Time—6 *hours.*

Specification.

The whole of the masonry to be of first class bricks and lime mortar. The whole of the inside of the building to be plastered; including the jambs, soffits, and sills of all doors, windows, and arched openings.

The masonry to be done with fine joints, and the outside to be neither plastered nor pointed.

The flooring to be of good ordinary terrace work.

The roofing to be of good terrace work 6 inches thick, laid over two layers of flat tiles, each 1½ inches thick, and the whole supported by timbers as shown on the plan. Wall plates to be under the ends of all timbers in the roof; and the scantlings of all timbers to be as noted on the drawing.

The doors and windows to be of best sâl wood, the doors to be half-glazed and half-panelled.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Foundation footings, (below ground line)	...	at Rs. 14	per 100 cubic ft.
Plinth, (above ground line),		„ 16	„ „
Steps, (the whole, above and below ground line),	...	„ 18	„ „
Superstructure,	...	„ 20	„ „
Flooring,	...	„ 12	per 100 super. ft.
Roofing,	...	„ 16	„ „
Plaster,	...	„ 4	„ „
White washing,	...	„ 0-4	„ „
Wood-work,	...	„ 3	per cubic foot.
Doors and windows,	...	„ 80	per 100 super. ft.

Contingencies at 5 per cent.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ESTIMATE.

The headings of work to be taken out in the order given above, and the calculations, &c., of each heading to be completed before the next one is commenced.

The first six headings to be done in the morning, and the remainder and the abstract in the afternoon. A note of the totals of the morning's work to be kept for the abstract.

The choukuts of doors and windows to be taken out with the other timbers, in cubic measurement.

The whole of the doors, windows, and arched openings to be deducted *in full* from the superstructure masonry.

III.—CONSTRUCTION.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

Examiner,—RAI KANHYA LAL, BAHADUR, C. E.

Time—3 *hours*.

1. State briefly how bricks are manufactured? What are the qualities of a good brick? What is bond,

and what are its advantages in building? How many kinds of bonds are there.

2. What are the good qualities of timber? How is timber seasoned, and what are the advantages of seasoned over unseasoned wood? Describe the various processes of seasoning timber, and state which is the best and why?

3. What is the difference between cast and wrought iron, and which is strongest?

4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of iron trusses and girders over wooden ones?

5. Why are wall plates placed under the ends of Roof timbers? If they were omitted, what would be the result.

6. What are the good qualities of Kunker for Road-metal? Describe the different kinds of Kunker, and state how it is consolidated? Is any other material used as Road-metal, if so, state its advantages or disadvantages over Kunker.

7. Describe the different kinds of Lime used in building and state the ingredients of good Mortar.

8. What should be the scantlings of a Deodar wood beam for a room of 20 feet span, the internal from centre to centre of beam being 4½ feet, the load 100 lbs. per s. ft and the constant 500 lbs.

9. Describe the different kinds of coverings for flat roofs, and state which is the best and why?

10. Describe the different kinds of coverings for pitched roofs, and state which is the best and why?

IV.—SURVEYING.

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES.

Examiner,—RAI BAHADUR KANHYA LAL, C. E.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Print the following words and date, both in block and small printing, the former $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, and the latter $\frac{1}{16}$ inch high.

NEW COLLEGE, 1876.

2. Construct a "*Diagonal scale*" of 15 feet to an inch, also an ordinary scale of 2·75 yards to an inch.

3. Construct a hexagon of 1 inch side, and draw an equilateral triangle, and a square, each equal to the hexagon in area.

4. Inscribe an equilateral triangle in a circle of 3 inches diameter.

5. Explain the use of the "*scale of chords*," and "*line of polygons*," on the sector, and give examples of the use of each.

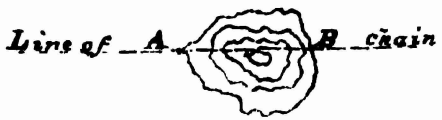
COMPASS SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. What is chain surveying, and what is the principle on which its accuracy is based?

2. Describe compass surveying and levelling; and state the advantages or disadvantages of a level on 4 screws over that on 3 screws.

3. Suppose that in the course of your surveying you come across a high mound thus:



how would you avoid the mound and find the exact distance between the points A and B ?

4. Describe the adjustments of a level, and state the error which would be caused in levelling, if the line of collimation did not coincide with the axis of the telescope.

5. Describe the different kinds of levelling staves and state which is the best, and why ?

6. Describe a mason's level, and state for what purpose it is specially useful ?

7. The distance between 2 places on a map, constructed to a scale of 4 British miles to an inch, measures 2·785 feet; what is the distance between 2 places; in country "Kôses," 4 Kôses being equal to 6 miles ?

8. Describe the "*Plain Table*" and state its advantages and disadvantages over an ordinary surveying compass.

V.—DRAWING.

Scales and Figures.

Examiner,—Major A. M. Lang, R. E.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

[*N. B.*—The questions and exercises being very simple and easy, thoroughly accurate and very neat drawing and painting are required from the candidate to whom *no marks whatever* will be allotted unless a certain standard (such as required from every P. W. D. Subordinate) is reached.]

1. Print the following words :—
   'Bridge,' in large Block Capitals.
   'Barrack,' in Roman Capitals.
   'Vertical,' in Italic printing small letters.

2. Construct a scale of 6 inches to the mile, showing chain (100 feet) {distances up to 60 chains are required to be taken off.}

3. Construct a scale of $\frac{1}{100}$ to show feet and tenths and take off 26·7 feet.

4. Construct an equilateral triangle, each side $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long: draw this in fine lines. Inscribe within it a circle in thick line. *Lines of construction* to be dotted in.

5. Construct a square equal to the above triangle. Lay a flat wash of colour on the square.

Drawing.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. Draw a circle of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch radius. Divide this circle into four equal areas by concentric circles, lay washes of Indian ink of graded tints on these areas: the outermost area being of the darkest tint.

2. Construct a Gothic quatrefoil for part of a Gothic window. The outer circle being of 2 inches diameter Color the glazed portions blue, and the stonework yellow.

3. Draw from imagination a map, four inches square, representing thereon by the usual conventional signs a river, canal, metalled-road, village cart trucks, bridge, ford, large forest, marsh, a small town of both brick houses and huts and some hilly ground. Colour to be used.

Architectural.

Third Paper,— Time 6 hours.

From the accompanying specification draw on a scale of 8 feet to an inch, a complete ground plan, section, and front elevation of the building described.

1. The *whole* to be first drawn in pencil, and the scale and all the dimensions clearly entered.

2. The elevation is then to be inked in; and

3. Then coloured.

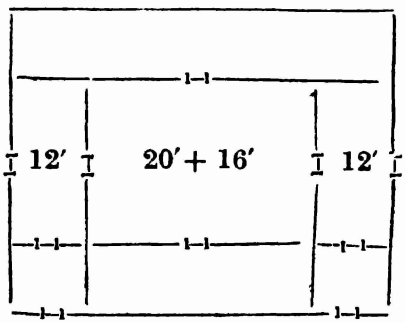
4. The Plan and section are to be inked in, and

5. Coloured.

Note.—Neat and clean drawing and artistic skill will be taken into consideration in awarding marks, as well as accuracy, and rapidity of execution.

Drawing from Specification.

A Canal Chokee is to be built consisting of one centre room 20 feet by 16 feet, with a verandah all round



12ft. wide in the clear. Square bath rooms to be arranged at two of the corners, and side verandah rooms divided off as shown.

Doors 8 feet × 4 feet in the places shown. Four main walls to be 2 feet thick; all other walls 1½ feet.

Height of centre room to be 18 feet in the clear.

Height of verandah and side rooms 12 feet.

Roof of main room to be arched, on two iron girders

Verandah roofs on beams and burgahs.

Plinth 2 feet high. Foundations 2 feet deep.

Verandah to be arched with semi-circular arches 6 feet wide and 6 feet high to the spring of the arch.

Neat plain cornice inside and outside the building, and parapet wall 1½ feet high, and one foot thick on the top.

Steps where required.

Scale 8 feet to an inch.

VI.—HINDUSTANI.

Examiner,—Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, c. e.

Time—1½ *hours.*

1. Translate the following sentences and words into English:—

۱ اپلہ کا جلایا ہوا چونہ خالص نہیں ہوتا کیونکہ اوس میں اوپلہ کي راکھہ چونہ میں رہتي ہے *

کوئیلہ یا لکڑي کا جلایا ہوا چونہ اچھا ہوتا ہے اور اوسکے عمارت بہي مضبوط ہوتي ہے *

۲ لکڑي دیار کے پہاڑ پر سے کاٹ کر دریا میں بہا دیتی ہیں برسات میں جب دریا طغیاني میں آتی ہیں بہت گیلیاں دیار کے دریا میں بہي چاي جاتے ہیں *

۳ اینٹاں بھٹوں میں بہت جلد تیار ہو سکتي ہیں ہزاروں میں اتني جلدي نہیں پک سکتي ہیں *

۴ کجل کونچي سفیدا سندرس نیل گیرو مردہسنگ ٹہاٹہہ جہانپ قینچي مونج چہان سوتلي جذر کعب مخروط رانگ رال گذیا *

2. Give the Hindustani or Urdú of the following words:—Foundation, Concrete, Abutment, Pier, Voussoirs, Key-stone, Road-way, Parapet-wall, Pillar, Arch-

Moulding, Door frame, Wall-plate, Sashline Consolidation, Metal, side slopes, Floor, Roof Covering, Lime terrace, Tie beam, Rafter, strut.

VII.—ENGLISH.

Time—1½ *hours.*

1. Translate the following into good English—

اول مکان کي بنیاد کھوداي کر کر کھوداي کي طرفوں کو ساھول میں کرنا چاھئي اور تہلہ کو پنسال کرنا چاھئے بعد اوسکے تہیلہ کو خوب دھموسوں سے کوٹ کر تب اوسکی اوپر خشک اینٹ کا ردہ بچھاکر تب اوسکی اوپر کانکر یٹ کا ردہ چھہ انچ موتا ڈالکر خوب کوٹائي کرني چاھئي جب وہ ردہ پک جائی بعد اوسکی دوسرا ردہ اور چھہ انچ کا ڈالکر کوٹنا چاھئي اسي طور سے کرنا چاھئی جب تک کہ بنیاد اوتني کانکریٹ سے بھري جاوے جتنے کہ اسٹمٹ میں درج ھی فقط *

2. Translate the following into good Urdu :—

I. The flooring to be 2nd class tiled, tiles 12″ × 12″ × 3″ set in lime mortar, with close joints, over 6 inches of concrete well rammed. The roof to be carried over trusses of Deodar wood, having a light, and ornamental boarded ceiling, properly varnished.

II. I wish to show you how the centering of that bridge over the Nullah is to be put up. I will be at the bridge at 5 A. M. tomorrow, be present there at that hour. See, this is what I wanted to show you, one pillar is to be built here, one at five feet from this, and then the spaces between the abutments and pillars are to be covered over with any common wood, over which the frame of the centering is to be put up.

First Examination-in-Law.

1876.

Examiner,—PANDIT RAM NARAIN, PLEADER, CHIEF COURT, PANJAB.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. What provision for Legislation in India was made by the Regulating Act of 1773 ?

2. Describe (briefly) the relation in which the Supreme Council and the Supreme Court, constituted under the Regulating Act of 1773, stood towards each other and the cause or causes that led to such a state of affairs.

3. What changes if any were introduced by the Act of 1781, in the method of Legislation? ?

4. When was the Chief Court of the Panjab established, and with what jurisdiction has this tribunal been vested ?

5. What Local Legislatures exist in India and when were they constituted ?

6. Enumerate the different bodies of Statute Law that were in force in India in 1834.

7. State clearly what rules of decision have been laid down by the Legislature for the Courts in the Panjab.

8. How, when and by whom are Regulations now passed ? And state with regard to what portions of the Panjab has such Legislation been adopted. ?

9. What is the extent of the powers of Governor-General in Council to make Laws at the Legislative Council Meetings ?

10. What further step or steps are necessary to be taken after an Act has been passed by the Legislative Council of India in order to give it the force of Law? Who can exercise the power of *veto* and when?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner,—GEORGE RYALL, ESQ.

Second Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Define "Good-faith," Local Law," "Special Law," and "Injury" in the words of the Indian Penal Code.

2. What is "Wrongful Restraint," and when does it become "Wrongful Confinement?"

3. Define "Public Nuisance" in the words of the Penal Code.

4. Give a list of punishments to which offenders are liable under the Indian Penal Code.

5. When is a person said to abet the doing of a thing.

6. What offences may an officer in charge of a Police station investigate without an order from a Magistrate?

7. In what offences would a private person be justified in making an arrest?

8. State in what cases a summon, and in what a warrant, would ordinarily issue? When can a Magistrate in a "summon's case" issue a warrant.

9. Define the expression "European British subject."

10. State in what cases a Police officer may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant.

CIVIL SUBSTANTIVE LAW.

Examiner,—GEORGE RYALL, ESQ.

Third Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Define "Proposal," "Promise," "Goods," and "Sale."

2. State what persons are competent to contract? Define "Partnership." Can a minor be admitted to the benefits of a Partnership?

3. When would the custom of any body or class of persons apply in the matter of contracts?

4. Under the Indian Contract Act, an agreement made without consideration is void. What are the exceptions to this rule?

5. When is the consideration or object of an agreement said to be unlawful?

6. Mention the descriptions of property there are according to Hindu Law, and describe the rights in respect to each.

7. Is primogeniture sanctioned either under Hindu or Muhammadan Law?

8. What is the Law under Muhammadan Law and what under Hindu Law in regard to inheriting of property by an adopted son from his natural parents? Under what circumstance would an adopted son become the heir of his natural parents under the Hindu Law?

9. What are essential to make a gift valid under Muhammadan Law? Under what condition would a

will under Hindu and Muhammadan Law be held to be operative ?

10. Under the Indian Succession Act, what is the law regulating succession to a deceased person's moveable and immoveable property? When is a new domicile acquired. What is the special mode of acquiring domicile in British India ?

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Examiner,—GEORGE RYALL, ESQ.

Fourth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Define "Fact," "Facts in Issue," and "Evidence."

2. When are oral admissions as to the content of documents relevant ?

3. What is an "Estoppel" ?

4. What documents are public documents under the Evidence Act ?

5. State in what cases a Court shall reject the plaint.

6. Under what circumstances can a Plaintiff be called upon by the Court to furnish security for costs ?

7. When a decree is against the legal representative of a deceased person, and it is directed in the decree that the money be paid out of the property of the deceased person, what is the procedure.

8. Describe briefly the procedure in regard to pauper suits.

9. When does the period of limitation begin to run in the following :—

(*a*).—In a case where there are successive breaches of contract.

(*b*).—In the case of a continuing nuisance. And define "Nuisance" under the Indian Limitation Act.

10. What is the effect of the evidence given on an oath as against the party offering to be bound by it.

Revenue Law and Procedure.

Examiner,—Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader, Chief Court, Panjab.

Fifth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. State the principle on which the levy of Law Revenue is based.

2. What is meant by "Settlement," and state why is it at all necessary for Government to make a settlement?

3. When may a Record of rights be revised, how and by whom is it to be kept up to date and how may an incorrect entry be rectified after the Record of Rights has been sanctioned by Government?

4. Is the Proprietor entitled to any compensation in the following cases, if so how is such compensation calculated:—

(*a*).—When he has refused the offer to settle with and settlement has been made with any other person.

(*b*).—He being a defaulter of Government Revenue has been dispossessed of beneficial interest in land on cancelment of settlement.

Would such a claim lie in a Civil Court? State your reasons.

5. Give some instances of tenants having been declared to be occupancy tenants under Section 8 of the Tenancy Act.

6. What tenants may claim remission of rent and under what circumstances ?

7. A tenant on being served with a notice of ejectment claims compensation on the following grounds :—

(1)—that he has planted a number of fruit trees,

(2)—that during his tenancy a number of trees of spontaneous growth have grown up,

(3)—that 35 years ago, he repaired a well at his own expence,

(4)—that 25 years ago he brought some *bunjur* land under cultivation at considerable expense.

For which of the above items is he entitled to compensation ?

8. Explain the terms—

Imperfect Bhayachárá, Málguzár, Talukadár, Istemrárdár and Bisvadár.

9. How is the Court Fees payable in the following suits to be computed :—

(*a*)—to obtain an injunction,

(*b*)—in suits for accounts,

(*c*)—specific performance of a contract of sale,

(*d*)—to set aside an attachment of land,

(*e*)—in suits for the interest of an assignee of Land Revenue.

10. A promissory note insufficiently stamped but chargeable with stamp duty eight annas is produced in evidence in a Civil Court; can the document be received in evidence on payment of penalty ? Give reasons for your answer.

Final Examination-in-Law.

1876.

Organization and Powers of Government, &c.

Examiner,—W. H. Rattigan, Esq., M. A., PH. D., Barrister-at-Law.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Trace the progress of the legislative and judicial authority of the East India Company, from the reign of Elizabeth down to the passing of the Regulating Act of 1773; giving a brief analysis of the different characters, the constitution and powers of the Courts, and briefly noticing the effect of the grant of the Diwani by the Mogal Emperor.

2. To what extent and by what Regulations or Acts did the East India Company, as a Sovereign power, submit itself to the jurisdiction of its own Courts; and how far was this submission affected by the provisions of 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106? State also how far the above submission would apply to the Chief Court before and after the passing of Act IV of 1872?

3. What was the state of the Statute Law in 1834, what Act of Parliament was passed in that year relating to India, and what were its principal provisions? How far was the consent of the Governor-General essential to the validity of a law under the Statute of 1834? What change, if any, was effected in this respect by the 16 and 17 Victoria Chapter 95, and 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67?

4. State the legislative powers of the Governor-General's Council, under the "Indian Council's Act,"

and the limitations which are therein declared as to the power of repeal. In what cases may the Governor-General exercise the powers of the Legislative Council under the same Act?

5. Compare the constitution and powers of the Legislatures of 1773, 1834, 1853 and 1861.

6. State the chief provisions of the law relating to State prisoners, pointing out what authority is necessary—(*a*) for the confinement of such persons, and (*b*) for the attachment of their property, to what extent, if at all, the Government becomes responsible for their debts, and what Acts and Regulations have been passed on the subject?

7. Under what circumstances and in what mode may the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts be suspended, and by whom?—(Reg. X of 1804).

8. What powers does the Governor-General or Local Government possess to prevent Foreigners from residing or sojourning in British India? Quote the law applicable.

9. In what cases would the following coins be a legal tender:—

(1).—Gold coin.
(2).—Rupees and half-rupees.
(3).—Four anna and two anna pieces.
(4).—Copper coin.
(33 of 1870).

10. Would Currency Notes be a legal tender in any of the following cases:

(1).—A Currency Note of Rs. 100 of the Calcutta Circle in payment of a debt of Rs. 50, due at Lahore.

(2).—A Currency Note of the Lahore Circle of Rs. 5, in payment of a debt at Lahore of Rs. 4-15-11.

(3).—A Currency Note of Rs. 50 of the Lahore Circle in payment of a like sum on account of revenue due to Government North-Western Provinces at Meerut.

State the grounds of your opinion in each case.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner,—C. H. SPITTA, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Second Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. State the law as to the admissibility in evidence of the statements of accomplices in criminal cases, and the degree of weight that ought to be attached to their testimony.

2. What is meant by a dying declaration; and under what circumstances is such a declaration admissible in evidence?

3. In a case of Suttee, *A* and *B* set fire to the pile on which the widow was seated. She after being partially burnt left the pile, when *C* took an active part in causing her to return, which she did, and she was consequently burnt to death. Of what offences were *A*, *B* and *C* guilty?

4. State the law relating to inquests in cases of sudden or unnatural deaths? By whom may such inquests be held?

5. *A* steals a buffalo from *B* in the district of Multan, and personally or by his agents conveys the buffalo through the districts of Montgomery and Lahore to his house in the district of Ferozepur. In what district should *A* be tried? Give your reasons for your answer?

6. What is the law as to arrests by private persons?

7. Give a list of the offences which are punishable with *whipping* in *lieu* of other punishment prescribed by the Penal Code.

8. Explain the terms—"gratification and legal remuneration," used in Section 161, Penal Code, which provides a punishment for a public servant taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.

9. What is the distinction between *theft* and criminal breach of *trust*?

10. State the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relative to the maintenance of wives and children.

Civil Law.

Examiner,—F. D. Bullock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Third Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Define the term Law, and explain with reference to your definition upon what principle a sovereign power is sued in its own Tribunals. How does the law of nations arise?

2. "Public law may not be ousted by private contract." Expand the rule, and give the limitations.

3. What is an easement? How are easements created and extinguished?

4. How may a proposal be revoked? What is the effect upon a contract:—

(*a*).—As to a surety; of a variation in the contract between the debtor and creditor.

(*b*).—Of silence.

(*c*).—Of mistake of fact.

5. Under what circumstances could a sale pass a better title than the seller possessed ?

6. Upon what grounds may a Partner sue for a dissolution of the partnership ?

Give instances of associations—(*a*) which are, (*b*) which are not, partnerships and say when Act X of 1866 would come into play.

7. What are Libel, Malice-in-fact, Malice-in-law ? When is a communication said to be privileged ?

8. State generally the effect of the following relations of consanguinity upon succession between—(1) domiciled English persons, (2) Hindus, (3) Muhammadans.

(*a*).—Through the father.
(*b*).—Through the mother.
(*c*).—Of the whole blood.
(*d*).—Of the half blood.
(*e*).—By posthumous birth.

9. Is there any limitation upon the power of bequest by—(1) a Hindu, (2) a Muhammadan, (3) an Englishman domiciled in India ?

10. A, a Muhammadan, died leaving a widow, a son under age, a brother and a brother's son, whose father was dead. A's son died soon after. Define the shares of the survivors.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Examiner,—F. D. BULLOCK, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW.

Fourth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Define cause of Action. State the law as to joinder of causes and persons, and give examples of bad joinder.

2. A sues B for Rs. 1,000. In the course of the suit A is adjudicated insolvent: what is the effect on the suit ?

3. Explain the nature and effect of the instrument by which on a sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree being rendered absolute, the property is transferred and state the procedure prescribed and the remedies available between sale and confirmation of sale.

4. Apply the law in the following cases :—

(1)—On an application to foreclose by way of Bye-bil-Dafa.

(2)—Money belonging to the jaghir estate of a deceased jaghirdar is paid to A, B sues claiming to be the jaghirdar's heir.

(3)—A plaint is presented at Lahore against A and B residing at Lahore, C residing in Amritsar, and D residing in Dehli.

(4)—Upon an application to recover summarily the amount due on a Bill of Exchange.

5. State the legal effect of a rule of limitation exemplifying your answer by one instance and say what exception is contained in the Act.

What rules of limitation affect the state—(*a*) in Civil Actions, (*b*) in Criminal Prosecutions.

6. When may defendant plead a rule of limitation other than the *lex fori* ?

(*a*).—In 1875 A, the guardian of B, who is 8 years' old, improperly sells some of B's land, B comes of age at 18 : up to what year may he sue to recover his land ?

(*b*).—A while insane, signs a deed making a gift of his lands to B in 1875. In 1880 he is restored to sanity and obtains know -

ledge of the deed: up to what year may he sue to recover his land?

(*c*).—A's and B's houses adjoin. A digging in his house for buried treasure, undermines B's wall and B's house falls. Within what time may B sue for damages.

(*d*).—A holds property in trust for B a minor, A in breach of the trust converts the property to his use; up to what time may B sue him to recover it?

(*e*).—A sues B on the 1st January 1875 on an unregistered bond of the 2nd January 1872. In the course of the suit B dies, and C his executor is made defendant on the 28th January, C pleads limitation. A contends that the suit is within time: which contention must prevail? Give your reason.

7. Upon what basis does a law of limitation rest? What is the rule regarding recurring causes of action; and what the effect of payment on limitation?

8. What are Examination, Cross-examination and Re-examination, and by what rules is each governed?

9. State the rule of evidence as to the following:

(*a*).—Communications during marriage.

(*b*).—The relevancy of evidence as to character.

(*c*).—A deed 35 years old purporting to have been executed by A, is produced by B.

(*d*).—A bill of exchange drawn by A without authority, is contested by B the acceptor on that ground.

(*e*).—Depositions returned under a commission to examine an absent witness.

10. What is the presumption as to legitimacy of birth during a subsisting marriage, and after its dissolution? What is the weight of such presumption?

Revenue Law and Procedure.

Examiner,—J. A. E. Miller, Esq.

Fifth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. What subjects are excluded from the cognizance of the Civil Courts by the Panjab Land Revenue Act; and what provision is made for the disposal of such cases?

2. Mention the powers with which different classes of officers can be invested under the Panjab Land Revenue Act and the rules thereunder.

3. Describe the manner in which claims to the office of Lumberdar are to be dealt with.

4. Name and describe the village papers to be prepared annually by Putwarees.

5. Describe the constitution of the Court of Wards in the Panjab.

6. What are the various cesses payable by landholders in the Panjab, on what authority are they levied, to what purposes are they applied, and in what manner are the accounts of each kept?

7. Describe the procedure in a case of mutation of names.

8. State the main provisions of the Waste Land Rules, and of the Waste Land Lease Rules.

9. On what grounds may the rent of a tenant with a right of occupancy be enhanced.

10. Describe the mode in which Government derives Revenue from—(*a*) Imported Opium, (*b*) Panjab grown Opium, (*c*) Imported Wines and Spirits.

11. Of what documents is the Registration compulsory, and what documents affecting land are exempted from Registration under the Registration Act?

12. Explain the powers and duties of a Judge of a Civil Court, and of a Collector respectively, with regard to an unstamped, or insufficiently stamped document coming before him.

THE

PANJAB

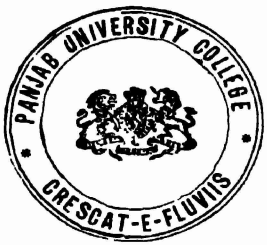
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

CALENDAR,

FOR

1878-79.

PART III.



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1879.

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EXAMINATION PAPERS.

—:o:—

Entrance Examination.

1878.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—J. W. McCRINDLE, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours.*

1. Translate the following passage into your Vernacular:—

   The world could not have furnished you with a present so acceptable to me, as the picture of my mother which you have so kindly sent me. I received it the night before last, and viewed it with a trepidation of nerves and spirits somewhat akin to what I should have felt had the dear original presented herself before me. I kissed it, and hung it where it is the last object that I see at night, and of course the first on which I open my eyes in the morning. She died when I had completed my sixth year, yet I remember her well, and am an ocular witness of the great fidelity of the copy.

2. Translate the following idiomatic sentences:—

   (*a.*)—It is all over with me.

   (*b.*)—You should not cast in his teeth that he had failed to carry his point.

   (*c.*)—It strikes me that the world is not going well with you.

(*d.*)—Who is that fellow with whom you have been scraping an acquaintance?

(*e.*)—That article was knocked down to the highest bidder.

(*f.*)—He must needs act foolishly.

(*g.*)—He answered me in too off-hand a manner.

3. Translate the following extract from a Newspaper :—

The king of Upper Burmah has great expectations of becoming the possessor of another white elephant. It appears that a man from Mandalay, who had gone to Siam on business, in passing through a jungle on his travels caught sight of a white elephant. He tracked the animal to his haunt, and then made rapid tracks himself to the Golden City, where he told his story, and received orders to proceed at the head of a select party to capture the prize. It is now some four months since the party set out in quest of the prize, and their movements and object are kept secret as far as possible. The excitement, which the news, when first received, had produced at court has worn off, but it will be revived if favourable reports are received from the trappers.

ENGLISH.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

Translate the following into English :—

جب همایون تخت پر بیٹھا تو اوسکا ایک بھای کا مران
پہلے سے کابل قندھار کا ناظم تہا مگر هندال اور مرزا عسکری

اپنی دونو بہایونکو همایون نے سنبہل اور سوات کا ناظم مقرر کیا اس بادشاہ مین کوي عیب قابل الزام نہ تہا لیکن سلطنت اوسکے باپ کي ایسی نہ تہی کہ اوسکو دشمنونسے بچاتا اور انتظام قرار واقعی کرتا اسي وجہہ سے جب دشمنون نے سر اوتھایا تو اوسنے اونکے دبانے مین بیموقع دیر کي اور اونکو فرصت دي کہ وہ زور پکڑ گئے *

۲۷ فروري کو ایک شخص دو بچي دنکو بمقام بانکي پور ایک پادری صاحب کے پاس حاضر هوا اور بیان کیا کہ مین هندوستاني کرستان هون کلکتہ سے بنارس کو جاتا تها راہ مین جو کچہ میرے پاس تہا گرگیا خرچ کیطرف سے نہائت مجبور هون آپ میری کفالت کیجیے کہ بنارس پہونچ جاؤن صاحب موصوف اوس کمرے سے اوٹھہ کر دوسری کمرے مین روپي لانیکو گئے اس شخص نے مہلت پاکر صاحب موصوف کي گھري جو میز پر رکھي تہی اوٹھا لي اور رفو چکر هو گیا چند منٹ کے بعد صاحب موصوف اوس کمرے مین آے تو دیکھتے هین کہ نہ وہ ادمي هي اور نہ گھڑی اخر کار پولیس مین اطلاع دی پولیس نے بعد تجسس اوس شخص کو معہ گھڑے گرفتار کیا *

(۱) جوهین یہہ بات میري کانمین پڑي میري هوش اوڑ گئے (۲) اوسنے توشور کرکے میرا سرکہایا (۳) اخرهمنے اپنے دلکا بخار اوسپر نکالا (۴) همنے اونکي راہ پر قدم مارا هي خدا اونکي طرح همارا بیڑا پار لگاوے *

ENGLISH.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Write the plurals of:—

   Hero, staff, motto, loaf, colloquy, father-in-law, datum, phenomenon, radius, genus.

   What two *plurals* has each of the following nouns, and how do they differ in meaning:—

   Cloth, pea, brother, fish, genius, penny.

   How do the following plurals differ in meaning from their respective singulars:—

   Goods, irons, salts, letters, compasses.

2. What are the comparatives and superlatives of—
   Hot, dry, gay, late, nigh, discreet, up, out.
   What are the Superlatives of—
   Exterior, superior.

3. Write out the present, past, present perfect and future tenses of the verb *go* both of the common and the progressive forms.

   (All the numbers and persons to be given.)

4. Parse each of the words italicized in the following sentences;—

   (*a.*)—*One* may truly say *that that* man has deceived *both* of us, his best *friends* that have done so much *both* for him and for *one* of his brothers.

   (*b.*)—*Give me what* I want, *without* asking *what* I intend *doing* with it when *given*.

   (*c.*)—The house *was* then *building*.

   (*d.*)—He was then *building* the house.

5. Give instances of:—

   A nominative absolute, a noun in opposition, a passive verb followed by an objective case.

An intransitive verb followed by an objective of kindred meaning.

6. Contract the following sentence by making one of the two principal clauses subordinate :—

The sea spent its fury and then became calm.

7. Express in various ways the meaning of the following sentence :—

There can be no success without application.

8. Put the following into correct English :—

(*a.*)—I told him that what are you doing there.

(*b.*)—He promised that he will confer me an appointment.

(*c.*)—Will I open door of prison, and give prisoner chance of the escape ?

(*d.*)—I have been suffering from attack of fever since last three days, and from last night I have pain all my body over. Under circumstances, I hope, you shall kindly grant me a leave for to-day and following day only.

9. Write an essay describing an Indian forest.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—H. BLOCHMANN, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

1. Translate into English :—

و خرجت من عنده فرجعت الي المسجد الحرام فما استقررت فيه حتي نشاءت سحابة و كثفت فبرقت و رعدت رعد امتصلا شديدا ثم جاءت بمطريسير و برد كثير فبادرت

الى الغلمان فقلت اجمعوا قال فجمعنا منه شيئا عظيما و ملانامنه جرارا كثيرة و جمع اهل مكة منه شيئا عظيما قال و كان علي بن عيسي صائما فلماكان وقت المغرب خرج الي المسجد الحرام ليصلي المغرب فقلت له انت والله مُقبل و النكبة زائلة و هذه علامات لاقبال فاشرب الثلج كما طلبت قال و جئته الي المسجد باقداح مملوة من اصناف الاسوقه والاشربة مكبوسة بالبرد قال فاقبل يسقي من بقربه من الصوفية و المجاورين و الضعفاء ويستزيد و نحن ناتيه بماعند نا من ذلك و اقول له اشرب فيقول حتى يشرب الناس فنخبات مقدار خمسة ارطال و قلت له لم يبق شيئي فقال الحمد لله ليتني كنت تمنيت المغفرة بدلا من تمنى الثلج لعلي كنت اجاب فلما دخل البيت حلفت عليه ان يشرب منه و مازلت لداريه حتى شرب منه بقليل سويق وتقوت ليلته بباقيه *

2. Mention the person, tense, and *báb* of the following verbs:—لم يبق - المجاورين - ليصلي - تقوت - استقورت - نشئات - متصلاً *

3. Write down the *Masdars* of the verbal forms given in the preceding question, with all the vowel points.

4. Inflect لم يبق giving all vowel points.

ARABIC.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into English :—

فامر بالمال فاحضر و امر قهرمانه باد خال الجارية الي الحرم فامسكت جانب الستر و بكت و قالت منشدة *

شعر *

هنيالك المال الذي قد افدته
و لم يبق في كفي غير التذكر
اقول لنفسي و هي في كر با تها
اقلي فقد بان الحبيب او اكثرى
اذالم يكن الا مر عندك موضع
و لم تجدى بدامن الصبر فاصبري
فبكي مولا هاوا حاب منشدا—

شعر *

ولو لا قعود الدهر بي عنك لم يكن
يفرقنا شيي سوي الموت فاعذري
اروح بهم من فراقك موجع
اناجي به قلبا قليل التصبر
عليك سلا مى لازيارة بيننا
و لا وصل الا ان يشاء ابن معمر

2. Inflect the tenses to which the following verbal forms belong, giving all vowel points—

أناجي-فاعذري-اروح *

3. Mention derivatives formed from the roots—حضر-كان-ورح-فرق-وضع-وصل and give their meanings.

4. (*a*) Explain the objective case هنيئًا *

(*b*) Explain the Tashdid in كُفي Translate, giving the vowel points—in thy hands, in her hands, in their hands.

Arabic.

Third Paper,—Time 2 *hours.*

1. Translate into English :—

غرامي من الاشواق و السقم زائد* ومالي على اجور الزمان مساعد
اراعي الثريا و السماك اذا بدا * كاني من فرط الصبابة عا بد
اراقب نجم الصبح حتى ازا اتي * اهيم باشو اقي و و جدى زائد
وحقكم ما حلت عن حبكم قلى * و لا انا الا ساهر الجفي واجد

2. Write out the first two *baits* with the vowel points.

3. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel points. The sun rose. When did the sun rise? The sun did not rise. Rise, O sun! The suns. Two suns. A little sun. A far country. He went to a far country. My country is far.

Láhore is a famous town. The old name of Láhore is Luháwar (لهاور) *

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—REVD. DR. K. M. BANERJEE.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours.*

1. Translate into your vernacular :—

अपनी भाषा में अनुवाद करो—

१। एवमुक्ता तु कैकेयी राघवेण महात्मना।
उवाचेदं सुनिर्लज्जा धृष्टमात्महितं वचः॥
न राजा कुपितो राम व्यसनं नास्य किञ्चन।
किञ्चिन्मनोगतं त्वस्य त्वद्भयान्नानुभाषते॥
प्रियं त्वामप्रियं वक्तुं वाणी नास्य प्रवर्तते।
तदवश्यं त्वयाकार्य्यं यन्ममानेन संश्रुतम्॥
एष मह्यं वरं दत्वा पुरा मामभिपूज्यच।
पश्चात्तु तप्यते राजा यथान्यः प्राकृत स्तथा॥
यदि त्वभिहितं राज्ञा त्वयि तन्नविपत्स्यते।
ततोऽहमभिधास्यामि नैष वक्ष्यतितत्स्वयम्॥
एतत्तु वचनं श्रुत्वा कैकेय्या समुदाहृतं।
उवाच व्यथितो राम स्तांदेवीं नृपसन्निधौ॥
अहो धिङ् नार्हसे देवि वक्तुं मामीदृशं वचः।
अहंहि वचना द्राज्ञःपतेयमपि पावके॥
भक्षयेयं विषं तीक्ष्णं मज्जेयमपि चार्णवे।

२। चण्डरवस्तु तान् भय व्याकुलितान् विज्ञाय

इदमाह भो भोः श्वापदाः किं यूयं मां दृष्ट्वा सन्त्रस्ता व्रजथ। नभेतव्यं नभेतव्यम्। अहमद्य ब्रह्मणा स्वयमेव आज्ञयाभिहितः यत् श्वापदानां मध्ये कश्चिद्राजनास्ति। त्वंमयाद्य श्वापद राज्येऽभिषिक्तः। अतो गत्वा क्षितितले तान् सर्वान् परि पालयेति। ततोऽहमत्रागतः। अहं ककुद्रुमो नाम त्रैलोक्ये श्वापदराजः सञ्जातः॥

तच्छ्रुत्वा ते श्वापदाः सिंह पुरः सराः स्वामिन् प्रभो समादिशेति वदन्तस्तं परि वव्रुः॥

ततस्तेन सिंहाय अमात्यपदवी प्रदत्ता व्याघ्राय श्रव्यापालत्वम् द्वीपिने तम्बूलाधिकारः करिणे प्रतिहारित्वं वानराय छत्र धरत्वम्। ये चान्यीय जा त्याः तैः सह आलापमात्रमपि न करोति। शृगालाः सर्वे ऽर्ध चन्द्रं दत्वा निः सारिताः॥

SANSKRIT.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into Sanskrit :—

। संस्कृत भाषा में अनुवाद करो—

मगध देश में ऐक चंपक बन था। वहां बहुत दिनों से ऐक कोवा और हरिण रहते थे। और उन दोनों में बड़ा प्यार था वे उसी जंगल में फिरा करते थे। ऐक

दिन कोई गोदड़ उस हरिण को मोटा ताजा देख के मन में सोचने लगा के किसी तरह इस से मिताई कर के इसका मास खाना चाहिये यह सोच विचार के हरिण के पास आ के बोला कि मित्र तुम अच्छे हो। हरिण ने कहा कि भाई तुम कौन हो। उस ने कहा मेरा नाम क्षुद्र बुद्धि है। इस जंगल में किसी से जान पहिचान नहीं है इस लिये यहां अकेला पड़ा रहता हुं। पर आज तुम को देख के मेरे जो में बहुत आनन्द हुआ है और चाहता हुं कि तुम से मिताई करूं और अपने दिन सुख चैन से काटुं। इसी तरह बात चीत करता हुआ उस के साथ २ सांझ को हरिण के रहने की जगह पर आया॥

SANSKRIT.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

Explain in Sanskrit the following passages :

संस्कृत भाषा में अर्थ करो—

(a). पुरो त्वं मे प्रियः पुत्रस्त्वं वरीयान् भविष्यसि।
जराबलो च मां तात पलितानिच पश्यगुः॥
काव्यस्योशनसः शापाच्च त्वमोस्मि यौवने।
पुरो त्वं प्रतिपद्यस्व पाप्मानं जरयासह॥

एवमुक्तः प्रत्युवाच पूरुः पितरमञ्जसा ।
यथात्थ मां महाराज तत् करिष्यामि ते वचः ॥
प्रतिपत्स्यामि ते राजन् पाप्मानं जरया सह ।
गृहाण यौवनं मत्तस्वर कामान् यथेप्सितान् ॥
जरसाहं प्रतिच्छन्नो वयो रूपधरस्तव ।
यौवनं भवते दत्वा चरिष्यामि यथात्थमाम् ॥

(b). विपदि धैर्य्यमथाभ्युदये क्षमा सदसि वाक् पटुता युधि विक्रमः ।
यशसि चाभिरुचि र्व्यसनं श्रुतौ प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि महात्मनाम् ॥

षड्दोषाः पुरुषेणेह हातव्या भूतिमिच्छता ।
निद्रा तन्द्रा भयं क्रोध आलस्यं दीर्घसूत्रता ॥

1. Give the roots of पर्य्यगुः, प्रत्युवाच, आत्थ, प्रतिपत्स्यामि and गृहाण कौन २ धातु से नीचे लिखे हुये पद निकले हैं पर्य्यगुः, प्रत्युवाच, आत्थ, प्रतिपत्स्यामि गृहाण ॥

2. Parse पर्य्यगुः, आत्थ, and गृहाण ।

नीचे लिखे हुये पदों को साधो और उन के अन्वय भी दिखलावो—पर्य्यगुः, आत्थ, गृहाण ॥

3. Give the 3rd person singular present and perfect (लट् and लिट) of the following verbs:—तप, पद्, ग्रह, दा, हा, इष ॥

नीचे लिखे हुये धातुओं के लट् और लिट् के प्रथम पुरुष के एक वचन में कैसे रूप होते—

टप, पद्, यह, दा, हा, इष ॥

4. In what forms of verbs does the augment अ come as a prefix and when is it dispensed with?

धातुओं के कौन २ विभक्ति में अड़ागम होता है और कहां २ उस का निषेध है।

5. Give the 2nd person singular imperative लोट of हन, ग्रास, अस, (to be) ब्रा and अद।

नीचे लिखे हुये धातुओं के लोट के मध्यम पुरुष के एक वचन में कैसे रूप होते हन, ग्रास, अस, (भुवि) ब्रा, अद ॥

6. Decline विद्वस् in all numbers and cases masculine पुल्लिङ्ग की सब विभक्ति और वचन में विद्वस् शब्द के रूप लिखो ॥

7. Give the dative and ablative plural of अस्मद् and the locative singular of अन्य। चतुर्थी और पञ्चमी के बहुवचन में अस्मद् शब्द के

कैसे रूप होते और सप्तमी के एक वचन में अन्य शब्द का कैसा रूप होता है ॥

8. Give the rule for the change of स into ष and of न into ण द्रव्य सकार और नकार को षत्व और णत्व प्राप्ति की विधि लिखो ॥

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI KARIM-UD-DIN.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

۱—اِس عبارت فارسي کا اردو زبان ميں بامحاورہ ترجمہ کرو—
ميہمان را عزيز بايد داشت * از رہ مردي و جوانمردي
گر بزرگ است ولائق خدمت * خود حق او بجاي آوردي
ور بود سفلہ کس نخواهدگفت * کہ چرا بارے ايں کرم کردي
جمعي بزرگان بودہ اند کہ دربارۂ خصم خود رعايت ميہمان داري نمودہ اند—چنانچہ در تواريخ مسطورست کہ در کرمان ملکے بود بغايت سخي و مہماندار—پيوستہ در مہمانخانۂ او کشادہ بود—و خوان احسان او برايِ خاص و عام نہادہ—ہر کہ بشہر او آمدے برسفرۂ کرم او نان خوردے و تا دران شہر بودے وظيفۂ چاشت و راتبۂ شام از ضيافت خانہ وي بردے—وقتی عضدالدولہ لشکر کشيدہ قصد تسخير ولايت او کرد ملک طاقت حرب وي نداشت بحصار در آمد—ہر روز لشکر عضدالدولہ بدر حصار آمدندے و جنگ سخت کردندے—

و هر شب ملک کرمان آن مقدار طعام که لشکر عضدالدوله را کفایت بودے فرستادي—عضدالدوله پیغام داد که روز حرب کردن و شب نان دادن چه معني دارد—جواب فرستاد که جنگ کردن اظهار مردی است و نان دادن وظیفه مردمي—ایشان اگر چه دشمن اند اما غریب بشهر و ولایت من اند—از مروت نباشد که ایشان در منزل من نان خود خورند عضدالدوله بگریست و گفت که کسی را که چندین مروت باشد با وي حرب کردن از بے مروتی است لشکر را بازگردانید *

۲—نظم—اسکا ترجمه اردو نثر مین کرو—

یاران که بوده اند ندانم کجا شدند
یا رب چه روز بود که از ما جدا شدند
گر نو بهار آید و پرسد ز دوستان
گو اي صبا که آن همه گلها گیا شدند
آی گل چو آمدي ززمین گو چگونه اند
آن رو یها که در ته گرد فنا شدند
آن سر وران که تاج سر خلق بوده اند
اکنون نظاره کن که همه خاک پاشدند
بازیچه ایست طفل فریب این متاع دهر
بی عقل مردمان که بدین مبتلا شدند

سوالات

۱ — وظیفهٔ چاشت - راتبهٔ شام - خصم - سفره - تسخیر - حرب - حصار - مردي - مردمي - غریب - مروت - منزل -

مَلِک - مَلَک - مُلْک - ملْک - نظارہ - متاع - دھر *
ان الفاظ کے معنے بتلاؤ *

۲—نظم نمبر ۲ میں شدند کا لفظ کس کس جگہ پر فعل ناقص ہے اور کس کس جگہ پر فعل تام ہے *

۳—ان الفاظ کے اضداد بتلاؤ—مہمان - عزیز - بزرگ - سفلہ - خصم - سخي *

PERSIAN.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

۱—اِس اُردو عبارت کا ترجمہ فارسي زبان میں کرو—

بڑي بڑي عمارتوں کے کھنڈر اور اچھے اچھے مکانوں کے آثار جو اکثر جگہ نظر آتے ہیں وہ اس بات پر دلالت کرتے ہیں کہ جو بادشاہ زمانہ گذشتہ میں ہندوستان کے بادشاہت کرگئے ہیں اپنی وقت میں رعایا کي بھلائي کي طرف توجہ رکھتے تہی لیکن اوسوقت کے حالات اور تواریخ سے یہہ بہی ثابت ہے کہ یہہ کام اونہوں نے یا تو صرف اپني طبیعت کے خوش کرنی کے واسطے بناي تہي یا اپني شان و شوکت دنیا کے لوگوں کو دکھلانے کی لیئے کئي تہي پہر یہہ بہی سمجھہ میں آتا ہے کہ اکثر ایسا بہي ہوا ہے کہ ایک بادشاہ دانشمند نے کوئي کام اچھي طرز اور عمدہ ساخت کا شروع کیا تہا اتفاقا وہ مرگیا اور کام ختم نہوني پایا اوسکي بعد جو دوسرا تخت پر بیہتا وہ ایساکم حوصلہ اور خود رای نکلا کہ جتنا کچھہ اگلے نے بہت سعي اور بہت

روپیہ خرچ کرکے طیار کیا تہا اوسکو توڑ پہوڑ ڈالا یا اپنی کم عقلی سے کوئی نئی طرز بیفایدہ نکالکر پہلے کام کے طرف بی پروائی کی اسلی پہلے کام مین ترقی نہوئی البتہ کئی بادشاہ ایسے بہی ہوئے ہین جنون نے اپنی عقل سے نئی طرح کے کام ایسے بنوائی جنسے خلق الہہ کو بہت فائدے ہوی پر ایسے کم ہین ہماری وقت مین حکومت انگریزے کے ماتحت اسطرح کے کام بہت ہوے ہین جنسے سوداگری - کہیتی - پیشہ ورون کو نہایت فائدے پہنچی ہین فقط *

۲ — نظم — اسکا ترجمہ فارسی نثر مین کرو —

صفت گم شد گی اور ہی کچہہ ہے عنقا
نام جسکا ہو زبانون پہ وہ گمنام نہین
کچہہ تو ہے بات جوخاموش رہا کرتاہون
کچہہ تو ہے کام جو عالم سے مجہی کام نہین
زندگی اور کوئی دن کی ہے باقی اوسکی
یاد رہتا مرا قاصد کو جو پیغام نہین
تمسے مشہور ہوا مین تو ہوی تم مجسے
نام ور آپ ہین تو بندہ بہی گمنام نہین
امتحانا وہ مرض کا مرے کرتے ہین علاج
یہہ بہی ہے فضل خدا جو مجہی آرام نہین

PERSIAN.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

صرف و نحو فارسی *

۱ — مہی گذشت کہ آن مہ بسوئی ما نگذشت *
شبی نرفت کہ بر ما غم و بلا نگذشت

مرا زعارض او دیرشد که گل نشگفت
چو گلبني که برو هیچگه صبا نگذشت

اِن شعروں میں کس کس قسم کے کلمي هیں هر ایک کا نام بتلاؤ *

۲—فارسی مصدر کي کیا شناخت هے -مصدر لازم و مصدر متعدي کے تعریف اور مثال بتلاؤ - حاصل مصدر فارسي مین کسطرح پر بناتے هین اوسکی مثالین اور طور بناني کا بتلاؤ *

۳—فارسي مین باعتبار زمانه کے کتنے قسم کے فعل هوتي هین هر ایک فعل کا نام معه مثال کے لکهو پوري گردان مت لکهو *

۴—غنودن - اوردن - پیمودن - دریدن - شتافتن - آراستن - درختن—انکی فعل مضارع بناؤ — اور قاعده فعل مضارع کا جو هو بیان کرو *

۵—فارسي مین درمیان حالت اضافت کے مضاف پر کسره پڑها کرتے هین مگر وه مقام کون کونسے هین جنپر کسره پڑهنا غیر فصیح هے *

۶—جمله اسمیه - اور جمله فعلیه کے تعریف بیان کرو اور مثالین اونکي بتلاؤ - جمله اسمیه کے اجزا کا نام بتلاؤ اسیطرح جمله فعلیه کے اجزا کا کیا کیا نام هوتا هے وه بهی بتلاؤ *

۷—اس شعر کے ترکیب کرو *

بناداں آنچناں روزي رساند * که دانا اندراں حیراں بماند

URDU.

Examiner,—MAULVI ZIA-UD-DIN, KHAN BAHADUR.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

پنجاب مین یونیورسٹي کے مقرر ہونے سے کیا کیا فائدے حاصل ہو ئے *

URDU.

Second Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

۱—اِس عبارت کو بدل کر ایک اور مختصر اُردو عبارت میں بیان کرو جسکا مطلب اس عبارت کے ما حصل سے متحد ہو—

ایک لڑکا عیار و چالاک نہ کسي کا خوف نہ خطرہ بہت بے باک مدرسے مین پڑھتا تہا اتفاقا ایک دن دیر کر کے مدرسے مین آیا اُستاد نے پوچہا بچہ اج دیرکیون ہوئي بُولا حضرت رات کو جیسی برف پڑي آپکو معلوم ہي ہے اِسوقت تک برف کے مارے رستے کي یہہ صورت تہي کہ میں ایک قدم آگے چلتا تہا تو دو قدم پچھي پہسلتا تہا دیر نہو تو کیا ہو ؟ اُستاد نے کہا بیوقوف اگر ایک قدم آگے بڑھتا اور دو قدم پچھي ہٹتا تو یہانتک کیونکر پہنچتا لڑکے نے جواب دیا جناب قصور معاف میں نے یہہ حال دیکہتے ہي اپنا مُنہہ گہر کی طرف کر لیا تہا اِس تدبیر سے لڑکتا پڑکتا خدا خدا کر کے حضرت کی خدمت مین حاضر ہوا *

(۱) نہ کسي کا خوف نہ خطرہ مرکب تام ہے یا ناقص اور امتحاني عبارت مین یہہ مرکب ترکیب مین کیا واقع ہوا ہے ؟

(ب) بے باک کیا لفظ ہے اور بتاؤ کہ اِس قسم کی نفی کی لئے لفظ بے کا کہاں استعمال کرتے ہیں اور لفظ نا کا کہاں ؟

(ج) اُستاد کیا لفظ ہے اور اِسکی جمع کیا ہے اور اُردو میں اِسکا صوتث کیا بولا جاتا ہے—شہر دہلی میں بعض کوچی ایسے لوگوں کے نام سے نامزد ہیں جنکے پہلے لفظ اُستا بے دال مستعمل ہے مثلاً کوچہ استا حامد و کوچہ استا ہیرا بتاؤ کہ یہہ اُستا کیا لفظ ہے اور اِسکے کیا معنے ہیں ؟

(د) حضرت اور جناب کے حقیقی معنے کیا ہیں اور اُردو میں یہہ دونو لفظ کن معنوں میں مستعمل ہو گئے ہیں ؟

(ہ) دیر نہو تو کیا ہو اِس سے کیا مطلب ہے اور یہہ استفہام کیسا ہے ؟

(و) قصور معاف امتحانی عبارت میں ترکیب میں کیا واقع ہوا ہے اور یہہ لفظ کس محل پر بولا کرتے ہیں اور بتاؤ کہ معاف کیا لفظ ہے اور اِسکو اِعراب کے ساتہہ لکہو *

(ز) خدا خدا کر کے کیا محاورہ ہے اور کہاں بولا جاتا ہے ؟

۲—اِن محاوروں کی تحقیق لکہو اور پہلے اور دوسرے کا محل استعمال بیان کرو *

(۱) لینا ایک نہ دینا دو—(۲) ابہی تیل دیکہو تیل کی دھار دیکہو—(۳) ما ما تو سارے دن آ بے لونڈے جا بے لونڈے کرتی رہتی ہے *

۳—اِس شعر کا مطلب بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ دوسرا مصرع کس بات کا جواب ہے ؟

کمر لچکی تو وہ گُل ہنسکے بولا * بہرا ہی پہولوں سے دامن ہمارا *

HINDI.

Examiner,—Babu Navina Chandra Rai.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

१। निम्न लिखित वाक्यों का तात्पर्य्य वर्णन करो—

"सत्य मे निष्ठा और धर्म्म मे दृढ़ता ये दो अमूल्य रत्न यदि मनुष्य धारण कर सके तो उस से उस का आत्मा जैसा विभूषित हो सकता है ऐसा और किसी वस्तु से नही हो सकता सत्य मनुष्य को निर्भय करता है सब के निकट विश्वस्त करता है, और सब सद्गुणों को आकर्षण करता है। जो धर्म में दृढ़ हैं वे हि यथार्थ बलिष्ठ हैं, उन का पराभव कोई नहि कर सकता॥"

२। उक्त वाक्यों के जिन शब्दों के ऊपर डण्डी है उन का अर्थ लिखो।

३। उक्त वाक्यों में जितने कर्ता और क्रिया वाचक शब्द हैं उन्हें लिखो।

४। निम्न लिखित वाक्य को शुद्ध हिन्दी भाषा मे लिखो—

"इल्म से बेहतर दुनिया मे और कोई शय नहि। इल्म के सबब से हि इनसान हैवान से बड़ा गिना जाता है।"

५। निम्न लिखित वाक्य का अर्थ सरल हिन्दी भाषा मे लिखो—

"लीन्ह कपिहिं उर लाइ
पुलक गात लोचन सजल
प्रीति न हृदय समाय
सुमिरि राम रघु कुल तिलक।"

६। निम्न लिखित वाक्य को संशोधन करो—

"आज हवा ठण्डा वहता है, मालूम होती है कहीं पानी गिरा है॥"

HINDI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

१। "मनुष्य को संसार मे किस विषय की चिन्ता कर्त्तव्य है और किस विषय की कर्त्तव्य नहि। और निश्चिन्त होने के श्रेष्ठ उपाय क्या २ हैं"

इस विषय मे एक प्रस्ताव लिखो जो दश पंक्ति से न्यून न हो॥

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner,—BABU LAKHSHMI SHANKER MISRA, M.A.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. If 135 Rs. 4 As. be divided equally amongst 24 persons, what will each receive ?

2. Define a vulgar fraction. By how much does the difference of $1\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{9}{13}$ fall short of the sum ? Express the defect as a decimal of 7.

3. (*a*.)—Subtract ·03 from ·0$\dot{3}$ and divide the result by ·10$\dot{2}$.

(*b*.)—Shew that $\frac{1}{7+\frac{1}{10}}$ = ·14159 nearly.

4. A room whose height is 11 feet and length twice its breadth, takes 143 yards of paper 2 feet wide for its four walls; how much carpet will it require ?

5. At what rate (simple interest) will 1,300 Rs. amount to 1,381 Rs. 4 annas in 15 months ?

6. Find the square root of ·1 to 3 places of decimal What number has ·01 for its square root ?

7. If $s=a+b+c$ prove that—
$(a\,s+b\,c)\,(b\,s+c\,a)\,(c\,s+a\,b)=(b+c)^2\,(c+a)^2\,(a+b)^2$.

8. Find the highest common divisor of $20x^4+x^2-1$ and $25x^4+5x^3-x-1$.

9. Simplify :

(I.) $\dfrac{a\,x^m\;b\,x^{m+1}}{a^2\,b\,x-b^2\,x^2}$.

(II.) $\dfrac{a^2+b^2+c^2+2a\ b+2a\ c+2b\ c.}{a^2-b^2-c^2-2b\ c.}$

10. Find the square root of—
$a^6+4a^5+2a^4+9a^3-4a+4.$

11. Solve the following equations :—

(I.) $\left.\begin{array}{l}\frac{1}{2}(x+y)=\frac{1}{3}(2x+4)\\ \frac{1}{3}(x-y)=\frac{1}{2}(x-24)\end{array}\right\}$

(II.) $\dfrac{a\ x+b}{c\ x+b}+\dfrac{b\ x+a}{c\ x+a}=\dfrac{(a+b)\ (x+2).}{c\ x+a+b}$

(III.) $\frac{1}{2}(3x+8)-\left\{x-\frac{1}{7}(x-2)\right\}=x-3.$

12. A person walked out a certain distance at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, and then ran part of the way back at the rate of 7 miles an hour, walking the remaining distance in 5 minutes. He was out 35 minutes, how far did he run ?

GEOMETRY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. Define a circle, an acute-angled triangle and parallel right lines.

What is the shortest distance between two parallel right lines ?

2. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal.

If P be a point in a side A B of a parallelogram A B C D and P C, P D be joined, the triangles P A D, P B C are together equal to the triangle P D C.

3. Prove geometrically that the squares on the sum and difference of two right lines are equal to twice the squares on the lines themselves.

4. If two circles touch each other externally the straight line which joins their centres will pass through the point of contact.

5. On a given right line to describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Given the base of a triangle, the vertical angle and the length of the line drawn from the vertex to the middle point of the base, describe the triangle.

6. Inscribe a square in a given circle.

Inscribe a regular octagon in a given circle.

7. If a point be taken within a circle from which there fall more than two equal right lines to the circumference, that point is the centre of the circle.

8. Prove that the point of intersection of the diagonals of a square, described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equidistant from the two sides containing the right angle.

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper,—Time 2 hours.

حساب و جبر مقابلہ *

۱—اگر ۱۳۵ روپیہ چار آنہ ۲۴ آدمیون میں برابر تقسیم کردیں تو ہر ایک شخص کو کیا ملیگا؟

۲—کسور عام کسے کہتے ہین $1\frac{1}{26}$ اور $\frac{9}{13}$ کا حاصل تفریق اُنکے حاصل جمع سے کتنا کم ہے یہہ جواب ۷ کا کونسا کسور اعشاریہ ہے *

۳—(ا) ۰۳ء کو ۰۳ء مین سے تفریق کرو اور جو حاصل هو اوسے ۱۰۲ء پر تقسیم کرو *

(ب) یهه ثابت کرو $\frac{۱}{۷+\frac{۱}{۱۶}}$ = ۱۴۱۵۹ء تقریبا

۴—ایک کمره کی اونچائي ۱۱ فٹ هے اور چوڑائي کے به نسبت لمبائي دوني هے اسکے چارو دیوارونپر ۱۴۳ گز کاغذ لگتا هے جسکا عرض ۲ فٹ هے یهه دریافت کرو که اس کمري مین کتنے بڑے بچهاونکي ضرورت پڑیگي *

۵—کتنے سیکڑے سود پر ۱۵ مهینه مین ۱۳۰۰ روپیه کا ۱۳۸۱ روپیه ۴ انه هوجائیگا *

۶—۱ء کا جذر ۳ مرتبه کے اعشاریه تک دریافت کرو کس عدد کا جذر ۰۱ء هے *

۷—اگر س = ا + ب + ج تو ثابت کرو (ا س + ب ج)
(ب س + ج ا) (ج س + ا ب) = (ب + ج)^{۲} (ج + ا)^{۲} (ا + ب)^{۲}

۸—۲۰ لا^{۴} + لا^{۲} + ۱ اور ۲۵ لا^{۴} + ۵ لا^{۳} − لا − ۱ کا مقسوم علیه اعظم دریافت کرو *

۹—ان کسور جبریه کو مختصر کرو—

(الف) $\frac{۱ \text{ لا}^{م} - \text{ب لا}^{م} + ۱}{\text{ا}^{۲} \text{ ب لا} \quad \text{ب}^{۳} \text{ لا}^{۳}}$

(ب) $\frac{\text{ا}^{۲} + \text{ب}^{۲} + \text{ج}^{۲} + ۲ \text{ ب ا} + ۲ \text{ ب ج} + ۲ \text{ ا ج}}{\text{ا}^{۲} - \text{ب}^{۲} - \text{ج}^{۲} - ۲ \text{ ب ج}}$

۱۰—مساوات مندرجہ ذیل مین لا اور ی کی قیمت دریافت کرو—

(الف) $\frac{۱}{۲}$ (لا + ی) − $\frac{۱}{۳}$ (۲ لا + ۳)

$\frac{۱}{۳}$ (لا — ي) = $\frac{۱}{۲}$ (لا — ۲۴)

(ب) $\frac{ا ي + ب}{ج ی + ب}$ + $\frac{ب ی + ا}{ج ی + ا}$ = $\frac{(ا+ب)(ی+۲)}{ب + ا + ج ی}$

(ج) $\frac{۱}{۲}$ (۳ي + ۸) − { ی − $\frac{۱}{۷}$ (ي — ۲) } = ي − ۳

۱۱—ایک شخص گھنٹے مین ۳$\frac{۱}{۲}$ میل کے حساب سے کچھہ دور چلتا ھے اور تب پھرنے کے وقت تھوڑے فاصلہ تک گھنٹہ مین ۷ میل کے حساب سے دوڑتا ھے اور باقي فاصلہ مین ۵ منٹ تک چلنے سے پہلے مقام پر آپھونچتا ھے اوسکے آنے جانے مین کل ۳۵ منٹ لگا تو دریافت کرو کہ وہ کتنے دور تک دوڑا *

GEOMETRY.

تحریر اقلیدس *

۱—اصطلاحات مندرجہ ذیل کي تعریف کرو—

دائرہ-مثلث حادہ الزاویہہ-خطوط متوازي *

دو خط متوازي کے درمیان سب سے کم فاصلہ کیا ھے *

۲—وے سب مثلث جو ایک ھي قاعدی پر ھین اور دو خط متوازي کے درمیان واقع ھیں آپس مین برابر ھوتے ھین *

اب حد ایک شکل متوزاي الاضلاع ھے اور اب مین ایک نقط ي ھے ی ح اور ی و خط کھنچي گئے ھین تو یہہ ثابت کرنا ھے کہ دو مثلث ي اد اور ی ب ج ملکر ی د ج کے برابر ھین *

۳—اقلیدس سے یہہ ثابت کرو کہ دو خط کے مجموع اور تفاوت پر کے مربع ملکر دونون خطوط پر کے مربع کے دونے ھوتے ھین *

۴—اگر دو دائرہ باھر سے ایک دوسري سے ملتمس ھون تو یہہ ثابت کرنا ھے کہ وہ خط جو ایک کے مرکز سے دوسري کے مرکز تک کھنچا جاتا ھے اوس نقط مین سے گذریگا جہان کہ دائرہ ملتے ھین *

۵—ایک خط مفروضہ پر قطع دائرہ بناؤ جسکا زاویہ ایک زاویہ مفروضہ کے برابر ھو *

کسي مثلث کا قاعدہ اسکے سامھنے کا زاویہ اور راس سے قاعدي کے درمیان کے نقطہ تک کھینچا گیا خط دئے ھین مثلث کو بناؤ * *

۶—دائرہ مفروضہ کے اندر ایک مربع بناؤ *

دائرہ مفروضہ کے اندر ایک شکل آٹھہ (۸) ضلع کي جسکے سب ضلع اور زاوئے برابر ھون بناؤ * *

۷—اگر کسي دائري کے اندر ایک ایسا نقط ھو جس سے

محیط تک دو سے زیادہ برابر خط کھینچی جاسکیں تو
ثابت کرو کہ یہی دائرہ کا مرکز ہے *

۸—ایک مثلث میں ایک زاویہ قائمہ ہے اور راس زاویہ
کے سامہنے کے ضلع پر ایک مربع بنایا گیا ہے یہہ
ثابت کرنا ہے کہ اس مربع کے وتر جس نقطے میں
ملتے ہیں وہ اون اضلاع سے برابر فاصلے پر ہے جنسے
مثلث کا زاویہ قائمہ بنا ہے *

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

१। यदि १२५ रुपये चार आने को २४ आदमियों में बराबर बांट दें तो हर एक को क्या मिले गा॥

२। साधारण भिन्न किसे कहते हैं। १$\frac{१}{२६}$ और $\frac{६}{१३}$ का अंतर इनके योग से कितना कम है। यह उत्तर ७ का कौन दशमलव भाग है॥

३। .०३ को .०३ में से घटाओ और जो फल मिले उसे .१०२ से भाग दो॥

यह दिखलाओ कि $\frac{१}{७+\frac{१}{१६}}$ = ·१४१५६॥

४। एक कोठरी की ऊंचाई ११ फुट है और चौड़ाई की अपेक्षा लम्बाई दूनी है उस की चारों दीवारों पर १४३ गज़ काग़ज़ लगता है जिस की चौड़ाई २ फुट है तो बतलाओ कि उस कोठरी में कितने बड़े विछावने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी॥

५। कितने सैंकड़े सूद पर पंद्रह महीने में १३०० रुपये का १३८१ रुपया ४ आना हो जायगा॥

६। तीन स्थान दशमलव तक .१ का वर्गमूल निकालो और किस अंक का वर्गमूल .०१ है॥

७। यदि स=क+ख+ग तो इस की उपपत्ति करो कि (कस + खग)(खस + गक)(गस + कख)−(ख + ग)^{२} (ग + क)^{२} (क + ख)^{२}

८। २०य^{४} + य^{२} − १ और २५य^{४} + ५य^{३} − य − १ इन का महत्तमापवर्त्तक क्या है॥

९। इनका लघुतम रूप बनाओ—

(अ) $\frac{\text{क य}^{\text{म}} - \text{ख य}^{\text{म}+१}}{\text{क}^{२}\text{ख य} - \text{ख}^{३}\text{य}^{३}}$

(इ) $\frac{\text{क}^{२} + \text{ख}^{२} + \text{ग}^{२} + २\text{क ख} + २\text{क ग} + २\text{ ख ग}}{\text{क}^{२} - \text{ख}^{२} - \text{ग}^{२} - २\text{ख ग}}$

१०। $क^{६}+४क^{५}+२क^{४}+९क^{२}-४क+४$ का वर्गमूल निकालो॥

११। इन समीकरणों में य और ल का मान निकालो—

(अ) $\left.\begin{aligned}\frac{१}{२}(य+ल)&=\frac{१}{३}(२य+४)\\ \frac{१}{३}(य-ल)&=\frac{१}{२}(य-२४)\end{aligned}\right\}$

(इ) $\frac{क य+ख}{ग य+ख}+\frac{ख य+क}{ग य+क}=\frac{(क+ख)(य+२)}{ग य+क+ख}$

(उ) $\frac{१}{२}(३य+८)-\left\{य-\frac{१}{७}(य-२)\right\}=य-३$

१२—एक मनुष्य घंटे में $३\frac{१}{२}$ मील के हिसाब से कुछ दूर चलता है और तब फिरने के समय थोड़ी दूर तक घंटे में ७ मील के हिसाब से दौड़ता है और शेष दूरी में ५ मिनट तक चलने से पहिले स्थान पर आ पहुंचता है। उस के आने जाने में २५ मिनट लगा तो बतलाओ कि वह कितनी दूर दौड़ा॥

GEOMETRY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

१। इन पदों का लक्षण लिखो वृत्त, न्यून कोण त्रिभुज और समानान्तर रेखा॥

दो समानान्तर रेखाओं में सब से कम दूरी क्या है॥

२। वे सब त्रिभुज जो एकही आधार पर हैं और दो समानान्तर रेखाओं के बीच में हैं बराबर होते हैं कखगघ एक समानान्तर चतुर्भुज है और कख में एक विन्दु प है, पग और पघ रेखा खीची गयी है तो यह सिद्ध करना है कि दो त्रिभुज पकघ और पखग मिल कर पघग त्रिभुज के तुल्य हैं।

३—रेखागणित से यह सिद्ध करो कि दो रेखा के योग और अन्तर पर के वर्ग मिल कर दोनों रेखाओं पर के वर्ग के दूने होते हैं।

४। यदि दो वृत्त बाहर से एक दूसरे को स्पर्श करें तो यह सिद्ध करो कि वह रेखा जो उन के केन्द्रों को मिलाती है स्पर्श विन्दु मे से जाती है॥

५। एक रेखा पर ऐसा चापक्षेत्र बनाओ कि उस का अन्तर्गत कोण एक कल्पित कोण के तुल्य हो।

किसी त्रिभुज का आधार उस का शीर्ष कोण और

इस कोण से आधार के मध्य विन्दु तक खींची गई रेखा दियी हैं त्रिभुज को बनाओ।

६। किसी कल्पित वृत्त के अन्तर्गत वर्गक्षेत्र बनाओ ?

कल्पित वृत्त के अन्तर्गत सम अष्टभुज क्षेत्र बनाओ ?

७। यदि किसी वृत्त में किसी विन्दु से परिधि तक दो से अधिक तुल्य रेखा खींची जा सकें तो यह विन्दु वृत्त का केन्द्र हो गा॥

८। सम कोण त्रिभुज के कर्ण पर एक वर्ग बनाया गया है और इस वर्ग के दोनों कर्ण खींचे गये हैं यह सिद्ध करना है कि जिस विन्दु में ये दोनो कर्ण मिलते हैं वह विन्दु त्रिभुज की उन दो भुजाओं से बराबर दूरी पर है जिन से त्रिभुज का समकोण बना है ?

History of England and India.

Examiner,—Major St. John, R.E.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Who was Canute, how long did he reign, and over what countries besides England.

2. Enumerate, giving dates of accession and death, the kings of the house of Lancaster.

Describe the circumstances which brought the dynasty to a close.

3. Who were, Simon De Montfort, Lady Jane Grey the Earl of Peterborough, Richard Cromwell, the two *Pitts*, Sir Ralph, Abercrombie.

4. How did it happen that George I, Elector of Hanover, came to the throne of England.

5. Give the dates of the following events:—

The accession of Alfred.
The battle of Crecy and Agincourt.
The death of the Protector Cromwell.
The last Scottish rebellion.
The battle of the Nile.
The accession of Queen Victoria.

6. What was the last possession of England in France? How and when was it gained and lost.
What possessions has England now got on the Continent of Europe?

7. Who was the first independent Musalman *Sovereign* of India. Give an account of his reign with dates

8. Give an account of the early life of the Emperor Baber, and of his conquests in Hindustan.

9. Give the dates of the invasion of India, by Alexander the Great, of the capture of Somnath, Vascode Gama's discovery of the sea passage to India, Battle of Plassey, Taking of Seringapatam, and of the abolition of Suttee by Law.

10. Who were Nurjehan, Porus, Ghias-ud-din Tughlak, Albuquerque, Sir Thomas Roe, and Tippu Sultan.

11. Give an account with dates of the two great battles of Paniput.

12. Name the three principal Mahratta, and three Musalman Kingdoms of modern India, giving dates and descriptions of the rise of each.

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. What is an Isthumus, promontory, a delta, and estuary. Give examples of each.

2. Name the principal lakes of Asia stating whether salt or fresh.

3. Name the countries of Europe giving the approximate extent and population of each.

4. Where are Satpura Hills, Paras Nath, Mount Abú, the salt Range, Nanda Davi. Which is the highest mountain in India out of the Himalayas.

5. What are the principal tributaries of the Ganges, and where do they rise.

6. Where are Mecca, Canton, Quebec, Buenos Ayres, Lassa, Samarkand and Kiachta.

7. Give the Frontiers of the Chinese Empire. What is its population estimated at ? What is their religion and to what family of the human race do they belong.

8. Explain the meaning of the term Antipodes; where about on the earth's surface are the Antipodes of Londan, Lahore and Pekkan.

9. How do you account for the rainy season or the Annual Barsat of India.

10. Trace the course of the division between eastern and western watersheds of India, giving the names of the principal rivers on each side.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تواریخ هند و انگلستان *

سوال ۱—کینوت کون تها اوسنے کتني مدت سلطنت کي اور انگلستان کے سوای اور کون کون سے ملکون پر *

سوال ۲—لینکاستر خاندان کے بادشاهو نکے نام معه انکی تاریخ جلوس ووفات کے او اور یهه بتلاؤ که یهه خاندان کسطرح سے برباد هوا *

سوال ۳—سایمن‌دي مانتفورت لیڈي جین گري اول آف پیتربرا رچرڈ کرامول دونون پٹس سر ربلف ایرکرامبي کون تهي *

سوال ۴—یهه کیسے واقع هوا که جارج پهلا الکٹرآف هینوور انگلستان کے تخت پر بیٹها *

سوال ۵—واقعات ذیل کي تاریخین بتلاؤ ایلفرڈ کي تخت نشیني - کریسي اور اجن کورٹ کی لڑائین - پروٹکٹر کرامول کی وفات . سکاٹلڈ کي اخیر بغادت - نائل کي لڑائي - اور ملکه وکٹوریا کي تخت نشینی *

سوال ۶—فرانس مین انگریز ونکا اخیرقبضه کسطرهوا وه کسطرحسے هاتهه آیا اور پهر جاتا رها کانٹینٹ آف یورپ مین اب آنگرزو نکے قبضه مین کیا کیا هین *

سوال ۷—هندوستان مین پهلا خود مختار بادشاه کون هوا اوسکا حال معه تاریخ کے بیان کرو *

سوال ۸—بابر کي شروع زندگي اور اوسکے هندوستان فتح کرنیکا حال بیان کرو *

سوال ۹—سکندر اعظم کے هندوستان پر حمله کرنے سو مقابله کے لئے جانے واسکوڈي گاما کے هندوستان مین آنے کے لئے دریائي راسته معلوم کرنے پلاسي کی لڑائي هونے سرنگا پٹم کے لینے اور ستي هونا قانونا موقوف هوجانے کی تاریخین بیان کرو *

سوال ۱۰—نورجهان-پورس-غیاث الدین تغلق-ایلبوقرق-سر تامس رو-ٹیپو سلطان کون تهے *

سوال ۱۱—پانیپت کي دو مشهور لڑائین معه تاریخون کے بیان کرو *

سوال ۱۲—ماڈرن انڈیا مین خاص تین مرهٹا اور تین مسلماني ریاستون کے نام لو اور اونکے ایجاد هوجانے کي تاریخ اور حال بیان کرو *

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

جغرافیه *

۱—الفاظ مندرجه ذیل کي تعریف کرو اور هر ایک کي مثالین دو - خاکناي - سطح مرتفع - دلتا - دهانه *

۲—ملک ایشیا کي مشهور جزیرین بیان کرو اور بتلاؤ که کون کونسي شیرین هین اور کونسی نمکین *

۳—یورپ مین جتنے ملک هین اونکے نام لکهو اور هر ایک کا تخمینا رقبه اور آبادی بیان کرو *

۴—مندرجه ذیل پهاڑ کس کس جگهه واقع هیں - ست پوڑا پهاڑ - پارس ناتهه - ابو پهاڑ - سالٹ رینج - نندا دیوي—علاوه کوه همالیه کے هندوستان میں اور کونسا بڑا پهاڑ هے *

۵—دریای گنگا کے مشهور معاون کون کونسے هیں اور هر ایک کا منبع کهان کهان هے *

۶—شهر هاي مندرجه ذیل کهاں کهاں واقع هیں - مکه - کانٹن - کریمیا بیاناس آراس - لاسه - سمرقند - کیاختهٔ *

۷—ملک چین کے حدود اربعه بیان کرو - تخمینا آبادي اس ملک کي کتني هے - یها نکے لوگونکا مذهب کیا هے اور وي انسان کے کس فرقه میں سے هیں *

۸—تحت الارض سے کیا مراد هے - شهر هائي لنڈن - لاهور اور پیکن کے تحت الارض سطح زمین کے کسطرف واقع هیں *

۹—ملک هندوستان کي سالانه برسات هونے کا کیاباعث هے *

۱۰—ملک هندوستان کے مشرقی اور مغربي دریائون کے درمیان جو سطح مرتفع هیں آونمیں کونسا قطعه ملک شامل هے - اور دونو طرف کے دریاون کے نامبهي لکهو *

History of England and India.

First Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

इतिहास ॥

१। कैन्यूट कौन था कितनी मुद्दत उसने राज

किया और इङ्गलिस्तान के सिवाय और कौन कौन से मुलकों पर। उसने अधिकार किया ?

२। लैनकास्टर के घराने के बादशाहों के नाम लो, और उनके राज गद्दी पै बैठने और मरने की तारीखें बताओ? कैसे और कब यह घराना बर्बाद हुवा ?

३। — साइमन डि मांटफोर्ट, लेडी जेन-ग्रे, मार्लबरा दोनों पिट्स, सर रैलफ अबरक्रामबी, रिचर्ड क्रामवैल कौनथे ?

४। यह कैसे हुआ कि जार्ज पहिला इक्किटरआफ-हे नोवर इङ्गलिस्तान की गद्दी पै बैठा।

५। नीचेकी बातों की तारीखें बताओ—अलफ्रड की राज गद्दी होने, क्रेसी और अजिनकोर्ट की लड़ाइयें, क्रामवैल के मृत्तलोक होंने, स्काटलैण्ड की आखीर बग़ावत, नाइल की लड़ाई, महारानी विकटोरिया को राज गद्दी होंने।

६। फ्रान्स में अंगरेज़ों का अखीरी कबज़ह कि सपर हुआ कैसे और कब वह हाथ आया और फिर जातारहा कान्टिनेन्ट आफ युरुप में अब अंगरेजों के कबज़े में क्या क्या है।

७। हिन्दुस्तान में पहिला खुद मुख़तार बादशाह

कौन था उस के राज का हाल तारीख़ समेत लिखो ?

८। बाबर की पहिली ज़िन्दगी और उस के हिन्दुस्तान जीत ने का हाल लिखो ?

९। सिकंदर बड़े के हिन्दुस्तान पै हमला करने सोमनाथ के लियेजाने, वास्कोंडिगामा के हिन्दुस्तान में आने के लिये समंदरी रासता मालूम करने, पलासी की लड़ाई, सरिंगा पटन के लेने, और सतीहोना कानून से बन्दहो जाने की तारीखें बताओ।

१०। नूरजहां, पोरस, गियासुद्दीन तुगलक, ऐलब्रुक, सर टामसरो, टीपू सुलतान यह कौनथे ?

११। पानीपत की दो बड़ी लड़ाइयें तारीख़ समेत बयान करो।

१२। माडर्ण इन्डिया की तीन नामीं महरटी और तीन नामी मुसलमानी रियासतें बताओ? और उन की रियासतें बनजाने का हाल और तारीख़ लिखो ?

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

भूगोलवर्णन

१। डमरूमध्य, अन्तरीप, स्रोत, और खाड़ी का लक्षण करो? और प्रत्येक का उदाहरण दो ?

२। भारतखण्ड की बड़ी २ झीलों का नाम लिखो? और यह भी बताओ कि उन में खारी कौन, और मीठी कौन सी हैं?

३। यूरोप के देशों का वर्णन करो? और उन की सीमा और वसती का भी वर्णन करो?

४। सत पुड़ा पार्श्वनाथ, निमकी पर्वत की श्रेणी, और मंगा देवी इन के स्थान बताओ कहां २ हैं?

५। कौन २ नदी कहां से निकल कर गङ्गा नदी में आन मिलती है?

६। मक्का, कान्टन, क्यूबक, बोएन्यूस आयरस, लासा, समरकंद और क्याख़ता ये कहां हैं?

७। चीन के राज्य की सीमा, वसती की संख्या, धर्म्म, और पृथवी की मनुष्य जातियों में किस से यह मिलते हैं बताओ?

८। समसूत्रपातस्थित (तखंतुल अरज़) इस शब्द का अर्थ करो? लण्डन, लाहोर और पेकन इन के समसूत्र पातस्थित देश, धरती के तल पर कहां हैं?

९। हिन्दुस्तान की वर्षा ऋतु के विषय मे कुछ बताओ?

१०। हिन्दुस्तान की पूर्वी और पश्चमी आवधारों के बीच, जो लम्बाई चौड़ाई है उस का परिमाण लिखो? और इन के चारों ओर की नदियों के नाम भी लिखो?

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Examiner,—J. ELIOT, ESQUIRE, M. A.

Time—3 *hours*.

1. What is meant by the temperature of a body? How is temperature usually measured?

2. Give one clear proof that air has weight.

3. State any difference that there is between steam in a boiler or closed vessal and steam where it escapes into the air. Account for the difference.

4. A piece of ice at temperature 0°C. is gradually heated in the open at sea level, until the mass attains the temperature of 101°C. State what changes take place during the process of heating.

5. It has been stated that a person at the bottom of a deep mine or well, looking upwards on a clear day can occasionally see stars, when they are invisible to persons at the earth's surface. Explain why this is possible. Can stars be seen by means of a telescope during the day?

6. A lighted stick whirled round rapidly gives a spectator the impression of a continuous ring of light. Why is this?

7. A person holding a piece of blotting paper in front of a looking glass is often able to read directly

the words imprinted by blotting. Explain fully how this takes place.

8. Describe any one machine or apparatus with which you are acquainted for the production of considerable quantities of electricity and explain its action.

Elements of Physical Science.

ایلیمنٹس آو فزیکل سینس *

۱—حرارت جسم سے کیا مراد ھے - اور حرارت کا اندازہ عموما کیونکر کیا جاتا ھے *

۲—اس بات کا ایک صاف ثبوت دو کہ ھوا مین وزن ھي *

۳—درمیان اوس بھانپ کے جو ایک بایلر یا دیگ باہرتن مین ھو اور اوس بھانپ کے جو کھلي ھوا مین نکلتي ھو کیا فرق ھي - اور اس فرق کا سبب بتلاؤ *

۴—ایک ٹکڑا برف کا جو حرارت ۰ (صفر) درجہ سینٹي گریڈ پر ھي بتدریج کھلی ھوا مین سمندر کي بلندي پر گرم کیا جاتا ھی تا وقتکہ مجموعہ کي حرارت ایک سو ایک ۱۰۱° درجہ سینٹي گریڈ پر ھو جاتي ھے - تو بیان کرو کہ گرم کرنے کے عرصہ مین کیا کیا تبدیلیان واقع ھوتے ھین *

۵—یہہ بیان کیا گیا ھے - کہ اگر کوي شخص گہري غار - یا چاہ مین کہڑا ھو کر اوپر کي طرف روشن دن کو دیکھي - تو کبي کبي - اوسي ستاري نظر آتي ھین جنکے وي ستاري اوس شخص کو جو سطح زمین پر ھے نظر نہیں آسکتي -

گو بیان کرو کہ یہہ کسطرح ممکن ہي - اورکیا دن مین بذریعہ دوربین کے ستاري دیکھائی دیتے ہیں *

٦ — اگر ایک جلتي ہوي لکڑي - بہت جلدي سے گرد گرد گھوماي جاوے - تو دیکھني والونکو - ایک مسلسل حلقہ روشني کا نظر آتا ہے - بتلاؤ کہ اسکي کیا وجہ ہے *

٧ — ایک آدمي جسکي ہاتھہ مین تکرا کاغذ سیاہي اوتہہ نیوالیکا ہو - اگر وہ ایک اُیني کے مقابل کہڑا ہو تو اکثر وہ الفاظ جنپر سے سیاہي اوتہائے گئی ہے سیدے اونکو پڑہ سکتا ہے - تو اسکي وجہ پوري پوري بیان کرو کہ یہہ کسطرح ہو سکتا ہے *

٨ — کوئي کل یا آلہ جسي تم واقف ہو - اور جس سے بڑي مقدار بجلي کی پیدا ہو سکتی ہین بیان کرو - اور اوس کل کا بیان لکہو - کہ وہ کسطرح چلتی ہے *

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

प्राकृतिक ज्ञान ॥

१। किसी जड़ वस्तु के उत्ताप से क्या अर्थ लिया जाता है ? इसे कैसे परिमित करते हैं ?

२। वायु भारी है इस का स्पष्ट प्रमाण लिखो ?

३। यदि निम्न लिखित दोनों में कोई विशेषता रहे तो कहो—

१। वाष्प जब पात्र में पड़ा रहता है।

२। वाष्प जब विस्तृत (वायु मे) होता है।

इस का कारण भी लिखो ॥

४। एक खंड वर्फ जिस की गरमी ० सैनटिग्रेड है उस को समुद्र के समतल पर क्रम से उत्तप्त किया गया और अब उस का उत्ताप १०१ अंश है जिस समय बर्फको उत्तप्त किया था तो तब उस मे क्या २ परिवर्तन हुआ।

५। यह कथित है कि कोई मनुष्य किसी गभीर कूप वा किसी खान के भीतर से दिन में कभी २ नक्षत्र देख सकता है कि जिस समय में वे बाहर से अप्रत्यक्ष रहते हैं। इस के सभ वाऽस्त्र भव होंने केकारण लिखो। दिन में दूर वीक्षण यंत्र से नक्षत्र देखे जाते हैं या नही?

६। एक छड़ो जिस का अग्रभाग जलरहा है उस को यदि वायु मे जोर से घुमाया जावे तो द्रष्टा को यह ज्ञात हो गा कि कोई अग्नि में तप्त बनरहा है इस का कारण लिखो!

७। कोई मनुष्य यदि ब्लाटिङ्ग (स्याही चूड) पत्र को सीधा किसी शीशे के सनमुख रक्खे तो वह अक्षर पड़े जाते हैं इस का कारण लिखो?

८। कोई वस्तु वा यंत्र कि जिस्से वहुतसारी बिजली उत्पन्न की जावे बताओ? और उस की क्रिया वर्णनकरो?

Proficiency in Arts Examination.

1878.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—J. W. McCRINDLE, ESQ., M.A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours.*

ENGLISH COURSE FOR 1878,—POETRY.

All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower dishevelled in the wind;
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream;
The man we celebrate must find a tomb,
And we that worship him *ignoble graves.*
Nothing is *proof against* the general curse of *vanity*
that seizes all below.
The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue, the only lasting treasure truth,
But what is truth? 'Twas Pilate's question put
To *truth itself*, that *deigned* him no reply
And wherefore? Will not God impart his light
To them that ask it? Freely;—'Tis his joy,
His glory and his nature to impart,
But to the proud, uncandid, *insincere*
Or negligent, enquirer, not a *spark.*
What's that which brings contempt upon a book
And him that writes it, though the style be neat,
The method clear, and *argument* exact!
That makes *a Minister in holy things*,
The joy of many and the dread of more,
His name a theme for praise and for reproach?
That while it gives us worth in God's account
Depreciates and undoes us in our own?
What *pearl* is it that rich men cannot buy,
That learning is too proud to gather up,
But which the poor and the despised of all

Seek and obtain, and *often find unsought*!
Tell me, and I will tell thee, what is truth.

1. Put into Prose the meaning of this passage.

2. Point out and name the figures of speech which occur in it.

3. Add notes explaining fully the words and expressions italicized.

4. What insight does the *Task* give us into the habits, tastes and character of its author?

5. What is the nature of the metre employed in the *Task*? Scan these two lines.

The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue, the only lasting treasure, truth.

ENGLISH.

First Paper,—Time 2 hours.

COURSE FOR 1877,—POETRY, NAPOLEAN.

There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men,
Whose *spirit, antithetically mixed,*
One moment of *the mightiest,* and again
On little objects with like firmness fixed;
Extreme in all things; *hadst thou been betwixt*;
Thy throne *had* still been thine, or never been;
For daring made thy rise *as fall*: thou seek'st
Even now to re-assume the imperial mien,
And shake again the world, the *Thunderer of the scene*!
Conqueror and captive of the earth art thou!
She trembles at thee still, and thy wild name
Was ne'er more *bruited* in men's minds than now
That thou art nothing, save the jest of Fame,
Who woo'd thee once, *thy vessal,* and became
The flatterer of thy fierceness, till thou wert
A *God unto thyself*; nor less the same

To the astounded kingdoms all *inert*,
Who deemed thee for a time whate'er thou didst assert,
Oh, more or less than man—in high or low
Battling with nations, flying from the field ;
Now *making monarchs' necks thy footstool*, now
More than thy meanest soldier taught to yield ;
An empire thou couldst crush, command, rebuild :
But govern not thy pettiest passion, nor
However *deeply in men's spirits skilled*
Look through thine own, nor curt the lust of war,
Nor learn that *tempted Fate will leave the loftiest star*.

1. Put into Prose the meaning of these verses.

2. Point out and name the figures of speech which occur in them.

3. Add notes explaining fully the words and expressions italicized.

4. Analyse the character of Napolean according to the conception of it, set forth in these verses.

5. Scan the last two lines of the first stanza naming the *metre* employed in each.

English.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

English Course for 1878,—Prose.

Columbus who was a devoutly religious man, found that he was in danger of being *convicted*, not merely of error, but of *heterodory*. Others more *versed* in science admitted the globular form of the earth, and the possibility of an opposite and habitable hemisphere ; but they brought up the *chimæra of the ancients*, and maintained that it would be impossible to arrive there in consequence of the insupportable heat of the torrid zone. Even granting this could be passed, they observed that the circumference of the earth must be so great as to require at least three years to

the voyage, and those who should undertake it must perish of hunger and thirst, from the impossibility of carrying provisions for so long a period. He was told, *on the authority of Epicurus*, that admitting the earth to be spherical it was only inhabitable in the Northern hemisphere, and in that section only was *canopied* by the heavens; that the opposite half was a *chaos*, a gulf or a mere waste of water. *Not the least absurd objection advanced* was, that should a ship even succeed in reaching in this way the extremity of India, she could never get back again: for the rotundity of the globe would present a kind of mountain, up which it would be impossible for her to sail with the most favourable wind. Such are specimens of the errors and *prejudices*, the mingled ignorance and *erudition*, and the *pedantic bigotry* with which Columbus had to contend throughout the examination of his *theory*..... Some of his hearers, however, were convinced by the reasoning and *warmed by the eloquence of Columbus*. Among the number was Diego de Deza, a worthy and learned *friar* of *the order of St. Dominic*, whose mind was above the narrow bigotry of *bookish lore*; one who could appreciate the value of wisdom even when uttered by unlearned lips. He was not a *mere passive auditor*, he took a generous interest in the cause, and by *seconding* Columbus with all his powers, calmed the blind zeal of his more bigoted brethren, so as to obtain for him a *dispassionate, if not an unprejudiced hearing*.

1. Write an abstract or summary of the foregoing narrative.

2. Explain fully the meaning of the words and expressions italicized.

3. Why was the new world discovered by Columbus called the Indies.

4. Analyse grammatically the last sentence.

ENGLISH.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

COURSE FOR 1877,—PROSE.

The Spanish colonists were most of them adventurers who had *embarked* with no other expectation than that of getting together a fortune as speedily as possible in the golden Indies. They were without subordination, patience, industry or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise. As soon as they had launched from their native shore, they seemed to feel themselves released from the constraints of all law. They *harboured* jealousy and distrust of the admiral as a foreigner. The *cavaliers* and hidalgos, of whom there were too many in the expedition *condemned him as an upstart whom it was derogatory to obey.* From the first moment of their landing in Hispaniola they indulged in the most wanton licence in regard to the unoffending natives, who in the *simplicity of their hearts* had received the white men as messengers from Heaven. Their outrages, however soon provoked a general resistance which led to such *a war of extermination* that in less than four years after the Spaniards had set foot on the island, one-third of its population amounting probably to several hundred thousands were sacrificed. Such were the *melancholy auspices* under which the intercourse was opened between the civilized white men and the simple natives of the western world. These excesses and a total neglect of agriculture, at length occasioned an alarming scarcity of provisions.

In order to avoid the famine which *manaced* his little colony, Columbus *was obliged to resort to coercive measures* shortening the allowance of food, and compelling all to work, *without distinction of rank.* These *unpalatable* regulations soon bred general discontent. The *high mettled hidalgos,* especially, com-

plained loudly of the *indignity* of such *mechanical drudgery* while Fother Boil and his brethren were equally outraged by the diminution of their *regular rations*.

1. Write an abstract or summary of the foregoing narrative.

2. Explain the meaning of the words and expressions italicized.

3. "Golden Indies" why was the new continent discovered by Columbus called "the Indies"? Account for the epithet "Golden."

4. Analyse grammatically the last sentence.

ENGLISH.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Form a sentence beginning with "no sooner."

2. Cæsar cries to me "Help me, Cassius or I sink."

Alter the above sentence so that what Cassius said may be reported in the indirect form.

3. On the eve of the Battle of Bannockburn, King Robert the Bruce incautiously engaged in single combat with Sir Henry de Bohun, an English Knight, and cleft his skull, shivering the shaft of his battle-axe in the act.

Expand the foregoing sentence into a series of distinct sentences forming a well connected narrative.

4. Correct and modernize the style of the following passages taken from old writers:—

(*a.*)—Albeit it is great pity of so much good corn lost, yet since it has liked God to send us

such a chance, we must, and are bounden not only to be content but to be glad.

(*b.*)—I pray you to make some good search what my poor neighbours have lost, and bid them take no thought therefore, for if I should not leave myself a spoon, there shall no poor neighbour of mine bear no loss by my mischance happened im my house.

(*c.*)—Coasting the shore towards the south we saw an incredible number of birds. Having several fisher-men aboard our bark, they all concluded that there was a great scull (shoal) of fish. We being unprovided of fishing furniture, with a long spike nail made a hook, and fastened the same to one of our sounding lines. Before the bait was changed we took more than forty great cods, the fish swimming so abundantly thick about our bark as is incredible to be reported, of which with a small portion of salt that we had, we preserved some thirty couple, or thereabouts, and so returned for England.

5. Write a short Essay on—

The good and the evil of war.

ENGLISH.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

Translate into English:—

میں برس دنکے بعد هرج مرج کچهتا هوا شهر نیموز میں جا
پهونچا جتنے ادمي وهانکی هزاري اور بزاری نظر پڑے
سیاه پوش تهي جیسا احوال سنا تها اپني انکهو سے دیکها

کئی دنونکي بعـد چاند رات هوي پهلي تاريخ سارے لوگ اوس شهر کے چهوٹے بڑے لڑکے بالے امرا بادشاه عورت مرد ایک میدانمین جمع هوئے مین بهی اپني حالت مین حیران سرگردان اوس کثرت کے ساتهه اپنے مال و ملک سے جدا فقیر کي صورت بنا هوا کهڑ ادیکهتا تها که دیکهئے پرده غیب سے کیا ظاهر هوتا هي اتنے مین ایک جوان گاو سوار مهه مین کف بهرے جوش خروش کرتا هوا جنگل مین سے باهر نکلا یهه عاجز جو اتني محنت کر کے اوسکے احوال دریافت کرنیکے خاطر گیا تها دیکهتے هي اوسے حواس باخته هوکر حیران کهڑا رهگیا وه جوان مرد قدیم کے قاعده پر جو جو کام کرتا تها کر کر پهر گیا اور خلقت شهر کي شهر کیطرف متوجهه هوي جب مجهی هوش ایا تب مین پهچتا یا که یهه کیا مجسے حرکت هوي اب مهینابهر پهر راه دیکهنی پڑي لاچار سبکے ساتهه چلا آیا اور اوس مهینے کو ماه رمضان کي مانند ایک ایک دن گن کر کاٹا *

ARABIC.

Examiner,—H. BLOCHMANN, ESQ., M.A.

First Paper,—*Time 2 hours.*

1. Translate into English :—

دب حیوان جسیم یحب العز لة فاذا جاءالشتاء یدخل و جاره الذي اتخذه في الغیران و لا یخرج حتی یطیب الهواء و اذاجاع یمص یدیه ورجلیه فیدفع بذ لك جوعه و یخرج من

و جا ره فصل الربيع اسمن مماكان ريخا صمه البقر فاذا نطحه لبقر استلقى و ياخذبيد يه قرنيه و يعضه عضا شد يدا يقهره * و إلدبة اذاولدت يكون ولدها كقطعة لحم يخاف عليها من النمل فتنقلها من موضع الى موضع فاذا صلب بدن الولد اقرته في موضع و ربما تترك اولادها و ترضع ولدالضبع واهذا تقول العرب فلان احمق من جهنزوهي الا نثى من الدب *

2. Mention the person, tense, and *báb* of the following verbs - استلقى - يخاصمه - يطيب - يحب قرته - ولدت *

3. (*a.*) Write down the corres ponding *mas-dars* of the verbs in question (2).

(*b.*) Inflect, with all vowel points, the corresponding *imperatives.*

4. Write out, as nearly as you can, the following passage with the vowel points, and then translate it into English :—

واعلمان عقول العقلاء متحيرة فى امر الحشائش و عجائبها و افهام الاذكياء قاصرة عن ضبط خوا صها و فوائد ها و كيف لامع مايشا هدمن اختلاف صورقضبا نها و اختلاف اشكا لهاو الو انها و عجيب صورا وراقهاو از هارها و كل لون منها ينقسم الى اقسام كالحمرة مثلا فا نها وردي و ارجواني وسوسني وشقائقى و دزيوني و الى غير ذالك مع اشتراك كلهافى الحمرة ثم عجائب روائحها ومخالفة بعضها بعضا مع اشتراك الكل في الطيب *

ARABIC.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into English:—

و هو منقول من الفصل الاول من كتاب تاريخ الدول للفخر الرازي يتكلم فيه على الامور السلطانية والسياسات الملكية و خواص الملك التي يتميز بها عن السوقة و التي تجب ان تكون موجودة اومعدومة فيه و مايجب له على رعيته و مايجب لهم عليه * اعلم ان للملك على رعيته حقوقا وان لهم عليه حقوقا فاما الحقوق التي تجب للملك على رعيته فمنها الطاعة و هي الاصل الذي ينتظم به صلاح الجمهور و يتمكن به الملك من الانصاف للضعيف من القوي و القسمة بالحق و مما جاء في التنزيل من الحث على ذلك وهي الاية المشهورة في هذا المعنى قوله تعالى يا أيها الذين امنوا اطيعوا الله وأطيعوا الرسول و أولي الامر منكم - و من امثالهم لا مرة لمن لا يطاع *

ARABIC.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours

1. Translate into English :—

لو كنت كاذبا لقدح في التقويم معتدلا
لقالت الناس هذا غير معتدل
لا يظلم الحداد من يطاولـه
و يظلم النذل ادنى منه في النذل
يا ظلما لما جار فيمن لا نصير لـه

الا المهيمن لا تغتر بـــا لمهل
غدا تموت و يقضى الله بينكما
بحكمة الحق لا زيغ ولا ميل
و إن ازلي الورى با لعفوا قدر هم
علي العقوبة إن يظفر بذ ى زلل
حلم الفتى عن سفيه القوم يكثر من
انصا ره و يوقيه مـــن الغيل
و الحلم طبع فما كسب يجرد به
لقو له خلق الا نسان من عجل

2. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel points—

(*a.*) I have a good book. Hast thou bought the famous work of Al-Isfahání? I did not buy the book I shall tell you when I have bought it.

(*b.*) The stars of the heaven. I swear by the Creator of the stars of the heaven. One of the largest stars is called Cunopus سهيل Husain Wáiz has written several famous works; one of them has the title of 'The rays of Cunopus.' Have you read it?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—REVD. DR. K. M. BANERJEE.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

I.—Translate the following passage into English or your Vernacular :—

अंगरेज़ी मे या अपनी भाषा मे अनुवाद करो—

इक्ष्वाकुवंशप्रभवो यदा ते
भेक्षत्यजः कुक्षिमयोमुखेन ।
संयोक्ष्यसे स्वेन वपुर्महिम्ना
तदेत्यवोचत् स तपोनिधिर्माम् ॥
संभोचितः सत्ववता त्वयाहं
प्रायाचिरप्रार्थितदर्शनेन ।
प्रतिप्रियं चेद्भवतो न कुर्य्यां
वृथा हि मे स्यात् स्वपदोपलब्धिः ॥
संमोहनं नाम सखे ममास्त्रं
प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमन्त्रम् ।
गान्धर्वमादत्स्व यतः प्रयोक्तु र्न
चारिहिंसा विजयश्च हस्ते ॥

II.—Explain in Sanskrit :—

तस्मै सम्यक् हुतो वह्निर्वाजिनीराजनाविधौ ।
प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्व्याजेन हस्तेनेव जयं ददौ ॥२५॥

स गुप्तमूलप्रत्यन्तः शुद्धपार्ष्णिरया न्वितः ।
षड्विधं बलमादाय प्रतस्थे दिग्जिगीषया ॥२६॥
अवाकिरन् वयोद्वद्वास्तं लाजैः पौरयोषितः ।
पृषतैर्मन्दरोद्धूतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतम् ॥२७॥
स ययौ प्रथमं प्राचीं तुल्यः प्राचीनवर्हिषा ।
अहिताननिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः ॥ २८ ॥
रजोभिः स्यन्दनोद्धूतैर्गजैश्च घनसन्निभैः ।
भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलम् ॥२९॥

III.—What parts of verbs are: —

भेत्स्यति संयोक्ष्यसे and आदत्स्व and on their roots ?

नीचे लिखित पद कौन २ विभक्ति के हैं और वे कौन २ धातु से निकले हैं भेत्स्यति संयोक्ष्यसे आदत्स्व ?

2. Separate the following words in the Sandhi compounds :—कुम्भमयोमुखेन and क्षीरोर्मयः To what verb does the latter belong ?

२ नीचे लिखित सन्धियुक्त शब्दों को पृथक २ कर के लिखो और कहो शेषोक्त शब्द का अन्वय कौन क्रिया के साथ है ? कुम्भमयोमुखेन क्षीरोर्मयः ।

3. Conjugate वच in लिट perfect all persons and numbers :—

३ लिट मे वच धातु के सब रूप लिखो ?

4. Decline रज: and व्योम in the nominative and instrumental cases all numbers :—

४ प्रथमा और तृतीया के सारे वचनोंमे रज: और व्योम शब्दके रूप लिखो ?

5. Give the present active and past passive participles (शतृ and क्त) masculine of स्था दा, हन्, छिद्, भुज ।

५ पुंलिंगमे नीचे लिखे हुए धातुओं के शतृ और क्त प्रत्ययान्त पद लिखो ?

SANSKRIT.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

I.—Translate the following passage into English or your Vernacular :—

अपनी भाषा में या अंगरेजी में अनुवाद करो ?

दमनको ब्रूते देव अस्ति तावदयं महान् भयहेतु: शब्दोऽस्माभिरप्याकर्णित: किन्तु स किं मंत्रीय: प्रथमं मंत्राभावेन भूपति परित्यागं युद्धोद्योग वोपदिशति अपरंच देव अस्मिन् कार्य सन्देहे भृत्यानामुपयोग एव ज्ञातव्य:

सिंहो ब्रूते भद्र महती शङ्का मां बाधते । दमनकः स्वगतमाह । अन्यथा राज्यसुखं परित्यज्य स्थानान्तरं गन्तुं कथं मां सम्भाषसे प्रकाशं ब्रूते देव यावदहं जीवामि तावद्भयं न कर्त्तव्यं किन्तु करटको योऽपि आश्वास्यताम् यस्मादापत्प्रतीकाराय दुर्लभःपुरुषसमवायः ततस्तौ दमनककरटकौ राज्ञा महाप्रसादेनपूजितौ भयप्रतीकारं प्रतिश्राय चलितौ करटको गच्छन् दमनकमाह सखे किं शक्यप्रतीकारोऽयं भयहेतुरशक्य प्रतीकारो वेति न ज्ञात्वा भयोष शमं प्रतिश्राय कथमयं महाप्रसादो गृहीतः यतोऽनुपकुर्वाणो न कस्यापि उपायनं गृह्णीयात् विशेषतो राज्ञः । पश्य । यस्य प्रसादे पद्मास्ते विजयश्चपराक्रमे । मृत्युश्चवसति क्रोधे सर्वतेजो मयो हिसः । ८० तथाहि । बालोऽपि नावमन्तव्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः ! महती देवता ह्येषानररूपेण तिष्टति ८१ ।

II.—Give the third person singular लुङ् and लट (Present and Aorist) of गम त्यज स्था and मन।

१। लट और लुङ् में नीचे लिखित धातुओं के प्रथमपुरुष के एक वचन में रूप करो ? गम त्यज स्था मन।

2—Separate पद्मास्ते and अनुप कुर्वाणः।

२। नीचे लिखित सन्धियुक्त शब्दों को पृथक् करके लिखो? पद्मास्ते, अनुप कुर्वाणः।

3—What is the root of आह? What form has it in the third person singular imperfect tense (लङ्)?

३। आह कौन धातु से निकलाहै लङ् के उत्तम पुरुष के एक वचन मे उसी धातुके रूप करो।

4—Decline इदम् in all cases and numbers masculine.

४। पुंलिंग में इदम् शब्द के सब रूप लिखो?

5—Decline मघवान् जगन्वान् भगवान् and पापीयान् in all cases and numbers.

५। नीचे लिखित शब्द के सब विभक्ति और सब वचन में रूप करो?

मघवान् भगवान् पापीयान् जगन्वान्

6—Decline युष्मद् in all cases and numbers.

६। युष्मद् शब्दके सब विभक्ति और वचन में रूप करो?

7—Give the feminines of the following nouns:—रूपीयान्, तेइस्वी, इन्द्र, अग्नि।

७। नीचे लिखित पुंलिंग शब्दों के स्त्री लिंग में रूप कैसे होते हैं? लिखो रूपीयान्, तेजस्वी, इन्द्र, अग्नि।

SANSKRIT.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into Sanskrit :—

संस्कृत भाषा में अनु वाद करो—

राजा कुछ डरता डरता कुछ खुशी खुशी द्वारे जा खड़ा हुआ और वहां के द्वार पालों से दंडवत कहा महाराज को हमारा समाचार पहुंचावो कहो कि मर्त्य लोक से एक राजा आप के दरसन को आया है दरवान राजा को ख़बर देने गया और यह द्वार पर खड़ा हुआ कहता था धन्य भाग हैं मेरे कि मैं यहां तक आन पहुंचा हूं और चारों तरफ़ से राम कृष्ण राम कृष्ण की आवाज़ अती थी और राजा के मंदिर से वेदकी धुनि कान पड़ती थी, जब दरवान राजा के सनमुख जा प्रणाम कर हाथ जोड़ खड़ा हुआ राजा ने उस को ओर दृष्टि की उसे कहा महा राज एक मनुष्य द्वारे पर खड़ा है और कहता है कि मर्त्य लोक से आया हूं द्वारे को हज़ारों दंडवतें करता है बल्कि जिस को देखता है उस को भी। आप के दरसन की अभिलाषा है जिस से निहायत बेचैन है यह बात सुन ते ही शेष नाग उठ के

द्वारे पर आया। राजा ने देखते ही अष्टांग प्रनाम किया और उस ने हंस कर आसीस दी और पूछा कि तुम्हारा नाम क्या है और कोन सा देश है ॥

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI ZUKA-ULLA.

First Paper,—*Time 2 hours.*

1. Translate the following into English :—

تمام شعرونکا ترجمه اور مطالب باصطلاره اردو مین بیان کرو اور هر ایک مقام کا خفا بهي اچهي طرح بیان کرو اور جن طالب علمون نے انگریزي زبان میں امتحان دیا هو وه انگریزي زبانمیں تمام اشعار کا ترجمه کرین اور تمام (Allusions) بتائین *

(۱)-۱ چو بر داري از رهگزر دو درا * خـــورد پشه مغز نمرود را

۲ چو در لشکر دشمن آري رحیل * بمرغان کشي فیل اصحاب فیل

۳ گه آري خلیلے ز بتخانـــهٔ * کني آشنـــائي ز بیگانـــهٔ

۴ گهي باچنین گوهر خانه خیز * چو بوطالبي را کني سنگریز

(۱)—لفظ رهگزر کا صحیح املا کیا هے اور مرغان سے کونسے پرند مراد هین - خلیلے مین (ي) کیسي هے *

(۲)-۱ شب و روز در شام و در بامداد * تو بر یادي از هرچه دارم بیاد

۲ ز تو آیتي در من آموختن * ز من دیو را دیده بر دوختن

۳ چو کردي چراغ مرا نور دار * ز من باد مشعل کشان دور دار

(۱)—لفظ بامداد کے جمع کیا بامدادان هے اگر نهین هے تو بامداد اور بامدادان کے معني مین فرق بتلاؤ *

(ب)—شعر (۲) میں آیت سے کونسی آیت مراد ہے تم اصل آیت یا اوسکا ترجمہ بیان کرو *

(ج)—شعر (۳) میں چراغ نور باد مشعل‌کشان سے کیا مقصود ہے *

(د)—دوختن اور بردوختن کے معنی میں کچھہ فرق ہے یا نہیں - ایسی اور مصدر بھی لکھو کہ جنپر در اور بر آتے ہوں اور اونکو جدا مصدر بنادیتی ہوں اور کچھہ معنی میں بھی فرق کر دیتے ہوں *

(۳)-۱ سیاھی دہ حال عباسیان * سپیدی بر چشم شماسیـــان
۲ لب‌ازبادعیسوی پرازنوش‌تر * تن از آبحیوان سیہ پوش تر
۳ فراخي بدو دعوت تنگ دلہ * گواهي براعجـــاز اوسنگ را

(۴)-۱ ببازار شد تا بزر زر کشد * بیک مغزني مغربے در کشد
۲ بدکان جوهر فروشے رسید * که زر بیشتر زان بیکتا ندید

(۱)—بازار کیا لفظ ہے اور کیونکر بنتا ہے - مغربي سے کیا مراد ہے - دکان کیا لفظ ہے اور اوسکي جمع کیا ہي دوکان صحیح ہے یا نہیں *

(۵) جهان گرد را درجهان تاختن * خوش آمد سفردرسفر ساختن
بهر کشوري دیدن آرایشي * بهر منزلی کردن آســـایشي

(۱)—سفر در سفر کس معني کا افادہ دیتا ہے اور جب دو لفظ مکرر آتي ہیں اور اونکے درمیان کوئي حرف نہیں ہوتا تو اونسے کس معني کا اور جب انکے درمیان حرف ہوتا ہي تو کس معني کا افادہ ہوتا ہے *

PERSIAN.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

Translate into English :—

تمام سوالون کي فارسي عبارت کا ترجمه اور مطلب بامحاوره اردو مين بيان کرو اور انگريزي دان طالب علم انگريزي مين ترجمه کرين اور فروع کا جواب اردو ميں لکهين—

(۱) بتوفيق زمزمه ثنايش نطق رادم نوازش تقرير
و بتو فيم اجاره دعايش صدف را کف اجابت پر از گوهر تاثير

(ا)—توفيق کے لغوي اور اصطلاحي معني بيان کرو اور بتاؤ که لفظ زمزمه کے حقيقي معني کيا هين اور پهر وه کن معنون مين مستعمل هوا اور کيون *

(ب)— دونو فقرون ميں لفظ را کيا معنی ديتا هے اور بتاؤ که اس لفظ سے عموما کيا کيا فائدے حاصل هوتے هين *

(ج)—نوازش تقرير اور گوهر تاثير مين کيسی اضافت هے *

(د)—پهلے فقرے کي ترکيب لکهو اور صدف کي جگه جو دوسرا نسخه هو اوسے بيان کرکے فقره کا مطلب لکهو *

(۲) کام سخن در شکر افتاده شيريني ادا
و گردن صيد معنی در کمند اند از رسا

(ا)—شيريني کے معنی لکهو اور يهه بتاؤ که (ين) کن کن موقع پر اور (ي) کس کس محل پر نسبت کے لئے بڑهاتے هين آهنی اور آهنين کے معني مين کيا فرق هے *

(۳) آنچه از زبان معجز بیان شنیدند نوشته خود را درین شرح نویسي بمثابه خامه خود آله تحریر انگاشتند *

(ا)—لفظ معجز کے لغوي اور اصطلاحی معنی بیان کرو *

(ب)—تم لفظ نوشتہ کو لفظ خود کي طرف مضاف سمجھتے هو یا دونو لفظونکو بلا اضافت پڑھتي هو بهر نوع عمدہ معني کس صورت مین حاصل هوتے هین اور کیون *

(ج)—از کے یہان کیا معني هین اور وہ کن کن معنی مین آتا هے *

(۴) در بزمگاہ عشرتش جمشید را مشرب جرعہ خواري و بر درگاہ همتش حاتم را منصب خاتم داري *

(ا)—جمشید مین لفظ شید کیسا هے اور اس لفظ نے لفظ جم سے کسطرح اور کسوقت سے ترکیب پائي اگر تمکو اسکي نسبت کوي تاریخي امر معلوم هوتو بیان کرو اور بتاؤ که لفظ جم سے کس صورت مین وهی بادشاہ فارس جو مشہور هے مقصود هوتا هے اور کس حالت مین سلیمان علیہ السلام اور کب سکندر سے مراد هو تی هے *

(ب)—حاتم کون تها اور اوسکا کچهہ مختصر حال بیان کرو اور بتاؤ که حاتم اور خاتم مین کیا صنعت هے *

(۵) ریزہ خواري خوان همتش اکسیر لغمت سیر چشمي و چاشنی گیری شہد را نسنتش مورث لذت دیر خشمي *

(۱)—ریزہ کیا لفظ ھے اور خردہ کے معنونمیں کیون مستعمل ھوا - چاشني کے کیا معنے ھین شہد کس زبان کا لفظ ھے *

(۲) قلب حروف اور ابدال حروف سي جو فارسی لغات مین تغیرات ھوتے ھوں اونکو بیان کرو *

PERSIAN.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

Translate into Persian :—

فارسي زبان مین ترجمہ کرو—

عالمگیر باپ کو قید خانہ مین ڈال کر اور بھائیون کا خون گردن پر لیکر تخت سلطنت پر بیٹھا ھندوستان مین جتنے پادشاہ گذرے اون سب مین وہ زیادہ صاحب قدرت اور قوت تھا—اوسکی سلطنت کو وہ وسعت تھی جو دنیا مین بڑي بڑي سلطنتون کو وسعت ھوئي ھے—اوسکي برابر کوئی پادشاہ مدبر اور منتظم ھندوستان مین نہوا—اوسکے عہد مین خاندان تیموریہ کي سلطنت معراج پر پہونچي—کابل اور قندھار کے پٹھان بھي کچھہ عرصہ کے لئے نچلے بیٹھے اور تابعدار رھے—شاہ ایران بھي اوسکے ساتھہ اتحاد رکھنے کا خواستگار ھوا—قدیمی مسلمانون کي سلطنتین اور گول کندہ اور بیجاپور کي ریاستین تباہ کر کے اونکے ملکون کو اپني مملکت اور سلطنت مین شامل کیا—اور توسیع ملک کو درجہ کمال پر پہونچایا—راجپوت بگڑے مگر پھر اوسنے اپني عہد مین مطیع رکھا—مرھٹون کي گہتا کا ٹکڑا ساحل مالابار سے اوٹھا

تہا—گہاٹون پر دیر تک جما رہا—امید تہی کہ عالمگیر کی ہوا اوسي یونہین اوڑا کر بےنشان کردیگي—مگر امید کے خلاف اوسے وہ طوفان بر پا ہوا کہ سلطنت اسلامیہ کو آخر لے ڈوبا—جب بادشاہ نے دنیا سے انتقال کیا تو سلطنت اسلامیہ جیتے جي مرگئي—آنکہین اندھي کان بہرے دانت ٹوٹی ٹانگین لنگڑي کمر کبڑي ہاتہون سے اپاہج—غرض کوئي کل سیدھي نہ رہي—اوسکا یہہ حال ہوگیا کہ جیسا کوئي مردہ زمین سے دبا نکل آئي کہ وہ زیور پہنی اور ہتیار لگائي ہو—مگر حال اوسکا یہہ کہ منہ سي پہونک مارو تو اوسکي خاک اوڑنی لگي—یا یون سمجہو کہ سلطنت اسلامیہ کا وہ کاخ بلند جسکي مینار اور برج آسمان سے باتین کرتي تہي—اور اوسپر سوني چاندي کي رپہلي سنہري کلس چمکتي تہي جسکي ستون ساري دنیا کي جواہرات سے مرصع تہي—اوسکي بنیاد کے ریخین تعصب عالمگیری نی اندر ہي اندر ہلائین اور اس سبب سے وہ دھڑام دینے سے گری—اور اوسکي جواہرات اور کلس اس خاک مین ملنی پر بہی کہین کہین اپني چمک دمک دکہاتے رہے —عالمگیر کا تعصب مذہبي بہي عجب ہندون کا دل دکہانے والا تہا—گو کبہی اوسنے کسی ہندو کو تلوار اس سبب سے نہین لگائي کہ وہ ہندو تہا—کبہي اوس نے زبردستي اون کو مسلمان نہین کیا—اون کے جو مذہبي عبادات اور رسومات قدیم سے چلي آتي تہین اون کو نہین روکا مگر باتین وہ کین کہ جنسے اونکا دل ناراض ہو گیا *

Logic.

Examiner,—Revd. J. Robertson, m.a.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Define logic, and state concisely its relation to psychology. Are fallacies a part of logic ?

2. Define and classify terms. What is a connotative term ?

Is it correct to say that abstract terms are connotative, but not denotative ? Refer the following terms to their proper classes :—time, sensation, an army, the 42nd Highlanders, the Almighty, the Viceroy and Governor-General.

3. What is a proposition ? How does it differ from a judgment ? State precisely the function of the copula.

4. Explain briefly the five predicables, and give rules for definition.

5. State the rules of distribution, and apply them to the propositions A, E, I, and O. Give the converse, the obverse, the contrary, and the contradictory of—

(1) all roots of plants descend ;
(2) some animals are invertebrate.

6. In what figures may the moods E I O, E A O, I A I and O A O appear ? Name these moods, and explain the signification of the various consonants that occur in the names. Why is I E O rejected in all figures, and A E E in the first figure ?

7. Complete the following arguments, name the mood of each, and, if necessary, reduce it to the first figure :—

(1) some good logicians are not true poets, for they are destitute of imagination:

(2) every man should be moderate; for excess will cause disease.

8. Explain and exemplify the fallacies known as *petitio principii* and *ignoratio elenchi.*

Psychology.

Examiner,—Revd. J. Robertson, M.A.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Does the common enumeration of the five senses give a complete account of our sensations? If not, how is the defect to be remedied?

2. What ambiguity is there in smell, heat and colour? Describe the sensations of smell, and shew what information we obtain from smell as to the existence of (1) a sentient being, and (2) a cause of our sensations.

3. What knowledge of the external world do we obtain by touch? Answer fully.

4. State clearly and discuss the questions relating to binocular vision.

5. Is the perception of distance by the eye original or acquired?

6. "The ideal system teaches us that the first operation of the mind about its ideas is simple apprehension, and that after we have got simple apprehensions, by comparing them together we perceive agreements or disagreements between them; and that this perception of the agreement or disagreement of ideas is all that we call belief, judgment or knowledge": explain this, and examine it with the view of determining how far it is a correct account of the phenomena referred to.

7. Explain Reid's use of the term *common sense*, and show how far it is legitimate. Mention any four of his "principles of common sense."

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA AND EUCLID.

Examiner,—C. R. COOKE, ESQ., B.A.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Find the value of ·628125 of 1 £ + ·109375 of £ 5+47·3125 of a shilling $+\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{\dot{7}}{1\frac{2}{4}}$ of 1·2421875 of 13*s*., 4*d*.—2·9553571428 of a guinea.

2. What change of income is produced by selling Rs. 18000 stock out of the 3 per cents. when they are at 90, placing the proceeds out at compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum for a year and a half and then investing the amount in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 98 ?

3. Define the G. C. M. of two quantities and enunciate a rule for finding the G. C. M. of two algebraical expressions.

Find the G. C. M. of—

$$49x^4-70a\,x^3+21a^2\,x^2-28a^3\,x+28a^4 \text{ and}$$
$$40x^4-65a\,x^3+25a^2\,x^2-15a^3\,x+15a^4.$$

4. Solve the equations ;

(I.) $$\frac{4x^3+4x^2+8x+1}{2x^2+2x+3}=\frac{2x^2+2x+1}{x+1.}$$

(II.) $$\left.\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x+y}+\sqrt{x-y}&=4\\ x^2+y^2&=41\end{aligned}\right\}$$

(III.) $$\left.\begin{aligned}x^2-xy+y^2&=7\\ 5x-2y&=9\end{aligned}\right\}$$

5. A quantity of corn is to be divided among 15 persons and is calculated to last a certain time, if each of them receive 5 seers a week: during the distribution it is found that one person dies every week and then the corn lasts twice as long as it was expected—find the quantity of corn and the time it lasts.

6. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponen t and write down the middle term of $(a-x)^{10}$.

7. Define the logarithm of a number to a given base and explain the advantages of the common system of logarithms.

8. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending an acute-angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute-angle. Prove only the case in which the perpendicular falls outside the triangle. In A B the diameter of a circle take two points C, D equally distant from the centre and from any point E in the circumference draw E C, E D and shew that $E C^2+E D^2=A C^2+A D^2$.

9. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

10. What is a tetrahedron?

Erect a straight line at right angles to a given plane from a given point in the plane.

On a given equilateral triangle describe a regular tetrahedron.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. Explain how the signs $\pm$ are used in Trigonometry to indicate the positions of lines and angles.

Prove $\cos(-A) = +\cos A$.

2. Prove $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$, when A lies between 180° and 270° and B between 90° and 180°.

3. Prove $2\sin\frac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1+\sin A} \pm \sqrt{1-\sin A}$ and determine the proper signs of the radicals when A is between 270° and 360°.

4. Find A from the equation:
$$\tan A + 2\cot 2A = \sin A\,(1+\tan A \tan \tfrac{1}{2} A).$$

5. Find the value of sin 18°.

6. What is the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles? Explain by a figure in what cases there will be two solutions, one solution and no solution.

7. Assuming that the Parallelogram of Forces is true as regards the direction of the resultant, prove that it is true as regards the magnitude.

8. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina.

A string 2 feet long is hung over a peg and has its ends attached to two of the angular points of a heavy equilateral triangle whose altitude is 1 foot: shew that one side of the triangle will be vertical.

9. Describe, with examples, the three kinds of levers: in which of them is mechanical advantage gained and in which lost.

10. Prove that when a body is placed upon a horizontal plane it will stand or fall according as the vertical line through the centre of gravity falls within

or without the base. Explain why a person rising from a chair puts his feet backward under the chair.

11. Find the force required to support a weight of 100 lbs on a plane inclined at an angle of 60° to the horizon; (1) when the force is horizontal; (2) when it is vertical.

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

حساب و جبر مقابله و تحریر اقلیدس *

۱—ایک پونڈ کا ۶۲۸۱۲۵ء + پانچ پونڈ کا ۱۰۹۳۷۵ء + ایک شلنگ کا ۴۷٫۳۱۲۵ + ۱۳ شلنگ اور ۴ پنس کي ۱٫۲۴۲۱۸۷۵ $\frac{\dot{۷}ء}{۱\frac{۳}{۴}}$ کا $\frac{۳}{۵}$ — ۲۱ شلنگ کا ۲٫۹۵۵۳۵۷۱۴۲۸̇ اسکو حل کرو *

۲—۳ فیصدی واله ۹۰ روپیه کي بهاو کا ۱۸۰۰۰ روپیه کا راس المال کو فروخت کر کے ۴ روپیه فیصدي في سال پر بشرح سود در سود ڈیره سال کے لگایا جاوے اور پهر زر کل سے $\frac{۱}{۳۲}$ فیصدے واله ۹۸ روپیه کے بهاو کا راس المال خریدا جاوي تو آمدني مین کیا فرق پڑیگا؟

۳—دو مقدارون کي مقسوم علیه اعظم کي تعریف بیان کرو اور دو جبر مقابله کي جملون کا مقسوم علیه اعظم دریافت کرو ۴۹ لا^{۴} — ۷۰ لا^{۳} ۱ + ۲۱ ۱ لا^{۲} — ۲۸ ۱ لا^{۳} + ۲۸ ۱^{۴}

۴۰ لا^{۴} — ۱۶۵ لا^{۳} + ۲۵ ۱ لا^{۲} — ۱۵ ۱ لا^{۳} + ۱۵ ۱^{۴}

۴—مساوات مندرجه ذیل کو حل کرو—

(ا) $\frac{۴\text{لا}^{۳} + ۴\text{لا}^{۲} + ۸\text{لا} + ۱}{۲\text{لا}^{۲} + ۲\text{لا} + ۳} = \frac{۲\text{لا}^{۲} + ۲\text{لا} + ۱}{\text{لا} + ۱}$

(ب) $\sqrt{\text{لا} + \text{ء}} + \sqrt{\text{لا} - \text{ء}} = ۴$

$\text{لا}^{۲} + \text{ء}^{۲} = ۴۱$

(ج) $\text{لا}^{۲} - \text{لا}\,\text{ء} + \text{ء}^{۲} = ۷$

$۵\,\text{لا} - ۲\,\text{ء} = ۹$

۵—اناج کا کسیقدر مقدار ۱۵ شخصون کي درمیان تقسیم کرنا هے اسطرح که وه کسے خاص معین وقت کے واسطے مکتفے هو بشرطیکه في کس في هفته ۵ سیر ملے مگر عندالتقسیم معلوم هوا که هر هفته ایک شخص مرجاتا هے اور اسصورت مین اناج وقت مفروضه سے دو چند وقت کیواسطے مکتفے هوتا هے تو بتلاو که اناج کسقدر تها اور کتنے عرصه کی واسطے کافي هوگا*

۶—دریافت کرو ضابطه ثنای کا درصورت $(\text{ا} + \text{د})^{\text{ن}}$ جس مین ن مثبت اور صحیح هے اور $(\text{ا} - \text{د})^{-۱}$ کا درمیاني رکن لکهو*

۷—لوگارثم کسے عدد کے کسي مفروضه عدد بنیادي پر کسے کهتي هین بتلاؤ لوگارثم مروج مین کیا فایدے هوتي هین*

۸—کسے مثلث مین زاویه حاده کي مقابل ضلع کا مربع اوس حاده زاویه کي گرد کی دو ضلون کي مربعونسے چهوٹا هوتا هے بقدر دو چند سطح ایک ضلع کي اضلاع محیط زاویه

میں سے اوس خط مستقیم میں جو واقع هي درمیان زاویه حاده اور اوس عمود کی جو اوس ضلع پر مقابل کي زاوي سے نکالا جاوے *

دائیرہ کے قطر آ بَ میں دو نقطی جَ اور دَ جو که مرکز سے مساوي فاصله پر فرض کئے گئے هیں اور کسے نقطه يَ سے جو محیط میں هي يَ جَ اور يَ دَ کھینچي گئے هیں تو ثابت کرو يَ جَ کا مربع اور يَ دَ کا مربع دونو ملکر آ جَ اور آ دَ کے مربعونکي برابر هوگا *

۹—متشابه مثلثون میں ایک مثلث کو دوسرے مثلث کی ساتھه وہ نسبت هوتي هي جو نسبت مثناۃ بالتکریر اونکي اضلاع نظیره میں *

۱۰—مجسم ذواربعۃالقواعد کي تعریف بیان کرو اور سطح مفروض میں نقط مفروض سے جو اوس سطح میں هي خط مستقیم قایمه بنا تا هوا نکالو *

مثلث متساوي الاضلاع مفروض پر ایک مجسم ذواربعۃالقواعد بناؤ *

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

سوالات علم مثلث اورعلم جر ثقیل *

۱—بتلاؤ که علم مثلث میں + علامات خطوط اور زاویونکي موقع بتلاني کي واسطے کسطرح مستعمل هوتي هیں—ثابت کرو که جم (—ا) = جم ا *

۲—ثابت کرو کہ جب (ا + ب) = جب ا جم ب + جم ا جب ب جبکہ ا ۱۸۰ درجہ سے بڑا ھي اور ۲۷۰ درجہ سے کم ھي اور ب ۹۰ درجہ سے بڑا ھے اور ۱۸۰ درجہ سے کم ھے *

۳—ثابت کرو کہ جب $\frac{ا}{۲}$ = $\pm$ $\sqrt{۱ + \text{جب ا}}$ $\pm$ $\sqrt{۱ - \text{جب ا}}$ اور دریافت کرو کہ کونسے علامات جذر پر لگاتي ھین جبکہ ا ۲۷۰ در جہ سے بڑا ھي اور ۳۶۰ درجہ سے کم ھے *

۴—مساوات مندرجہ ذیل کو حل کرو یعنے ا کي قیمت دریافت کرو —

مس ا + ۲ مم ۲ ا = حب ا (۱ + مس ا مس $\frac{ا}{۲}$)

۵—حب ۱۸ درجہ کے در یافت کرو *

۶—مثلث کي حل کرنے مین مشتبہ صورت کونسي ھي اور ایک شکل بنا کر بتلاؤ کس صورت مین دو مثلث پیدا ھونگي اور کس صورت مین ایک اور کس صورت مین کوئی نہین *

۷ فرض کرو کہ شکل متوازي الاضلاع قوای حاصل کي سمت کیواسطے ثابت ھي تو حاصل کے مقدار کیواسطے بھی ثابت کرو *

۸—کسے مثلث مستوی کا مرکز ثقل دریافت کرو *

ایک رسا دو فٹ لمبا کھونٹي پر لٹکایا گیا ھے اور اوسکے دونو انجام ایک مثلث متساوي الاضلاع کي دو زاویونسے بندھے ھوئے ھین مثلث کي اونچائي ایک فٹ ھے ثابت کرو کہ مثلث کا ایک ضلع عمود ھوگا یعنے سمت راس مین ھوگا *

۹—(منجوار) لیور کي تینون قسمون کي تعریف بیان کرو اور هر ایک قسم کے مثل دو اور کس لیور مین آساني یعنے کلي فایدہ حاصل هوتا هے اور کس مین کهویا جاتا هے *

۱۰—ثابت کرو که جب ایک جسم افقي سطح پر رکها جاوے تو یهه قایم رهیگا اگر خط سمت الراس جو اوسکی مرکز ثقل مین سے گذرتاهے قاعدے کے اندر واقع هو اور گر پڑیگا اگر وہ خط قاعدیکي باهر واقع هو—بتلاؤ که جب آدمے کرسي پر بیٹها هو تو اوٹهتی کبوقت اپني دونون پانو کرسي کے نیچی اندر کیون کر لیتا هے *

۱۱—ایک وزن $\overline{۱۰۰}$ پونڈ کا ایک سطح پر جو افق سے ۶۰ درجه کا زاویه بذتاهے رکها گیا هے تو وہ قوت دریافت کرو جسے وہ وزن قایم رهیگا (اولاً) جب قوت افقي هو اور (ثانیا) جب عمودے هو *

MATHEMATICS.

First Paper, —Time 3 hours.

घाटी गणित, बीजगणित और रेखागणित ॥

१। एक पौण्ड का ·६२८१२५ + ५ पौण्ड का ·१०८३७५ + १ शिलिङ्ग का ४७·३१२५ + १२ शिलिङ्ग और ४ पेन्स की १·२४२१८७५ की $\frac{\dot{७}}{१\frac{३}{४}}$ का $\frac{३}{५}$ —२१ का २·८५५३५७१४२८ इस को सिद्ध करो।

२। ३ प्रति शत वाला ९० के भाव का १८००० रुपये मूल धन को बेच कर के ४ रुपये प्रति शत प्रति वर्ष पर चक्र वृद्धि की रीति से डेढ़ वर्ष के वास्ते लगाया जावे और मिश्रधन से $३\frac{१}{२}$ रुपये प्रति शत वाला ९८ के भाव का मूल धन खरीदा जावे तो आमदनी मे क्या अंतर हो गा॥

३। दो संख्याओं के सममहत्तमा पवर्त क का वर्णन करो दो बीज गणित की संख्याओं के सम महत्तमा पवर्त क जानने की रीति बताओ। और नीचले समूह का सममहत्तमा पर्वत क निकालो॥

$४९द^{४}-७०अद^{३}+२१अ^{२}द^{२}-२८अ^{३}द+२८अ^{४}$ और $४०द^{४}-६५अद^{३}+२५अ^{२}द^{२}-१५अ^{३}द+१५अ^{४}$॥

४। नीचे के समी करण सिद्ध करो

$$\frac{४द^{३}+४द^{२}+८द+१}{२द^{२}+२द+३}=\frac{२द^{२}+२द+१}{द+१}$$ और

$\sqrt{द+ब}+\sqrt{द-ब}=४$ और $द^{२}+ब^{२}=४१$ और $द^{२}-दब+ब^{२}=७$ और $५द-२ब=९$।

५। अनाज का कितना एक राशि १५ मनुष्यों में बांटना है इस भाँति कि वह किसी एक नियत समय के लिये पूर्ण हो इस रीति पर कि एक मनुष्य को एक सप्ताह में ५ सेर मिले परंतु वां टने के समय प्रतीत हुआ कि प्रत्येक सप्ताह में एक मनुष्य मर जाता है इस दशा में यह अन्न कल्पित समय से द्विगुण समय के लिये पूर्ण होता है तो बताओ कि अन्न कितना था और कितने समय के लिये पूर्ण होगा ॥

६। मालूम करो रीति मिलत राशियों को
न
$(अ+द)$ जिस मे न धन और पूर्ण है और
(१०)
$(अ-द)$ की मध्यमघात लिखो।

७। लोगरथम किसी राशि की किसी मानी हुई राशि नियत पर किसे कहते हैं, और बतलाओ कि लोगरथम प्रचलित मे क्या गुण होते हैं।

८। किसी त्रिभुज क्षेत्र मे न्यून कोण के सामने के भुजों का वर्ग उस न्यून कोणके पासके दोभुजों के वर्गों से छोटा होता है साथ द्विगुण घात एकभुजा के परिधिकोण मे से उस रेखा

और उस रेखा के जो लम्ब (जो सामने कोण से इस पर गिरत है) और न्यून कोण के बीच मे होती है केवल वोही प्रकार सिद्ध करो जिस मे लम्ब त्रि भुज के बाहर गिरता है अ और ब पर जो एक वृत्त का व्यास है स और द दो ऐसे बिंदु लेओ जो केंद्र से तुल्य अन्तर पर दो और उस वृत्त की परिधि के किसी इ बिंदु से इ स और इ द रेखा खेंचो और सिद्ध करो कि

$$\text{इ स}^{२} + \text{इ द}^{२} = \text{अ स}^{२} + \text{अ द}^{२}$$

८। सजातीय त्रि भुजों में वह सम्बन्ध होता है जो उन के सजातीय भुजों के वर्गों मे होता है ॥

१०। फलक (चतुर्तल) किसे कहते हैं किसी तल के बीच के किसी दीये हुए बिंदु से उस तल पर लम्ब खेंचों और एक दीये हुए सम त्रि भुज पर तुल्य कोण फलक बनाओ ॥

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

त्रि कोण मित और स्थिति विद्या।

१। त्रि कोण मित मे + और — चिन्ह रेखाओ

और कोणों के स्थान बतलाने के लिये किस तरह काम मे आते हैं ॥

सिद्ध करो कि

$$\text{के ज्या}\,(-\text{अ}) = +\,\text{को ज्या अ}$$

२। सिद्ध करो कि ज्या (अ+ब) = ज्या अ को ज्या ब + को ज्या अ ज्या ब जब अ १८०° और २७०° मे और ब ९०° और १८०° मे हैं ॥

३। सिद्ध करो २ ज्या $\frac{\text{अ}}{२}$ =

$$\pm\sqrt{१ + \text{ज्या अ}} \pm \sqrt{१ - \text{ज्या अ}}$$

और मालूम करो कि कोन से चिन्ह वर्ग मूलों पर लगाये जावेंगे जब कि अ २७०° और ३६०° मे है ॥

४। नीचले प्रश्न मे से अ का मान निकालो

स्अ + २ को स २ अ = ज्या अ (१ + स अ स $\frac{१}{२}$ अ)

५। ज्या १८° का मान निकालो ॥

६। त्रिभुजों के हल करने में सन्दिग्ध रीति कोन है और आकार बना कर बतलाओ किस सूरत मे एक त्रिभुज बनेगा किस्से दो और किस्से कोई ना ॥

७। बलों के समानांतर चतुर्भुज को उन के सिद्ध बल की दिशा के लिये शुद्ध मान कर यह सिद्ध करना है कि वह सिद्ध बल के परिमाण के लिये भी शुद्ध है ॥

८। किसी त्रिभुजाकार सूक्ष्म समतलका गुरुत्व केंद्र निकालो॥

एक रस्सी दो फुट लम्बी एक खुंटी पर से लम काई गई है और इसके दोनो छोर एक भारी सम त्रिभुज के दो कोणों पर (जिसकी लम्बाई एक फुट है) बांधी हुई हैं, यह सिद्ध करो कि त्रिभुज की एक भुजा लंब रूप मे होगी॥

९। डंडी के तीन प्रकार उदाहरण सहत लिखो इनमे से किसमे बल की सुगमता मिलती और किसमे खोई जाती है॥

१०। सिद्ध करो कि जब एक वस्तु क्षितिज तल पर रखी जाय तो स्थिर रहेगी यदि लंब रेखा जो इस वस्तु के गुरुत्व केंद्र मे से खींची जाऐ तो इस तल में से होकर गुजरे और गिर पडेगी यदि वह लंब रेखा उस तल से बाहिर जा पडे

और बतलाओ कि जब एक आदमी कुरसी पर से उठता है तो उठने के समय अपने पावों को कुरसी के नीचे पिछली ओर क्यों हटाता है॥

११। वह बल निकालो जो १००पौंड के बोझ को एक ढाल मे तल पर जो क्षितीय तल से ६०° का कोण बनाता है थांवे॥

(१) जब कि बल द्वितीय तल मे हो ॥

(२) जब लंब रूप मे हो ॥

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Examiner,—G. KNOX, ESQ., C.S.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Give the dates of the following events:—

(*a*) the Trojan War; (*b*) the death of Cyrus; (*c*) the burning of Sardis; (*d*) the battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Pharsalia, Issus, Camcœ, Aquæ Sextiæ, Philippe. Who were the contending parties in each case and with which of them did victory remain?

2. By whom were the Israelites carried away, captive from their own land? Give a short sketch of their return from captivity. When were they brought under the power of Rome?

3. What influence had the Lydian Monarchy on the Asiatic Greeks?

4. Give an account of the life and works of Socrates.

5. What were the principal objects of the expedition of Agesilaus into Asia? What brought it to a close?

6. Give the names of the seven Kings of Rome in succession, and show how each came to the throne.

7. Sketch the career of the first Triumvirate from its formation to its dissolution.

8. Give an account of Cateline. To what did he owe his great influence?

Physical Geography.

Second Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

1. Describe the Gysers of Iceland and account for their intermittent action.

2. What is the cause of tides? Where may they be regarded as taking their rise.

3. Name in order the seaports from the mouth of the Ganges to the mouth of the Nerbudda. Give the name of the river if any at whose mouth each seaport may be situate.

4. Where are the sources and the mouths of the Kaveri, Thames, Amazon and Tiber? Through what countries do they flow? What important towns are on their banks?

5. Draw a rough map showing the shape of the Himalayas. Give the countries on each side of the range and the direction in which flow the great rivers that have their sources in these mountains.

6. Explain hemisphere, lake, tropics, longitude, gulf, peninsula and watershed.

7. Where are the following towns, to what states do they belong, and what are their chief exports? Antwerp: Cadiz Chicago: Demerara: Melbourne: Odessa: Columbo: Smyrna: Trieste.

Ancient History.

First Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

تواريخ عهدقديم *

ا — ان واقعات کے تاريخ وقوع لکھو — وفات سايرس - تراجن کے لڑائی - سارڈس کا جلنا - مراتھين کي لڑاي - تھرما پولي کي لڑاي -

سیلیمس کي لڑاي - پہارسیلیا کي لڑاي - اسس کي لڑاي - کیمکي کي لڑاي - ایکوي سکستي کي لڑاي - فلپي کي لڑاي - یہہ بہي بتلاو کہ ان لڑائیوں میں فریقین کون تہی اور کسکو فتح نصیب ہوئي *

۲ — بتلاؤ بني اسرائیل کو کس قوم نے قید کیا - مجمل حال اونکي مراجعت کا بیان کرو - یہہ لکہو کہ وہ کب سلطنت روم کے محکوم ہوگئی *

۳ — لیڈیا کے سلطنت کا اثر جو ایشیا کے یونانیو پر ہوا ہو اوسکا حال لکہو *

۴ — حکیم سقرات کا متذکرہ لکہو اور اوسکی تصنیفات کا حال بیان کرو *

۵ — بتلاؤ کہ ایشیا پر ایجي سي لیس کے مہم کي کیا کیا مقاصد عظیم تہي اور اس مہم کا خاتمہ کس سبب سے ہوا *

۶ — روم کے سات بادشاہونکی نام بترتیب لکہو اور یہہ بتلاؤ کہ وہ کس طرح سے تخت پر بیٹہي *

۷ — مجمل بیان اول ٹرایم وریٹ کا اوسکي ختم ہونے تک لکہو *

۸ — کیٹي لاین کا جو حال تمکو معلوم ہو وہ بیان کرو اوسکي بڑے رعب ہونے کا سبب بیان کرو *

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

جغرافیہ *

۱ — آئیس لنڈ کي گیسر یعني چشمہہاے آب گرم کا بیان لکہو اور سبب بتاؤ کہ وہ کیوں بیچ میں وقفہ دیکر اپنا عمل کرتے ہیں *

۲—سمندر مین جوار بہاٹہ ہونیکا سبب کیا ہوتا ہے اور وہ پہلے کس جگہ سے شروع ہوتا ہے *

۳—گنگا کے دہانے سے دریاء نربدا کے دہانے تک جو بندر گاہ واقعہ ہین اونکے نام لکھو اور اگر کوئي دریا ایسا ہو کہ جسکي دہانہ پر بندرگاہ واقعہ ہو اوسکا نام لکھو *

۴—دریا مندرجہ ذیل کہان سے نکلتے ہین اور کہان گرتے ہین کاویري—ٹیمس—ایمزان—ڈابر اور کن ملکونمین بہتی ہین—اور اونکي کناروں پرکونسے بڑي بڑي شہر ہین *

۵—ایک سادہ نقشہ مین ہمالیہ کي صورت اوسکی سلسلون کی دونون طرف کے ملک—اوسکي سلسلون سي جو دریا نکلتے ہون اونکي سمت بنا کر دکھاو *

۶—ان اصطلاحات کو بیان کرو نصف کرہ—جہبل—خط سرطان وجدی—طول بلد—خلیج—جزیرہ نما—واٹرشیڈ یعنے آب ریز *

۷—مقامات منصلہ ذیل کہان واقع ہین—اور کس سلطنت کے علاقہ مین ہین اور اُونمین سے کس کس چیز کے بہت نکاسي ہوتي ہے—انیٹورپ—کیڈزچکاگو—ڈیمیریرا—ملبورن اوڈیسہ—کولمبو—سمرنا—ٹرایستي *

ANCIENT HISTORY.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

प्राचीन इतिहास

१। नीचे के वृत्तान्तों के निश्चित कालवताओ साइरस का परलोक को सिधारना, इजनजाति का

युद्ध, सार्डिस का जलना, माराथन, थर्मापिली, सालामिस, फारसेलीआ, इसस, कैमकी, ऐक्यूई सैक्स्टी, और फिलिपी की लड़ाइयां ॥ किन के बीच मे यह लड़ाइयां हुई और युद्ध में जय किन को हुई ॥

२ । इसराईलि लोगों को कोन कैद कर लेगयाथा इन के लौट आने का संक्षेपिक वर्णन करो और बताओ रोम के अधीन वे लोग कब हुये थे ॥

३ । लौडियन राज्य का एशिया बासी युनानियों पर क्या गुन हुआ था ॥

४ । सुकरात के जीवन चरित और रचित ग्रन्थों का वृत्तान्त लिखो ॥

५ । अजेसिलेयस का एशिया पर चढ़ाई करने मे क्या मतलब था और उस चढ़ाई का समाप्ति किस तरह से हुआ ॥

६ । रोम के सात राजाओं का नाम क्रम से लिखो और बताओ कि प्रत्येक को राज गद्दी कैसे प्राप्त हुई ॥

७ । पहिले ट्रमीरेट की राजा णिति (त्रिपुरुषराज्य) का आदी से अन्त तक वर्णन करो ॥

८ । कैटिलाईन का वृत्तान्त लिखो और बताओ किउस के प्रभुता का कारण क्या था ?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

प्राकृत भूगोल ॥

१ । आइस लेण्ड के उष्ण झालरों का लक्षण वर्णन करो और उन के कभी २ बन्द हो जाने का कारण बताओ ॥

२ । जुवार भाटों का क्या कारण है और कहां उन का पहिले आरभ होता है ॥

३ । गङ्गा के मुहाने से नर्म्मदा के मुहाने तक कितने बन्दर हैं उन का क्रम से नाम लिखो और उस नदि का नाम भी बताओ जिस के मुहाने पर उन मे से कोई बन्दर है ॥

४ । ये नदियां कहां से निकलती हैं और कहां जा गिरती हैं कावेरी, टेम्स, आमेजन्, टाइबर, और यह भी बताओ कि वे किन देशों में बहती हैं और उन के तटों पर कौन २ प्रसिद्ध नगर हैं ॥

५ । एक हिमालय पर्व्वत के आकार का नकशा बना कर वह देश जो उस (पर्व्वत) के दो नो ओर हैं और उन नदियों की दिशा जो उस की पर्व्वत श्रेणियों में से निकलती हैं दिखाओ ॥

६। गोलार्द्ध भौल क्रान्तिसीमारेखा देशान्तर रेखा खाडी प्राय द्वीप और वाटर शेड्ड (जलपृथक्करण) की परि भाषा लिखो॥

७। नीचे के नगर कहां हैं और किन राज धानीयों के आधीन हैं और वहां से कौन २ वाणिज्य वस्तु देशान्तर मे भेजी जातीं है ऐण्टवर्प केडिज चिकागो डिमरारा मेलवर्न ग्रेडेस कोलम्बो स्मर्ना ट्रीस्ट॥

GEOLOGY.

Examiner,—J. ELIOT, ESQ., M. A.

(*Alternative Paper*)—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Describe briefly the geological character of the Gangetic plain, and account for its formation.

2. Explain with diagrams the terms fault, strike, dip, conformable strata, unconformable strata

3. What are the marks of glacial action ? Are there any evidences of ancient glacial action in any part of India ?

4. How do you account for the accumulations of rock salt, which occur in certain districts of upper India ?

5. In what parts of India is marble found ? In what respects does marble differ from chalk ? How was it probably formed ?

6. In what formations are reptiles the predominant feature of fossil remains ? Describe briefly the probable appearance of any two of the most remarkable saurians.

7. How are mountains supposed to have been formed? Explain from what action granitic rocks occur in the central and highest parts of mountain masses.

8. Draw a rough geological map of India or England showing the position of the chief formations.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner,—J. ELIOT, ESQ., M. A.

(*Alternative Paper*)—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Describe the structure of nerve and striped muscle.

2. Give the general characters of a vertebrate animal.

3. Describe the nature of the respiratory process in animals. State the principal modes in which it is effected in the animal kingdom.

4. Account for the evolution of heat in animal bodies.

5. Describe the characters of the class reptilia, and the leading feature on the development of a reptile.

6. Describe the characters of the Spongiada, and give reasons for assigning them to the animal kingdom.

7. Describe the structure of a bird's eggs.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—J. ELIOT, ESQ., M. A.

(*Alternative Paper*)—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. State the distinction between exogens, endogens and acrogens.

2. What part in the vegetable economy is played by carbonic acid.

3. Point out the distinctions between the Cellular and Vascular tissue of plants.

4. Describe generally the development of pollen.

5. State generally how fungi differ from algœ.

6. Describe the mixroscopic and other characters by which cotton and flax may be distinguished. State the parts of the plants on which they are found, the natural families and characters of those plants.

7. Describe the fruits of Inniperas and Pinus.

GEOLOGY.

Time—3 hours.

علم زمین *

۱—مختصر طور پر حال متعلق علم زمین میدان گنگا کا بیان لکھو اور اوسکے بننے کي وجہ بتاؤ *

۲—اشکال کے ذریعہ سے اصطلاح فالٹ - سٹرایک - ڈپ - کن فارمیبل اور ان کن فارمیبل طبقون کا بیان لکھو*

۳—فعل یخ کي کیا علامات ہین - اور کوي شہادت پورانہ یخ کي نعل کي کسي حصہ ہندوستان مین کیا ہین *

۴—واسطي اجتماع پہاري نمک کے جو بعض اضلاع شمالي ہندوستان مین واقعہ ہوتا ہے تم کیا وجہ جانتے ہو*

۵—کن ملکون هندوستانمین سنگ مر مر پایا جاتا هے اور کن کن صورتونمین سنگ مر مر کهر یا مٹي سے مختلف هے غالبا یهه کسطرح پیدا هوا *

۶—کن پتهرون کے اندر کیڑے اعلی کیفیت سنگ شده بقیون کے هین - بیان مختصر عالب ظهور کسي دو نهایت مشهور سار ئیں کا لکهو *

۷—پهاڑ کسطرح پیدا هوئے هوئے فرض کئے گئے هین کس فعل سے گرینٹ کیطرحکے پتهر وسط اور بلند مقاموں پهاڑونمین واقع هوئے هین تشریح کرو *

۸—ایک خام سا نقشه هندوستان یا انگلستان متعلق جیالو جی کے کهینچو جس سے بڑے بڑے پتهرون کے مقامات ظاهر هو جاوین *

ZOOLOGY.

Time—3 hours.

علم حیوانات *

۱—عصب اور عضلے دهاریدار کی ساخت بیان کرو *

۲—ایک گنگروڑدار جانور کے عام خواص بتلاؤ *

۳—کیفیت عمل تنفس کي حیوانو نمین بیان کرو حیوانونکے اندر بڑے بڑے طریقیو نمین جسطرح یهه عمل هوتا هے بیان کرو *

۴—حیوانون کے جسم مین کسطرح حرارت پیدا هوتي هے لکهو *

۵—جماعت کیڑون کے خواص بتلاؤ اور نشو و نما کیري کي بڑي بڑي کیفیتین لکھو *

۶—خواص اسپنجي ایڈا کے بیان کرو اور اونکو جماعت حیوانون کے ساتھہ متعلق کرنے کي وجوہات تحریر کرو*

۷—ایک پرند کے اندون کي بناوٹ بیان کرو*

BOTANY.

Time—3 *hours.*

علم نباتات *

۱—ایکسوجن - انڈوجن اور ایکروجن کے درمیان فرق بتلاؤ *

۲—جسم نباتات کے اندر کاربانک ایسد کیا عمل کرتا ھے *

۳—سیلیولر اور واس کیولر بنت یا تشو پودون کي درمیان مین کیا فرق ھے *

۴—عام طور پر پیدایش پولن کي بیان کرو*

۵—فجائي ایل جي سے کسطرح اختلاف رکھتے ھین عام طور پر بیان کرو *

۶—کیفیت خورد بیني اور دیگر جنسے کہ روئي اور سن پہچا ني جا سکے بیان کرو - جز پودے کے جسپر وہ پائے جاتے ھین قسم طبعي اور خواص پودون کے بیان کرو *

۷—ایني پیرس اور پائي ناس کے پہلون کا بیان لکھو *

GEOLOGY.

Time—3 hours.

ज्यालोजी (वाभूगर्भ विवेचन विद्या)

१। गंगा के मैदान का भूगर्भ विवेचन विद्या का वर्णन संक्षेप से करो उसके बनने का कारण कहो॥

२। नकशों के साथ शब्द फालट, सट्राइक, डिप्य, कनफरमेबल, अनकनफरमेबल, सट्रेटा, इन का वर्णन करो॥

३। वर्फ के कार्य्य सें क्या २ चिन्ह हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी प्रदेश में पुरानी वर्फ के कार्य्य की सिद्धि क्या है॥

४। पर्वतो नून के समूह बाजे हिन्दस्तान के उत्तरीय जिलों में पाये जाते हैं तो उन के होने का क्या कारण है॥

५। कोन २ से हिन्दुस्तान के प्रदेशों में संग मर मर पाया जाता है और संग मर मर खड़िया मट्टी से किन २ बात्तो में भिन्न है किसप्रकार यह वना॥

६। किन २ पत्थरो में कोड़े बड़े लक्षण (फासल) अर्थात् अकार्य पदार्थ के है और प्रकट होना दो बहुत प्रसिद्ध सारियन का संक्षेप से वर्णन करो॥

७। पर्बत किस प्रकार बने हुए कल्पना कीये गए हैं और किस कार्य्य सें ग्रैनिट के पत्थर पर्बतों के समूह के बीच और ऊची जगह में पाए जाते हैं॥

८। एक कच्चा सा नकशा भूगर्भ हिन्दुस्तान वा इंग्लिस्तान का खेंचो जिस्से बड़े २ पत्थरो की जगह मालूम हो जाए॥

ZOOLOGY.

Time—3 hours.

ज्वालोजी (जीवजन्तु विद्या)

१। बनावट नर्व अर्थात् मज्जा तंतु और लकीरो वा लेमांस का वर्णन करो॥

२। कंगरोड़ वाले जीवों के प्रत्यक्ष लक्षण कहो॥

३। श्वास लैना जीवोमें किस प्रकार होता है और किन२ रीतियों से जीव श्वास लेते हैं उन का वर्णन करो

४। जीव के शरीर में किस प्रकार गर्मी उत्पन्न हो तो है उस्का कारण कहो॥

५। कोड़ों के समूह का लक्षण कहो और एक कीड़े के बधने का कारन कहो क्यों कर यह बधत्ता है

६। स्पंजिएड़ा का लक्षण लिखो और जीव के समूह के सम्बन्ध होने का कारण कहो॥

७। एक चिड़िया के अंडो की बनावट का वर्णन करो॥

BOTANY.

Time—**3** *hours.*

बौटनी (वर्णन औषध विद्या का)

१। ऐक्सोजन, ऐण्ड्रोजन, ऐक्रोजन, इनों में क्या २ भेद है वर्णन करो॥

२। वृक्षों के बीच कार्बानिक ऐसिड क्या कार्य करता है॥

३। पोदों के सैलूलर और वासक्यूलर टिशू अर्थात्बुनत सें फर्क बतलावो॥

४। बढ़ना पोलिन का साधारण रीती पर वर्णन करो॥

५। फच्छाई ऐलजि से क्या भेद रखत्ते हैं साधारण रीत्ती से बतलावो॥

६। खुर्दबीन और दूसरे लक्षण जिस्से रूई और सण पहिचान सक्ते हैं उनका वर्णन करो पोदों के किस २ स्थान मे यह पाऐ जाते हैं वृक्षों के किसम और लक्षन बतलावो॥

७। एनिग्रास और पिनास के फलों का वर्णन करो॥

High Proficiency in Arts Examination.

1878.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—R. G. OXENHAM, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

1. Write the following passage in modern English :—

But what he told us that he sawe in everye countreye where he came, it were very longe to declare, neither it is my purpose at this time to make *rehersall* therof. But peradventure in an other place I wyll speake of it, chiefly suche thynges as shall be profitable too be knowen, as in special be those decrees and ordinances that he marked to be well and *wittely* provided and enacted among suche peoples as do live together in a civile policye, and good ordre. For of suche thynges dyd we buselye enquire and demande of him, and he likewise very willingly tolde us of the same. But as for monsters, because they be no *newes*, of them we were nothyng inquisitive. For nothyng is more easye to bee found than bee barkynge scyllaes, ravening celenes and Lestrigones, devourers of people, and such lyke great, and incredible monsters. But to fynde citizens ruled by good and holsome lawes that is an exceeding rare and harde thyng.

Explain and give the etymology of the words in italics. Point out words in this passage which retain inflections no longer found in English.

2. Explain the following :—

(*a*.) All rising to great place is by a winding stair ; and if there be factions, it is good to side a man's selfe whilest he is in the rising and to balance himselfe when hee is placed.

(*b.*) Certainly in taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior.

(*c.*) Order and distribution and singling out of parts is the life of despatch, so as the distribution be not too subtill; For he that doth not divide will never enter well into business; and he that devideth too much will never come out of it clearly.

3. Why have the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II and Queen Anne been regarded as eras in the history of English Literature? Describe shortly the character of English Literature in any one of these reigns and show how this character was to some degree impressed by the political history of the period.

ENGLISH.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Explain :

(*a.*) Let me choose.

For as I am, I live upon the rack.

(*b.*) The world is still deceived with ornament.

(*c.*) The devil can cite exceptions for his purpose

(*d.*) Wrest once the law to your authority.

To do a great right, do a little wrong.

2. What do you understand by Henry Vth's saying to the Ambassadors,—

—We understand him well.

How he comes o'er us with our wilder days. Not measuring what use we made of them. How does this give the Key to Shakespeare's conception of the king's character?

3. How far is Shakespeare historically accurate in the play ?

Write a short essay not more than three pages of foolscap upon *one* of the following subjects:—

1. A description of the wedding ceremonies of your caste or people :

or

2. The reasons which should decide an Indian graduate's choice of a profession.

ENGLISH.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Who have been the most celebrated Essay writers in English ? Is this kind of composition originally or specially English ?

2. Compare Macaulay and Bacon as Essay writers ; (1) In point of style. (2) As to the matter of their essays.

Taking the Essays on Clive and Warren Hastings as specimens, point out what you consider to be Macaulay's characteristic failings and merits referring to or quoting passages in support of your answer.

3. " The situation of India was such that scarcely any aggression could be without a pretext, either in old laws or present practice."

What does Macaulay mean by this and how did such a state of things arise ?

4. At what periods was the English language specially affected by (1) Italian and (2) French literaturer ; illustrate your answer by examples.

5. Trace the process by which foreign words become incorporated into English ; give examples referring to authors who have employed the words you select as examples of each stage in this process.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—H. BLOCHMANN, ESQ., M. A.

First Paper,—*Time 2 hours.*

1. Translate into English :—

تعز فان الصبر بالحر ا جمل
وليس علي ديب الزمان معول
فلوكان يغنى ان يرى المرءجازعا
لحادثه اوكان يغني التذ ال
لكان التعزي عند كل مصيبه
وفائبه بالحر اولـــى و اجمل
فكيف وكل ليس يعدو حما مه
وما لامرئ عما قضي الله مزحل
فان تكن الايام فينا تبد لت
بيوسى ونعمى و الحوادث تفعل
فما لينت منا قناة صليبة
و لا ذللتنا للتي ليس تجمل
ولكن رحلنا هانفو سا كر يمـــه
تحمل ما لا يستطاع فتحمل
و قينا بحسن الصبر مذانفوسنا
فصحت لنا الاعراض والناس هزل

2.—Explain the suffix ها in رحلنا ها and the sentence والحوادث تفعل

3.—Inflect with all the vowel points تعز and the imperative of وقينا

4.—Form derivatives from the roots of نائبه - نعمى - وقينا - رحلناها - تفعل - and give their English meanings.

5.—Translate into Arabic, giving every vowel point.

Near Kasán, the oldest town in Farghánah, is a cemetry called *Sad-Pír*, which contains nearly 70 tombs, all with descriptions. The Tájiks of Kasán say that they came into the country before the introduction of Islám.

ARABIC.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into English :—

مثلث عينك فى حشاى جراحة
فتشا بهـا كـلتا هما نجـلاء
نفذت على السا بري و ربمـا
تـذق فـيه الصعـدة السمراء
اناصخرة الوادي اذاما زوحمت
و اذا لطقت فـانـى الـجوزاء
واذا خفيت علـي الغبي فعاذر
الأ تـرا نـى مقـلة عمـياء

شيم الليا لي ان تشكك نا قتي
صـــدري بها افضي ام البيد اء
فتبيت تسد مسد ا فـــي نبهـــا
اسا د هافى المهمـــه الا نضـــاء
انسا عها ممعو طة رخـــفا فهـــا
منكو حـــة و طر يقهـــا عـــذ راء
تيلون الخريت من خوف التوي
فـــيها كما تتلـــون الحـــو بـــاء

2. Write down as many words as you know that have the meaning of 'spear,' 'camel,' 'lion,' 'wine,' (*b*) Why is the constellation 'orion' (*al-jauzá*) mentioned in *bait* 3 ?

3. Translate into English :

بغيرك را عيا عبث الـــذ يـــاب
و غيرك صـــارما ثلم الضـــراب
رتملك انفس الثقلـــين طـــرا
فكيف تحـــوز انفسها كلاب
و ماتـــركو ك معصية و لكن
يعاف ا لورد و الموت الشراب
فبت لـــيا ليالا نـــوم فيهـــا
تخب بك المسو مـــة العراب
طلبتهم عـــلي الا مواه حـــتي
تخوف ان تغشه السحاب

يهز الجيش حو لك جا نبيه
كما نفضت جنا حبها العقاب
و تسال عنهـــم الفلـــوات حتي
اجا بك بعضها و هم الجواب
فقاتل عـــن حـــر يهم و فر وا
ندي كفيك و النسب القراب
وحفظك فيهـــم سلفي معـــد
و انهـــم العشا ئرو الصحاب

4. Write out the last four *baits* with the vowel points.

ARABIC.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

و قيض الشيخ الجليل شمس الكفاة ابا القا سم احمد بن الحسن الميكدي لوزارته * و تدبير امور مملكته * من ذخرة الله تعالى لزمان صادف فترة من احرارالر جال * و ابناء الفعال * فلم يطبع مثله على غرارة * و لم يصنع شرواه في مضمارة * سماحة شيم و رجاحة كرم * و سماحة كف و فصاحة كلم * وهمة ترى الدنيا هباءة بين اخواتها الثائرة * بل نقطة من نقط الدائرة * نعدت سد ته ميقا تا للفضل واهليه * و سوقا للادب ومتحليه * تجلب اليها بضا عات الفضا ئل من منظوم و منثور * و مختزم و منشور * و قدصنف طبقات الادباء و الكتاب تصا نيف في ذكرايا مهم * و تصا ريف احوال

الزمان بهم * بحسب قوتهم في البيان * و بهمتهم من بلاغة
المخاطر والبنان * حتي ان ابااسحق ابرا هيم بن هلال الصابي *
عمل كتابه المعروف بالتاجي * في اخبار الدبلم موشي
بحبر الفاظه الساحرة * ومغشي بحلل معا نيه الزاهرة *
فتحل عقد البيان لماقيده * و بيض وجه البلاغة بما سوده *

Write out the above passage, putting below each word its English meaning.

2. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel points.

The whole of this country is very fertile, and the productions of Irán, Túrán, and other climates, are not equal to those of even one province of Hindústán. There are also mines of diamonds, ruby, gold, silver, and iron The soil is good and so productive, that in a year it yields two crops and in some places more. Of the productions, the *Sukhdás* rice is the best.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjee.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours*.

I. Translate into English the following passage, omitting the last eight lines :—

जातं वंशे भुवन विदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां ।
जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोनः ॥
तेनार्थित्वं त्वयि विधिवशा दूरबन्धुर्गतो ऽहं ।

याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा ॥ ६
सन्तप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं तत् पयोद प्रियायाः ।
सन्देशं मे हर धनपति क्रोधविश्लेषितस्य ॥
गन्तव्या ते वसति रलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां ।
वाह्योद्यान स्थित हर शिरश्चन्द्रि का धौत हर्म्या ॥ ७
त्वामारूढं पवनपदवी मुद्गृहीतालकान्ताः ।
प्रेक्षिष्यन्ते पथिकबनिताः प्रत्ययादाश्वसत्यः ॥
कः सन्नद्धे विरह विधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायां ।
न स्यादन्यो ऽप्यह मिवजनो यः पराधीनवृत्तिः ॥ ८
मन्दं मन्दं नुदति पवन स्वानुकूलो यथा त्वां ।
वामश्चायं नुदति मधुरं चातक स्ते सगर्वः ॥
गर्भाधानक्षमपरिचयं नूनमाबद्धमालाः ।
सेविष्यन्ते नयन सुभगं खे भवन्तं बलाकाः ॥ ९

2. Explain in Sanskrit the last eight lines of the preceding passage and the whole of the following passage omitting the three prose lines :—

उपोढ़शब्दा न रथाङ्ग नेमयः ।
प्रवर्त्तमानं नच दृश्य ते रजः ॥
अभूतलस्पर्शतया निरुद्धति ।
स्तवावतीर्णोऽपि न लक्ष्यते रथः ॥

मात । एतावानेव शतक्रतो रायुष्मतश्च विशेषः ।

राजा । मातलै कतमस्मिन् प्रदेशे मारीचाश्रमः ॥

मात । हस्तेन दर्शयन् पश्य ।

वल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्त्तिं रुरग त्वग्ब्रह्मसूत्रान्तरः
कण्ठे जीर्ण लता प्रतान वलयेनात्यर्थसंपीड़ितः ॥
अंसव्यापि सकुन्त नीड़ निचितं विभ्रज्जटामण्डलं ।
यत्र स्थाणु रिवाचला मुनिरसा वभ्यर्क विम्बं स्थितः

3. Give the names of the metres in all the preceding lines of poetry, and their scales.

4. What is the meaning of पाद् in Sanskrit versification ; how many pádas are there in each sloka.

5. Does every páda in every metre contain the same number of syllables uniformly scanned.

6. What is meant by यति? Can any páda have more than one यति. Is there any general rule fixing the position of the यति.

7. Is the position of the *Yati* fixed by rule in any metres in the preceding passages ?

8. How does a compound consonant letter affect the quantity of the preceding vowel if short ?

9. Is these sort of exception in the case of mutes and liquids?

10. What is meant by छन्दः पतन

SANSKRIT.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate into English the following passage: —

क्षणेच तस्मिन् मुमुचे तदङ्घ्रि युगलं रजतशृङ्खलया सा चैनं चन्द्रलेखा छविःकाचिदप्सरोरूपिणी भूत्वा प्रह्वीभूतीकृत्य प्राञ्जलिर्व्यजिज्ञपत् देव दीयता मनुग्रहार्द्रं चित्तम् अहमस्मि सोम रश्मि सम्भवा सुरतमञ्जरी नाम सुर सुन्दरी तस्या मे नभसि नलिनलुब्धमुग्धकलहंसानुबद्धवक्त्रायास्तन्निवारणक्षोभविच्छिन्नविगलिताहार यष्टिर्दृक्छया जातुहैमवते सरसि मन्दोदकेमग्नोन्मग्नस्य महर्षेर्मार्कण्डेयस्यमस्तकेमणिकिरणद्विगुणित पलितमपतत् पातितश्चकोपितेन तेन मयि शापः पापे भजस्व लोहजातिमजातचैतन्यासतीति स पुनः प्रसाद्यमानस्त्वत्पादपद्मद्वयस्य मासद्वयमात्रं सन्दानता मित्य निस्तरणीयामिमामापदं अपरिक्षीणशक्तित्वं प्रत्येन्द्रियाणा मकल्पयत् अनल्पेन च पाप्मना रूप्यशृङ्खली-

भूतां मामैक्ष्वाकस्य राज्ञो वेगवतः पौत्रः पुत्रो मानस वेगस्य वीरशेखरो नाम विद्याधरः शङ्करगिरौ समध्यगमत् आत्मसात् कृता च तेनाहमासम् ॥

2 Explain in Sanskrit the following passage :—

तच्चाकर्ण्य प्रातरेव राज भवन द्वारे स दुरात्मा कुमारी पुरदूषकः सन्निधापयितव्यः चण्डपोतश्च मातङ्ग पति रुपरचितकल्पनोपपन्नस्तवैव समुपस्थापनीयः कृत विवाह कृत्य स्वोत्थायाह मेव तमनार्य्यंतस्य हस्तिनः कृत्वा क्रोड़नकंतदधिरूढ़ एव गत्वाशु साहाय्याय प्रत्यासीदतोराजन्यकस्यसकोषवाहनस्यावग्रहं करिष्यामि इतिपार्श्वचरा न वेत्त्वाचक्रे ॥

3. What are the roots of मुमुचे अपतत् आसम् and then लोट (imperative) 2nd person singular and aorist लुङ् 3rd person singular.

2. In what voice is दीयतां and with what does it agree in the first of the above passages ?

3. What is the object of the verb भजस्व in the same passage.

4. What are the obstructives to the admission of इट् in the aorist (लुङ्).

5. Under what circumstances is reduplication prevented in लिट् (perfect) and when is it allowed in लट् (Present).

6. Give an example of verbs having ट्रट् in the future लट् but not in aorist लुङ् or the past passive participle क्त

7. Give an example of verbs naturally in the Atmanépadá but admitted to the Parasmai padá in the aorist लुङ्

SANSKRIT.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

Translate into Sanskrit :—

"Sandracottus (Chandragupte) was of humble origin, but was called to royalty by the power of the gods; for, having offended Alexander by his impertinent language, he was ordered to be put to death; and escaped by flight. Fatigued with his journey, he lay down to rest, when a lion of large size came and licked off the sweat that poured from him, his tongue, and retired without doing him any harm. The prodigy inspired him with ambitious hopes, and, collecting bands of robbers, he roused the Indians to rebellion. When he prepared for war against the Captain of Alexander, a wild elephant of enormous size approached him, and received him on his back, as if he had been taimed. He was a distinguished general and a brave soldier. Having thus acquired power, Sandracottus reigned over India at the time when Seleucus was laying the foundation of his greatness, and Seleucus entered into a treaty with him."

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI ZUKA-ULLA.

First Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1 Translate into English the following:—

۱—اس نظم کا اردو زبان میں ترجمہ کرو *

بردلم صد هزار بیشتر است * بلکه از صد هزار بیشتر است
شرح یک ماجرا ز درد سرم * موجب صد هزار درد سر است
پیکرم آنچنان شداست ضعیف * که نهان همچو روح از نظر است
زین سبب در کفم رعایت ضعف * خشک چوبی بگاه پویه در است
لا جرم گاه پویه پندارند * که عصای لسجر ره سپر است
گر هلال اینچنین ضعیف شود * عاطل از سیر و جنبش واثر است
کوه اگر بیند اینچنین آسیب * لرزه اش تا بحشر در کمر است
پیش اشک در چشم خون بارم * قلزم اندر شماره شمر است
قامم خم شداست همچو کمان * لیک در پیش تیر غم سپر است
تن افسرده ام زغایت ضعف * چون یکی چوب خشک بے ثمر است
موی از تاب تب براندامم * تیر از نیش ناچخ وتبر است
در و بام سرایم از شیشه * راست گوئی دکان شیشه گر است
همه لبریز ازان قبیل عرق * کش بچارم مزاج سرد و تر است
آه ازان شیشهٔ که چون کردم * هیاتش دل شگاف وزهره در است

۲—یہہ کس قسم کی نظم ہے - اول شعر کی تقطیع کرو اور اوسکی بحر - ردیف - روی - اور قافیہ بتلاؤ - عیوب قافیہ کو بیان کرو *

۳—تشبیہہ اور استعارہ کا مجمل بیان لکھو اور اس نظم سی اوسکی مثالین دو - اول چار شعرون مین جو صنایع بدایع ہون اون کو بیان کرو اور حقیقت اور مجاز اور مترادف کا بیان لکھو *

۴—سپر - تاب - در - بار - گو کی مصدرونکو لکھو اور ایسی مثالین بیان کرو کہ جنسے اُن مصدرونکے مختلف معنی معلوم ہون *

۵—ایسے مصادر بہت سے لکھو کہ جنپر حرف در - بر - فرو - فرا - اول مین زائد ہوتے ہون اور اونکو ایک جدا مصدر بنا دیتی ہرن اور معنی مین بہی کچھہ فرق کر دیتے ہون *

PERSIAN.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Explain into English—

اس عبارت کا مطلب اردو زبان مین مشرح لکھو

ابر مدار فتوت و صفا - بحر مواج فتوت و رفا - حق گزین حقیقت شناس - کثرت آئین و حدت اساس - هم بادشاه درویش نصاب - هم‌درویس پادشاه خطاب - چمن پیرای نظام دین و دنیوی - نخلبند بهار صورت و معنی - کرسی کره اسرار ابدی و ازلی - عضا ده اصطر لاب حکمت علمی و عملی - دد صعاب ریاضت و منازل افاضت افلاطون یونانی - در فنون حکمت و مسالک همت اسکندر ثانی گوهر هفت دریا و فروغ چهار گوهر - مطلع انوار اعظم و مشرق سعد اکبر - همای

اسمان بال اوج بلند پروازي - نصيرالدين محمد همايون بادشاه غازي - انار الله برهانه سبحان الله گويا بر نفس قدسي و نور قدوسي نقاب بشري و جلباب عنصري انداخته بودند ميدان عبارت در تگاپوي مدايحش شكست و جولان اشارت ازشهر ستان مناقبش فرسنگ فرسنگ للهالحمد كه نزديک شدكه بي اختيار دست ازسلسله عليه باز داشته در دامن مقصود حقيقي آويزم اكنون شروع مجماي ار وقائع بدائع حضرت جها بداني جنت آشياني مي نمايم كه هم مقدمه نزديک مقصد دوربين منست و هم شرح احوال پير و بادشاه مرا متضمن هم خداي مجازي اين خديوالهي را پرده كشائے كرده تشنه لبان دانائي را بزلال معرفت سيراب ميسازم وهم خود را تشنه جگر بساحل دريايي شرح شمائل قد سيه اين كامل الذات نزديک ميگردانم حا شا حا شا بيان كمالات اين جوهر فرد كجا از مثل مني آيد ثناگوی او - مثل اوئی مي بايد هاي هاي آن گوهر يكتائي دريائے معرفت را مثل كجاست سخن خود را آبي ميدهم و براي خود كاري ميكنم دل را اشنائے معرفت ميسازم و زبان را جلاي معنی می بخشم *

۲—نثر كي قسمين بتلاؤ كه كتني طرحكي هوتي هين اور اونكي مثالين اسي نثر مين سے يا كسي اور اوستاد كي عبارت مين سے دو *

۳—اس اوپر كي عبارت مين كس قسم كي اضافتين زيادہ آئي هين انكو بيان كرو اور يهه بتلاؤ كه همزہ اور ے بجاے اضافت كے كن كن مقامون پر آتے هين *

۴—ان الفاظ کي تحقیقات اور معني لکهو—

درویش - مواج - اصطرلاب - حکمت علمي و عملي - چهار گوهر - مطلع - سعداکبر - عنصر - تکاپوے - خدائي مجازی - جلاے - دنیوی - جوهر فرد *

۵—آد - اک - ي - ین - آل - آله - أرند - چي - باد وش - شن - ان حروف کی امداد سے جو الفاظ مرکبه بنتی هیں اور اکثر استعمال مین آتے هیں انکو لکهو *

PERSIAN.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Translate the following into Persian :—

ا—اس اردو عبارت کا فارسي مین ترجمه کرو اور عبارت مقفي لکهو—

پرتکیزون نے بندر دیو پر قبضه کرنا چا ها - اور اونکے افسر نے بیماري کا بهانه بنایا - بهادر شاه پادشاه گجرات نے دو دفعه اپنا آدمی اوسکے بولانے کے لئے بهیجا - مگر اوسنے یهه کهدیا که بیمار هون اور چل نهین سکتا هون - اسپر بهادر شاه کشتی مین بیٹهکر پرتکیزون کی ایک بڑي کشتي پر پهونچا - وهان جب کچهه فساد کي صورت دیکهي تو پهرنے کا اراده کیا - پرتکیزون کی بڑي کشتی سے اپني کشتي مین جاتا تها که ایک پرتکیز نے اپني کشتي کو جدا کرلیا - اس سبب سے بهادر شاه سمندرمین گر پڑا - اوسنے ایک دفعه سر نکالا تها که ایک پرتکیز نے اوسپر ایسا نیزه مارا که پهرنه اوبهرا *

۴.—فارسی زبان میں ۱۸۷۷ میں جو موسم کا حال تھا لکھو *

Psychology and Moral Philosophy.

Examiner,—Revd. J. Robertson, M. A.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. How does Hamilton maintain the three fold division of mental phenomena?

2. State concisely the difference of opinion between Hamilton and Reid as to consciousness. Give Hamilton's general argument against Reid, and state fully his special argument derived from perception.

3. State Hamilton's theory of latent mental modifications, and show how he applies it to the explanation of memory.

4. What is the object of thought corresponding to a general term? Answer fully.

5. State Hamilton's theory of pleasure and pain, and explain the general causes that determine the degree of feeling.

6. Give a concise account of instinct, and state the theories that have been proposed to explain it. Enumerate the instincts that appear in man.

7. Contrast the sense of duty, and the sense of prudence as guides of action, and show that the former is distinct from, and superior to, the latter.

8. State precisely the point in dispute to the law of moral agency. Explain *freedom from co-action* and *freedom from necessity*. State the arguments in favor of liberty.

9. What are equivocation and mental reservation? Discuss the morality of these on the part of a physician in dealing with a patient. Is falsehood admissible under any circumstances?

10. What constitutes a promise? Under what circumstances does a promise cease to be binding.

LOGIC.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Test Fowler's classification of terms by the rules of division. Arrange his classes under—(1) concrete and abstract, (2) general and singular. Point out an inconsistency in his treatment of attributive terms, and an ambiguity in his use of the term *connotative.*

2. State and discuss the question of modality. Give the ultimate analysis of every proposition. Reduce the following to logical form, and state the quantity and quality of each:—

(1). What I have written I have written.
(2). None but the brave deserve the fair.

3. Prove that the conclusion must be negative in the second figure and particular in the third; and show that the moods of the fourth figure are indirect moods of the first figure.

4. Explain fully the principles of probable reasoning and circumstantial evidence.

5. Explain the nature of inductive inference. State and examine Hume's view of causation, and explain the various views of the origin of this notion.

6. State the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis, and explain the proper use of hypothesis in scientific enquiry. Discuss the conditions under which a hypothesis becomes a valid induction.

7. State the canon of, and explain fully, the double method of agreement.

8. Explain the various kinds of imperfect induction. What is verification, and what is the place to be assigned to it in scientific enquiry?

9. Is the *argumentum ad hominem* in any case a legitimate argument? Explain and exemplify the fallacies of non-observation and false analogy.

MATHEMATICS.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Descriptive Astronomy.

Examiner,—C. R. Cooke, Esq., B. A.

First Paper,—*Time* 2 *hours.*

1. If $\cot^{-1}(x-1)-\cot^{-1}(x+1)=\frac{\pi}{12}$, prove that $x=\pm(\sqrt{3}+1)$.

2. Obtain formulæ for the determination of the angles of a triangle, the sides of which are given, in terms adapted for logarithmic computation.

3. Prove that in a spherical triangle—

$$\text{Cos } a=\cos b \cos c+\sin b \sin c \cos A$$

and shew that the equation is true generally.

4. Shew that the area of a spherical triangle is equal to the excess of the sum of its three angles over two right angles.

5. If S be the number of solid angles of a polyhedron, H the number of faces, A the number of its edges, then $S+H=A+2$.

6. Define the following terms: Sensible Horizon and Rational Horizon: the Polar distance, the Declination and the Hour angle of a Star.

7. State Kepler's Laws and Newton's deductions from them.

8. Describe the appearances presented to an observer on the earth in consequence of its annual revolution about the sun.

9. Explain how the phenomena of the Trade winds are produced and why they disappear at the equator.

10. What is meant by the Precession of the equinoxes and what is its physical cause ?

Explain how the regression of the equinoctial points diminishes the length of the year.

MATHEMATICS.

PLANE AND SOLID CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY.

Second Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Shew that an equation of the form $A\,x+B\,y+C=o$ always represents a straight line and draw the line represented by $x-y=o$.

2 Find the equation to the straight line which passes through two given points.

The co-ordinates of the angular point of a triangle are (3, 4) (8, 0) (0, 0), find the equations to the three sides.

3. Determine what is represented by the equation $a\,x^2+b\,x\,y+c\,y^2+d\,x+e\,y+f=o$.

When $b^2-4\,a\,c$ is (1) negative, (2) positive.

What is the curve represented by $x^2+y^2=a^2$.

4. Draw two tangents to a conic section from an external point.

5. What are asymptotes ?

Shew that the straight line joining the ends of conjugate diameters of a hyperbola is parallel to one asymptote and bisected by the other.

6. Prove that the straight lines determined by the equations

$$l\,x+m\,y+n\,z=o$$

and $l\,(b-c)\,y\,z+m(c-a)\,z\,x+n\,(a-b)\,x\,y=o$ are at right angles to each other.

7. Find the polar equation to a plane.

8. Determine what surfaces may be represented by the general equation of the 2nd degree.

9. Shew that through any point of the surface

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}=\frac{2\,x}{a}$$

two straight lines can be drawn, entirely co-incident with the surface.

MATHEMATICS.

HYDROSTATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Third Paper,—Time 2 hours.

1. Define a fluid and explain how fluid pressure on a plane is measured.

2. How is the specific gravity of a body measured? Compare the units of weight in the two equations $W=s\,V$ and $W=g\,\rho\,V$, when the units of weight and the standard substances are the same in both.

3. Define the centre of pressure of a plane area and find that of a triangle with its base in the surface.

4. If a body floats in a fluid shew that it displaces as much of the fluid as is equal in weight to that of the body and that it presses downward, and is pressed

upwards with a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

A glass of water in which a cork is floating is placed in the receiver of an air pump and the air exhausted. Will the cork sink or rise ?

5. Describe the common pump and find the height through which the water rises during one stroke of the piston.

6. Explain how velocity is measured.

The accelerating force of gravity being measured by 32·2 when a foot is the unit of length and a second the unit of time : what will be its measure when a yard is the unit of length and two seconds the unit of time ?

7. A body after falling for a certain time is observed to describe 531·3 feet in 3″, what space will it describe in the next two seconds ?

8. Shew that the path of a projectile will be a parabola and find the horizontal range.

9. Enunciate the Third Law of Motion.

Two bodies, one of which is twice as heavy as the other, are connected by a string passing over a pully—determine the accelerating force and the space passed over in the first second.

History of England and India.

Examiner,—G. Knox, Esq., C. S.

First Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

1. What nations in turn gained a footing in Great Britain during the first 10 centuries of the Christain era ? Who were the Normans and in what part of Europe did they establish themselves ?

2. How did England become possessed of Gibralter, Aden, The Panjab, Canada, Heligoland, Hong Kong and Malta.

3. Describe shortly the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht.

4. Between whom and with what results were fought the following battles: Bosworth field, The Standard, Naseby, Fontenoy, Dunkirk, Badajoz, Trafalgar, Inkerman, Vinegar Hill, Navarino.

5. Describe briefly the campaigns of Sir Arthur Wellesley in India.

6. Give a list of known invasions of India prior to the days of Muhammad of Ghazni.

7. Give an account of the attempt made by Akbar to establish his kingdom in the Deccan.

8. Sketch the different systems by which successive Governments in India have exacted a revenue out of the land up to the present day.

GEOGRAPHY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. Illustrate by examples the action of tides on lines of coast and on the surface of continents.

2. What is a Typhoon? What is the nature of, and what are the effects produced by its motion?

3. On what does the velocity of a river depend, and what effects are produced by its velocity first from a geological, second from a commercial point of view.

4. Compare the climate of the Panjab with the climates of three other countries in the same parallels of latitude.

5. What do you know of the temperature of the ocean? To what is due the variation of hues which may be observed on its surface.

6. To what causes are variations in atmospheric temperature due.

7. Why are day and night of varying duration in India according to the different seasons.

8. What do you mean by Gulf Stream and what effects are attributed to it.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner,—J. ELIOT, ESQ., M. A.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. Describe fully the more important features of the animal and vegetable life of the carboniferous epoch.

2. Explain fully Darwin's theory of the formation of Coral Fringing Reefs, Barnes Reefs and atolls. Name the chief groups of coral islands.

3. How do you account for the formation of vast beds of chalk in various parts of the earth, and for the formation of the nodules of flint occasionally found distributed in layers in the chalk.

4. Describe the structure of the Trilobite, and state the stratographical distribution of this Type.

5. Sketch the progress of life on the globe as inferred from the known fossil remains of the various strata.

6. How are the relative ages of geological formations determined.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner,—REVD. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.

Time—3 *hours*.

1. Explain the function of labour as an agent of production; and discriminate accurately between productive and unproductive labour.

2. State concisely the conditions of an increase of production. What are the limitations of the division of labour?

3. How far has political economy to deal with property? Describe the system known as "Communism," and show in what respects it is impracticable.

4. Sketch the various systems of the occupation of land, and indicate the advantages of each from the political economist's point of view.

5. Define value, explain its conditions, and state the law that regulates it. Discriminate between a general rise of prices and a general rise of values, and show that the latter is impossible.

6. Explain "the value of money," and state concisely the conditions on which it depends. How far is the rate of interest connected with the value of money?

7. Discriminate between direct and indirect taxation, give the arguments for and against the former, and indicate the most eligible forms of the latter.

8. Should extraordinary public expenditure be met by a loan or by special taxation?

Honors in Arts Examination
1878.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner,—A. S. HARRISON, ESQ., B. A.

WHAN THE YONGE SONNE

1. Hath in the Rain his halfe cours i-ronne
And smale fowles maken melodie,
That slepen al the night with open eye,
So priketh hem nature in here *corages*—
Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
And palmers for to seeken strange strondes
To *ferne halwes, kouthe* in sondry londes,

Turn these lines into English in its modern form, annotating the italicised words.

Divide them so as to shew the measures and the place of the cœsura.

Divide also

But sore wepte sche if oon of hem were deed,

When is the final *e* to be sounded in this poetry?

2. "Langland is our earliest original writer, Chaucer our first great poet." When did they live and what is the principal poem of each? Of the latter Lydgate writes

"He that was of *making* soverain." Explain this and Spenser calls him—"the well of English undefiled"—why?

3. Write out the pronoun *he* in its genders and cases of both numbers, the imperative mood of *draw* and the present participle forms of *love* as used by Chaucer.

4. Analyse the stanza of the Faerie Queene. What is Pope's estimate of its last line and of Spenser's frequent use of the expletives *do* and *did*?
Who are portrayed in Una Duessa, the Red Cross Knight and Sir Arthegal? Under what name is Queen Elizabeth personified?

5. Annotate the following passage;—

Never since created man,
Met such embodied force as, named with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry,
Warred on by cranes—though all the giant brood
Of Phlegra with the heroic race were joined
That fought at Thebes and Ilium, on each side
Mixed with auxiliar gods; and what resounds
In fable or romance of Uther's son
Begirt with British and Armoric knights;
And all who since, baptized or infidel,
Jousted in Aspramont, or Montalban,
Damasco, or Marocco, or Trebisond,
Or whom Biserta sent from Afric shore,
When Charlemain with all his peerage fell,
By Fontarabbia,

6. Explain the construction of alliterative poetry and exemplify it by a short quotation.
What features of ordinary poetry does it not possess?
Also explain the terms Namby Pamby verse, and Della Cruscan School. Who extinguished this school?

7. "I never heard the old song of—that I found "not my heart mooved more then with a trumpet: "and yet it is sung but by some blinde Crowder "with no rougher voyce then rude stile." To what song does Sidney here allude? Name also other old ballads.

8. What is the structure of the sonnet and whence its origin? Mention three of the most admired sonnet writers in English quoting one.

9. Name some of the greater English satirists. In what respect does Pope come short of a genuine satirist? Notice briefly that which you judge to be the best satire in the English poetry.

10. Explain the following lines to the cuckoo and state what modern poet has echoed them:

What time the daisy decks the green
Thy *certain* voice we hear;
Hast thou a star to guide thy path
Or mark the rolling year?
The school boy, wandering through the wood
To *pull* the primrose gay,
Starts, the new voice of spring to hear,
And imitates thy lay.
Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year!

For "certain" and "pull" are sometimes printed "welcome" or "well known" and "cull" which do you prefer and why?

NOTE.—If you wish you may substitute the following for the extract in question 5.

By the earth-shaking Neptune's mace,
And Tethys' grave majestic pace;
By hoary Nereus' wrinkled look,
And the Carpathian wizard's hook;
By scaly Triton's winding shell
And old sooth saying Glaucer's spell
By Leucothea's lovely hands,
And her son that rules the strands;
By Thetis' tinsel-slippered feet,
And the songs of Sirens sweet;
By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Where with she sits on diamond rocks
Sleeking her soft alluring locks,
Listen and Save!

THE DRAMA.

Examiner,—A. S. HARRISON, ESQ., B. A.

1. (*a*).—A late critic says :

> While the world was turning more and more to the speculations of theology, man and man's nature remained to the last the one inexhaustible subject of interest with him (Shakespeare). It is impossible to discover whether his faith, if faith there were, was Catholic or Protestant. It is difficult indeed to say whether he had any religious belief or no. The religious phrases which are thinly scattered over his works are little more than expressions of a distant and imaginative reverence.

Do you think the above censure just or what sufficient answer can you give thereto.

1. (*b*).—Dryden writes,—"Shakespeare writ better betwixt man and man, Fletcher betwixt man and woman, consequently the one described friendship better, the other love."

Give your own judgment on this criticism, supporting your opinion by reference to characters in the plays of either author.

N. B.—A detailed answer is required to (*a*) or (*b*), but one only is to be attempted.)

2. In King Henry V a Chorus is introduced. Where has Milton also introduced it ?

For what purpose do you suppose in each case ?

What were the functions of the Chorus on the Greek stage ? Shew generally how it is unsuited to the English Drama.

3. Comment on Falstaff's death as told by the Hortess.

4. What passages give a clue to the dates of production of King Henry V. and Macbeth? The latter play, it is contended by some, is not the work of Shakespeare alone. Give the arguments on which this is based and say what portions are attributed to another, and to whom conjecturally.

5. Give your conception of the weird sisters and Hecate, their nature and powers, justifying your ideas by references to the play.

6. Discuss the character of Lady Macbeth *or* of Portia (not both).

7. What is your own or DeQuincey's explanation of the dramatic effect produced by the "knocking without" in Act II, Scene II in Macbeth?

8. Annotate—

(*a*). Why! How now gentlemen!
What see you in those papers that you lose
So much complexion?

(*b*). O! not to-day, Think not upon the fault
My father made in compassing the crown.

(*c*). Be he ne'er so vile
This day shall gentle his condition.

(*d*). Till he disbursed at Saint Colme's inch
Ten thousand dollars to our general use.

(*e*). 'Tis said they eat each other,—
They did so to the amazement of mine eyes
That look'd upon't.

(*f*). That he hath a neighbourly charity in him, for he borrowed a box of the ear from the English-man, and swore he would pay him again when he was able: I think the French-man became his surety and sealed under for another.

(*g*). By this scimitar
That slew the Sophy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of Sultan Solyman.

(*h*). In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild seabanks and waft her love
To come again to Carthage.

(*i*). He cures
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks.
How is Dr. Johnson connected with this last extract?

(*j*). Explain: This wooden O—Law Salique—gimmal bit,—point of fox—sword is an oath—farced titte—linstock—Birthdom—foisons—feegrief—seeling night—Shawborne—jump the life to come—my wealthy Andrew—fill horse—guarded livery—sandblind—argosies—woollen bag pipe—imagined speed—you stand within his danger do you not?

ENGLISH PROSE—I.

Examiner,—A. S. HARRISON, ESQ., B. A.

1. State the features of Macaulay's style which have struck you as ornaments or defects, and compare his prose with that of Bacon and both with Addison *or* Johnson. Whom would you select for a model in ordinary composition?

2. Reproduce the substance of Macaulay's argument, on—

   (*a*).—Breaches of public faith.
   (*b*).—Clive's acceptance of part of the Morshedabad treasure.
   (*c*).—On the conduct of Hastings in the matter of Nuncomar.
   (*d*).—On the identification of Sir Philip Francis with Junius.

3. "The fall of the Carlvingians furnishes the nearest parallel to the fall of the Moguls."

   Draw that parallel.

4. It is to be deplored that pirates should be able to exact ransom by threatening to make their captives walk the plank. But to ransom a captive from pirates has always been held a humane and Christian act, and it would be absurd to charge the payer of the ransom with corrupting the virtue of the corsair.

   Give the circumstances which Macaulay illustrates by this analogy.

5. Reproduce Macaulay's comparison between the requisite qualification for political eminence in England and in the East, and shew that Hastings possessed the latter.

6. What were the provisions of the Regulating Act? When and by whom was it brought forward, and what were its early consequences in India?

7. Explain and annotate: Grand Captain, Anaverdy Khan, Ugolino; Captain Bobadil. Domesday Book, Ricimers and Odoacers, alguazils, rotten boroughs, arrest on mesue process, wished to see his spurs chopped off, English Demosothenes and English Hyperides, Clive's fund.

8. Point out the nature of the mistake which (according to Macaulay) Pitt made in his vote on the impeachment of Warren Hastings. What was the length of the trial and its result?

9. Give Burke's observations on "the apotheosis" of Hastings.

10. Annotate—

"In that temple of silence and reconciliation where the enmities of twenty generations lie buried, in the Great Abbey which has during many ages afforded a quiet resting place to those whose minds and bodies have been shattered by the contentions of the Great Hall, the dust of the illustrious accused should have mingled with the dust of the illustrious accusers.

What does Addison say of the same temple?

English Prose—II.

1. Distinguish Essays, articles, dissertations, monographs, reviews, treatises. What is Bacon's own definition of his Essays, and whence do you suppose the idea of writing Essays suggested itself to him. What testimony do the Essays bear to Bacon's moral character?

2. Give Bacon's advice as to the use of counsel by kings, and the ancient fable by which he illustrates it.

3. With what apophthegms does Bacon preface his Essays on marriage and travel? What does he account the things best worth seeing in foreign travel?

4. Summarise the Essay 'Of studies'.

5. Explain—

(*a*).—Men of the first Bloud, are as Firme as Butchers by occupation: And votary resolution is made equipollent to custome, even in matters of Bloud.

(*b*).—The motion of the greatest persons in a Government ought to be as the motions of the planets, under Primum mobile; according to the old opinion; which is, that every one of them is carried swiftly by the highest motion, and softly in their owne motion.

(*c*).—When Plutus is sent from Jupiter he limps and goes slowly; but when he is sent from Pluto he runs and is swift of foot.

(*d*).—The blessing of Judah and Issachar will never meet.

(*e*).—Let not the counsel chop with the judge, and let not the judge meet the cause halfe way.

6. Illustrate from history—

"It is a shameful thing to take the Scumme of the people to be the people with whom you plant."

7. Whence came the English tongue, and what date do you assign for its arrival in England? On what sufficient grounds may it be called in its older form English rather than Saxon? What letter had the alphabet which are now disused?

8. Frensch sche spak ful fayre and fetysly.

After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,

For Frensch of Parys was to hire unknowe.

Give fully the argument which Trench bases on this quotation.

9. There is "a history fin words" which is in some respects superior to that of the chronicles. How? Also give illustrations from the English language and add the like from your own vernacular.

10. Discuss the attempt to introduce phonetic writing.

11. Explain Euphuism. In what character is it ridiculed by Shakespeare?

12. What is meant by Dimorphism of English words? Give examples of it.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR AND THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.

1. Briefly characterise the leading theories of the origin of language, and support as far as you are able that which you deem the most probable. Do you hold the theory of a common origin of languages or the converse and why?

   Max Müller says "man speaks and no other animal has uttered a word." What then is the differentia of speech?

2. On what basis does the science of language rest. What is its province and what knowledge otherwise unattainable does it afford us?

3. Exhibit in a tabular form Grimm's law of consonantal changes, illustrating it by examples of corresponding words in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, German and English.

4. What families of speech do you recognise? Name their principal branches. Under which do you range the languages of Dardistan and Pegu?

   What is necessary for two languages to be of the same family? Shew that phonetic identity or

resemblance of several words is not sufficient to constitute relationship.

5. "General ideas and words are inseparable; the one cannot exist without the other."

"We cannot reason without words."—Discuss these two statements.

6. In the Indo-European languages what was the original law of formation of the perfect and future tenses. How do the Semitic tongues differ from these in their conjugations?

7. What features chiefly indicate the earlier and later stages of a language? Apply your criteria to Sanskrit and modern English.

8. Trace as far as you can the following words:—am, be, was, shall, will, this, it, which, thine, there, hence, and, by, sun, moon, earth, would, worm,—distinguishing the parts in the case of compounds.

Subjects for an Essay.

(*One only* to be selected.)

Give in a narrative form the plot of one of Shakespeare's plays not included in your course, and criticise in detail two of the principal characters in it.

The poetry and poets of the XIXth century chiefly as distinguished from those of earlier periods, indicating also their probable influence on the English character.

The foundation of the poems on Arthur and the Round Table, giving the story of the San Graal or Holy Grail, naming some early and late poets who have written on these, and the characters of the knights introduced.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF MAULVIS, PANDITS AND MUNSHIS.

Maulvi Examination.

1878.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—PROFESSOR H. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

PANJ-GANJ.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

إمتحان درجه ادني عربي يعني مولوي *

ممتحن پروفسر بلاكمين صاحب پرنسيپل عربي مدرسه كلكته *

پنج گنج *

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—عده اور سبب مين ادغام كيون نهوا اور معنى اور جمع إن دونون لفظ كا كيا هے *

۲—سيد بتشديديا كا معني اور اصل اور ماده اور مصدر اور جمع اور ماضي اور مضارع كيا هے *

۳—خاصيت باب انفعال اور مفاعلة كي كيا كيا هي ساتهه تفصيل اور تمثيل كے لكهو *

۴—جمع مكسر كي تعريف كيا هي اور انواع اور اوزان اوسكے كتنے هيں مفصل لكهو *

۵—حروف مبسوط اور مقرون اور مركب كي تعريف ساتهه مثال كے لكهو *

HIDAYAT-UL-NAHV AND KAFIA.

هدايته النحو و كافيه

۱—رفع بتقدير واو اور نصب اور جربياء ملفوظ كس قسم كے لفظ كو هوتا هي ساتهه مثال كے لكهو *

۲—مفعول معه كي تعريف كيا هي اور اوسپر نصب كس حالت مين واجب هى اور كسوقت ممتنع اور كب جائز مفصل بيان كرو *

۳—لولاانت الي آخرها و عسيت الي آخرها و جاء لولاك وعساك الي آخرهما - شرح اِس عبارت كى لكهو *

۴—ظروف مبنيه كون كون هين *

۵—اقسام اعراب فعل كے كتنے هين اور كس حالت مين كون اعراب هوتا هے *

MUNTAKHIBAT ARABI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

منتخبات عربي *

وقت—۳ ساعت

الدب حيوان جسيم يحب العزلة فاذا جاء الشتاء يدخل و جاره الذي اتخذه في الغيزان و لايخرج حتي يطيب الهواء و اذاجاع يمص يديه و رجليه فيدفع بذلك جوعه ويخرج من و جاره فصل الربيع اسمن مما كان و يخا صمه البقر فاذا نطحه البقر استلقي و ياخذ بيد يه قرنيه و يعضه عضا شديدا يقهره *

شعر

انا ابهي و الطف منک معني * وازهي في المجالس للمجالس
و كم متعته مراى و شما * ولذت له و لااوذي الملامس
و عن اهل العزام اغض طرفى * و ان نام الحبيب فنعم حارس
اقوم بخدمة الندمان جهدي * و تقعد عن مقامي في المجالس

اعراب ديكر پارسي مين ترجمه اور تحقيق الفاظ لكهو *

Sanin Islam.

سنين اسلام

۱—عبدالملک بن مروان کب خليفه هوا اور کون کون جگه اوسکے وقت مين فتح هوئي اور کون جديد چيز اوسکے وقت مين جاري هوي اور کس کس صفت مين وه مشهور تها *

۲—دمشق اور حلب کي عاليشان مسجد کس خليفه کے وقت مين بني اور توسيع مسجد حرام کي کنکے زمانه مين هو ئي *

۳—خلفاء عباسيه کتنے هين کون شخص کب خليفه هوا اور کس سال مين مرا اور کس وقت مين کون جگهه اونکے زمانه مين فتح هوئي *

۴—فرقه اسمعيليه کا باني کون هي اور اعتقاد اس فرقه کا کيا هي اور نام اِس فرقه کا اسمعيليه کيون هوا *

TARIKH-UL-KHULAFA.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تاريخ الخلفاء

وقت—٣ ساعت

و اخرج ابو نعيم في الحلية عن الاسود بن هلال قال قال ابو بكر لاصحا به ماتقولون في ها تين الايتين ان الذين قالوا ربنا الله ثم استقا موا و الذين امنوا ولم يلبسوا ايمانهم بظلم قالوا ثم استقاموا فلم يذ نبوا ولم يلبسوا ايمانهم بخطيئة قال لقد حملتمو ها علي غيرالمحمل ثم قال قالوا ربنا الله ثم استقاموا فلم يميلوا الي غيره ولم يلبسوا ايمانهم بشرک و اخرج ابن جرير عن عامر بن سعد البجلي عن ابى بكر الصديق في قوله تعالى للذين احسنوا الحسنى و زيادة قال النظر الي وجه الله تعالى *

ALIF LAILA.

الف ليله

واما اهل المملكة سمامر عليهم اول مرة وهو طالع مع ابيه الي الملک فانبهتوا من حسنه و جلسوا في طريقه ينتظرون عوده عليهم ليتفرجو اعليه و علي حسنه و جماله و قده و اعتداله كما قيل فيه هذه الابيات *

شعر

رصد المنجم ليلة فبداله * قد المليح يتيه في برديه
وتامل الجوزاء اذ نشرت له * حسن الجمال يلوح من عطفيه

و اتی له زحل السواد بشعره * وحباه اون المسک في صدغیه

اس دونون کتاب کي عبارت مین اعراب دینے کے بعد پارسي مین ترجمه کرو اور تحقیق الفاظ لکهو *

ILM-I-MANTAQ (SHARA' TAHZIB.)

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم منطق یعني شرح تهذیب

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—موضوع العلم کی تفسیر بیان کرو اور موضوع منطق کي تعین لکهو *

۲—موجود معدوم انسان حجر یهه سب الفاظ متواطي هین یا مشکک درمیان اولین اور نقیض اوسکے اور درمیان اخیرین اور نقیض اوسکے کون نسبت هے *

۳—موجهات بسلطه اور مرکبات ساتهه تفسیر اور تمثیل کے لکهو *

۴—سور شرطیه محصوره اربعه کا کیا کیا هے ساتهه مثال کے بیان کرو *

۵—تعریف حینیه ممکنه اور حینیه مطلقه کي بیان کرو اور نقیض ان دونون کا بهي لکهو *

۶—اصول مقدمات یقینیه کے کتنے هین ساتهه امثله کے لکهو *

Ilm Faraiz (Siraji.)

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم فرایض یعني سراجي

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—مانع ارث کیا کیا ھے *

۲—ایک شخص مر گیا اپنے ایک ایک بیٹي اور پوتي اور بہن اور چچا کے ایک بیٹے کو چھوڑ کے ترکہ اوسکا کسطرح تقسیم ھوگا *

۳—ایک مرد اپنی ما اور بي بی اور دادي کو چھوڑ کے مرا بعد اوسکے ما اوسکی اپنے باپ اور بھائي اور شوھر اور بہن کو چھوڑ کے مري مناسخہ اوسکا لکھو *

۴—ایک ادمي اپنے نا نا اور خال اور دونتني کو رکھہ کے مر گیا ترکہ اوسکا تقسیم کرو *

Translation from Arabic into Urdu and vice versa.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمہ عربي سے اردو مین اور اردو سے عربی مین *

وقت—۳ ساعت

كانت القضاة في بنى اسرائيل ثلاثة قضواماشاء الله ان يقضوا ثم بعث الله لهم ملكايمتحنهم فوجد رجلايسقي بقرة على ماء وحنقها عجلة فدعاها الملك و هورا كب فرسا فتبعتها العجلة فتخا صما فجاءا الى القاضي الاول فدفع اليه الملك درة كا نت

معه وقال له احكم بان العجلة لي قال بماذا احكم قال ارسل الفرس و البقرة و العجلة فان تبعت الفرس فهي لي فارسلها فتبعت الفرس فحكم له بها و اتيا القاضي الثاني فحكم كذلك و اخذ درة و اما القاضي الثالث فدفع له الملك درة و قال احكم بنينا قال اني حائض قال الملك سبحان الله ايحيض الذكر قال سبحان الله إتله الفرس بقرة و حكم بها لصاحبها قلت هولاء كما قال بنيناصلي الله عليه و سلم قاضيان في النار و قاض في الجنة *

اس اردو کا عربي مين ترجمه کرو—

کئي بيلون نے يهي قول و اقرار کيا که آپس مين ملکے رهين اور ايک ساتهه چرين اور دشمن کے ساتهه ملجلکے لڑين جب تک يهه عهدو پيمان اُنکے درميان محکم اور استوارتها سبکے سب امن اور چين سے تهے مگر نا اتفاقي کے هوتے هي اُنپر بلا اسماني شيرکي صورت مين واقع هوئي جسنے ان سبهو نکو ايک بعد ايک کے تباه اور هلاک کيا *

Maulbi Alim Examination.

1878.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—PROFESSOR H. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

GRAMMAR—SHAREH MULLA AND SHAFIA.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

اِمتحان درجه اوسط عربي يعني مولوي عالم *

ممتحن پروفسر بلاكمين صاحب پرنسيپل مدرسه عربي كلكته *

صرف و نحو *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—كون اسم مرفوع اسماء مرفوعه مين سے اصل هي اور نحويونكا اوسمين كيا اختلاف هي اور دليل هر فريق كي كيا هے *

۲—شرائط ترخيم منادي كي كيا كيا هين اور بعد ترخيم كے تلفظ حروف آخر باقي كا كسطرح هوگا *

۳—و من ثم جاز مررت برجل حسن الوجه وامتنع بزيد حسن الوجه و جاز الضارب بازيد و الضارب بوزيد و امتنع الضارب زيد خلافا للفراء—شرح اِس عبارت كي لكهو *

۴—كون فعل معرب هى اور كون معني فعل معرب كا اعراب كتنے قسم پر هي اور كس حالت مين كون قسم اعراب هو تا هے *

۵—من زائد کب هوتا هے اور اوسمین اختلاف کیا هے باي موحدہ زائد قیاسا کس مقام مین اتا هے اور زیادت اوسکي سما عا کہان هو تی هے *

شافیہ *

۱—قائم تراث اددعید عود باب ذاب موقظ میزان اِن لفظون کي تصغیر کیا هے *

۲—نسبت مین اخت اور بنت اور کلتا کے سیبویہ اور یونس کا کیا اختلاف هے *

۳—وقف کا معني لغوی اور اصطلاحي کیا هي اور اقسام اوسکي کتني هین *

۴—تعریف اسم مقصور اور ممدود کي کیا هے اور تفسیر اسم مقصور و ممدود قیا سی اور سماعي کی کیا هے ساتهہ مثال کے لکهو *

۵—امالہ کا معني لغوی اور اصطلاحی اور سبب امالہ بیان کرو *

TARIKH-TIMURI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

امتحان نصاب عربي *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

و دارت رحي الطعان و الضراب طاحنة كل ندب شجاع و قرم مطاع و امتدت الوقعة من طفولة النهارالي كهولة الطفل حتي اكتست الارض لون الشقائق من دماء الطلي و العواتق و كادت تدور للكفار ردائرة لولان الله اعان السلطان علي حملة

فی خواص غلمانه کسعت ادبارهم و محت عن سا قتهم اثارهم و اغنمه ثلثین فیلا *

تیمورے *

فتقدم الیهم طائفة اخري ارسالا و تتري قالتحم بینهم النطاح و اشتبکت بین الطائفین انا مل الرماح فازو حموا و اقتحموا و اشتد و او التحموا ولازالت اقلام الخط في الواح الصدور تخط و القضبان الصوارم لورس تلک الاقلام و الاعلام تقط ومشاریط النبال الدمامیل الدمال تبط و الارض من اثقال اجبال القتال تاط *

SABA' MUA'LLAQA.

سبعه معلقه *

ولست بحلال التلاع مخافة * ولکن متي یستر فدآلقوم آرند وآن تبغني في حلنة آقوم تلفني * وآن تقتضني في آلحوانیت تصطد چیت من طلل تقادم عهده * اقوي و اقفر بعدام الهیثم حلت بارض الزائرین فاصبحت * عسراعلي طلابک ابنة مخرم علقتها عرضا و اقتل قومها * زعما لعمر ابیک لیس بمزعم

الفاظ مین اِن تینون کتاب کے اعراب دیکر پارسي مین ترجمه کرو اور تحقیق الفاظ اور مرادفات و جمع و مفرد و ماده بهی لکهو *

KUTBI SULLAM.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قطبی سلم *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—سیف اور صارم متراوف اور متساوي هی یانهین کیا فرق هی درمیان متراوف اور متساوي کے *

۲—کیا فرق هی میان جنس اور مادہ کے جسم جنس هي انسان کا اور وهی انسان کا مادہ بهي هي بلحاظ جنس کے انسان پر محمول هوگا اور باعتبار مادہ کے حمل نادرست هے *

۳—تعریف ساتهہ عرض عام و فصل یا ساتهہ عرض عام و خاصہ یا ساتهہ فصل و خاصہ کے جائز هي یا نهین برتقدیر اول اوس تعریف کا نام حد هوگا یا رسم *

۴—قضیہ شرطیہ مین درمیان منطقیین اور اهل عربیت کے کیا اختلاف هی اور سید سند اور علامہ دوانی نے کسکی تایید کي هے *

۵—شرائط سکل ثاني کي بیان کرو اوسی شکل کي ایک مثال قیاس اقتراني حملے اور ایک مثال قیاس اقترانی شرطي کي لکهو *

۶—قیاس اقتراني شرطي کي اقسام ساتهہ مثال کے لکهو *

MUKHTASIR M'ANI.

مختصر معاني *

۱—تقدیم مسند الیہ کي کس کس وقت مین هوتی هي اور تاخیر اوسکي کب هو گي *

۲—استیناف کا معنی لغوي اور اصطلاحي کیا هی اور اقسام اوسکي کتني هین ساتهہ مثال کے لکهو *

۳—کنایہ کا معني لغوي اور اصطلاحي اور اقسام اوسکی لکهو *

۴—رجوع توریہ استخدام اصطلاح مین کسکو کهتے هین مثال هر ایک کي کون کون هے *

MAMLAT QADURI.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قدوري *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—حيلہ اسقاط شفعہ کا کيا کيا ھے *

۲—تفسير مضاربت اور شرائط اوسکي کيا ھے کون کون تصرف مضارب کے واسطے جا ئز ھي اور کون کون نا جائز *

۳—صلح کي اقسام کتني ھين اور حکم اوسکا کيا ھي اگر عورت نے کسي مرد پر دعوی نکاح کا کيا اور مرد نے انکار نکاح کا کيا بعد اوسکے عورت کو مال ديکے صلح کيا عورت نے دعوی نکاح چھوڑ ديا ياعکس اسکا مرد نے دعوی نکاح عورت پر کيا عورت نے انکار کيا پھر عورت نے مال ديکے صلح کيا يہہ دونون صلح جائز ھين يا نہين *

۴—امين کس کس حالت مين ضمين ھوتا ھے *

۵—قتل کی اقسام کتني ھين اور تعريف اور حکم ھر قسم کا کيا کيا ھے *

SHARIFI SHAREH SARAJI.

شريفي شرح سراجي *

۱—کسي صورت مين اداي دين مقدم ھي تجہيز و تکفين ميت پر يا نہين اگر مقدم ھی تو کس حالت مين مقدم ھے *

۲—عول کا معني لغوي اور اصطلاحي کیا هی کون کون مخرج کہان تک عول کرتا هي عول مین کسکا خلاف هي پہلا عول کسوقت هوا *

۳—زید مر گیا اپنے باپ اور بیٹا اور بیٹي اور بہائي کو چہوڑ کے بعد اوسکے بیٹا اوسکا مرا اپني دو بي بی اور دادا اور تین بیٹي چہوڑ کے ترکہ اوسکا تقسیم کرو *

۴—ایک شخص مر گیا اپنے دو بیٹا اور ایک بیٹي اور ما اور بي بي حاملہ کو چہوڑ کے ترکہ اوسکا کسطرح تقسیم هو کا *

TRANSLATION FROM ARABIC INTO URDU.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمہ عربي سے اردو مین *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

قال حسن بن محمد السراج سمعت الجنید یقول رائیت ابلیس فی منامي وکانہ عریان فقلت لہ الا تستحي من الناس فقال باللہ هولاء عندک من الناس لوکانو امن الناس ماتلاعبت بہم کما تیلاعب الصبیان بالکرۃ دلکن الناس عندي ثلاثہ نفر فقلت ومن هم قال هم فی مسجد الشو نیزي قدا ضنوا قلبي وانجلوا جسمی کلما همت بہم اشاروا الي اللہ عز و جل فا کا دان احرق قال الجنید فانتبہت من نومي و لبست ثیابي و جئت اے مسجد الشونیزي بلیل فلما دخلت المسجد اذا انا بثلاثۃ انفس جلوس و روسہم قي مر قغاتہم فلما احسوابی قد دخلت اخرج احد هم راسر و قال یا ابا القاسم انت کلما قیل لک شيء تقبل *

ترجمہ اِس عبارت کا اردو مین لکہو *

ایک روز رات کو اوسي دریا مین پیتھا اور ڈوبنے کا ارادہ کرکے گلے تک پاني مین گیا چاهتا هون که آگے پانون رکھون اور غوطه کھاؤن وهي سوار یرقع پوش جنهون نے تمکو بشارت دي هي آپهنچی میرا هاته پکڑ لیا اور دلاسادیا که خاطرجمع رکه ملکه اور بهزاد خان جیتے هین تو اپنی جان ناحق کیون کهوتا هی دنیا مین ایسابهي هوتا هي خدا کی درگاه سے مایوس مت هو اگر جیتا رهیگا تو تیري ملاقات اِن دونون سے ایک نه ایک روز هو رهیگي اب تو روم کی طرف جا اور بهي دو درویش دل ریش وهان گئے هین *

ترجمه اِس اردو کا عربي بهتر مین کرو *

Essay in Arabic.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تحریر جواب مضمون *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

ایک آدمی حالت سفر مین ایک بهتر شهر مین گیا جهان لوگ نیک صورت اور سیرت تهے بازار اور آبادی اور نهر اور دریا وهان کا نهایت پسندیده تها اب وه چاهتا هی که اپنے وطن مین ایک خط متضمن اپنے رسید اور توصیف وتحسین ایسے شهر واهل شهر وغیرهما کے لکهي ایسے خط کو بهتر عربی مقفیٰ مین لکهو *

Maulvi Fazil Examination.

1878.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—PROFESSOR H. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

LITERATURE—MUKAMAT-I-HARIRI.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

إمتحان درجه اعلى عربي يعنى مولوي فاضل *

ممتحن پروفسر بلاكمين صاحب پرنسپل عربي مدرسه كلكته *

علم ادب يعنى مقامات حريري

وقت—٣ ساعت

قال الحارث بن همام فلما استعرضت حلة الابيات تقت لى معرفة ملحمها و راقم علمها فذا جاني الفكر بان الوصلة اليه العجوز و اقتاني بان حلوان المعرف يجوز فرصدتها وهي تستقري الصفوف صفا صفا و تستوكف الاكف كفا كفا و ما ان ينجح لها عناء و لايرشح على يدها اناء فلما اكدي استعطافها و كدها مطافها عادت بالاسترجاع و مالت الى ارتجاع الرقاع و انساها الشيطان ذكر رقعتى فلم تعج الي بقعتي و ابت الي الشيخ باكية للحرمان شاكية تحاصل الزمان * و التزام الحزامة زمام السلامة و تطلب المثالب شرالمعائب و تتبع العثرات يدحض المودات و خلوس النية خلاصة العطية و تهنية انوال ثمن السوال و تكلف الكلف يسهل الخلف و تيقن

المعونة يسني المؤنة و فضل الصدر سعة الصدر و زينة ارعاة مقت السعاة و جزاء المدائح بث المذائح و مهر الوسائل تشفيع المسائل و مجلبة الغواية استغراق الغاية و تجاوز الحد يخل الحد* فبرزنا و نحن كالشهور عدة و كنت مانى جذيمة مودة الي حديقه اخذت زخرفها و ازينت و تنوعت ازا هيرها و تلونت و معنا الكميت الشموس و السقاة الشموس و الشادي الذي يطرب السامع و يلهيه و يقرى كل سمع مايشتهيه *

بر الفاظ اعراب داده در پارسي ترجمه كنيد و ما خذ و مفرد و جمع و مترادف بيان نمائيد حال جذيمه و دونديم اوبنويسيد *

DIWAN-I-HAMASA.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم ادب يعنى حما سه او ر متنبي

وقت—۳ ساعت *

سايل اسيد هل ثارت بوايل * ام هل شفيت النفس من بلباكها
اذار سلوني مانحا بد لائهم * فملاتها علقا الى اسبا لها
اني ومن سمك السماء مكانها * والبدر ليلة نصفها و هلا لها
البيت اثقف منهم ذالحية * ابدا فتنظر عينه في نا لها
وخمار غا زية عقدت براسها * اصلا و كان منشر ابشما لها
وعقيلة يسعي عبها قيم * متغطر سن ابد يت عن خلخلا لها
وكتيبة سفع الو جوه بواسل * كالاسد حبن تذب عن اشبا لها
قد قدت اول عنفوان رعيلها * فلففتها بكتيبة امثا لها

DIWAN-I-MUTNABI.

متنبي

وربما حملة فـي الوغي * رددت بها الذ بل السمر سودا
وهول كشفت و نصل قصفت * ورمح تركت مبا دا مبيدا
ومال رهبت بـلا مو عـد * وقرن سبقت اليه الو عيدا
بلدا اقمت بهون كرك سائر * يشنا المقيل ديكره التعريسا
فاذا طلبت فريسة فار قته * واذا خدرت تخذته عر يسا
اني نثرت عليک درافا نتقد * كثرالمدلس فاحذر الند ليسا

بر الفاظ هر دو كتاب اعراب داده در پارسي ترجمه كنيد و همچون شار حين تحقيق الفاظ و معاني وغير هما نمائيد *

QAZI MUBARAK.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قاضي مبارک

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—نعم لاحجر في التصورآه تحقيق اور شرح اسکي لکهو *

۲—مجعولية ذاتي کس مين جائز هي اور کس وقت ممتنع *

۳—وقوع ترادف مين کيا اختلاف هي قائم هونا ايک مترادف کا جگه مين دوسرے مترادف کے هر حالت مين واجب اور صحيح هي يا نهين اوسمين اختلاف کيا هي *

۴—قوله هل لمطلق الوجود دخل ضروري في لوازم الماهية تفصيل اور تحقيق اس مقام کي لکهو *

HAMD ULLAH.

حمد الله

۱—مادہ قضیہ کا کیا ہي تحقیق اوسمین کیا ہی اختلاف اوسمین کس کس امر مین ہے *

۲—درمیان ضروریہ مطلقہ اور دائمہ مطلقہ کے موافق اصول فلسفہ اور منطق کے کیا نسبت ہي مدلل بیان کرو*

۳—کل‌الاجتماع النقیضین لاشریک الباری قضیہ حقیقیہ ہی یا خارجیہ یا ذہنیہ صادق ہي یا کاذب عکس مستوے اور عکس نقیض اوسکا کیا ہی تحقیق اور تفصیل اس مقام کي لکہو *

۴—قیاس خلف کي تفسیر کیا ہي وہ ایک قیاس ہي یا دو قیاس ساتہہ تفصیل کے لکہو *

SHARIFIAH.

شریفیہ

۱—تعریف دلیل اور مقدمہ اور سند اور نقض اور توجیہ کی لکہو*

۲—کس صورت مین معلل کو منع اور نقض اور معارضہ کرنا درست ہي اور معني اصطلاحي ان لفظون کا کیا ہے *

۳—کیاسبب ہي کہ نقض بدون شاہد کے مسموع نہین ہوتا ہي اور مناقضہ بدون شاہد کے مسموع و مقبول ہوتا ہے *

SADRA.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم حکمت یعنی صدرا *

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—دلائل عقلیه اور نقلیه شرف و بزرگي کي حکمت نظریه کے اوپر حکمت عملیه کے کیا کیا هیں ساتهه تفصیل اور توضیح کے لکهو *

۲—تساوي جبل اور خردله سے اثبات جزء لایتجزي کیونکر هوا خلاصه اسکا اور خلاصه رد کا اسکے لکهو *

۳—مناظره اصحاب نظام اور اصحاب جوهر فرد کي تقریر بیان واضح سے لکهو درمیان حکماء اور نظام کے مساله اجزاء جسم مین کس امر مین اتفاق ـهے اور کس امر مین اختلاف *

۴—قسمت مقداریه کے اقسام کتنے هین اور تفسیر هرقسم کي کیا هي قبول کا معنی اصطلاحي کیا هے *

۵—ماهیت مکان کي کیا هے اور مذاهب اوسمین کتنے هین هر صاحب مذهب کا دوسرے پر اعتراض اور جواب کس تفصیل سے هي *

۶—معني حرکت و سکون کا کیا هے اقسام حرکت کے کتني هین ساتهه تشریح کے لکهو *

۷—حرکت کمیه مین کیا اعتراض و جواب و محاکمه هے مفصل لکهو *

MUAMLAT HIDAYA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

علم فقه يعني معاملات هدايه *.

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—ظہار کا معنی لغوي اور معنی اصطلاحی اور حکم اور کفارہ اوسکا کیا ہے ساتھہ دلیل اور تفصیل کے لکھو*

۲—کسکا نفقہ واجب ہي باوجود اختلاف دین کے اور کسکا نفقہ واجب نہین ہی بسبب اختلاف دین کے مدلل بیان کرو*

۳—وقف کا معني لغوي اور شرحي اور حکم اور شرط اور اختلاف اوسمین کیا ہی ساتھہ دلیل کے لکھو*

۴—سلم کیا چیز ہے دلیل مشروعیة کي اوسکے کیا کیا ہے اور شرائط اوسکی کتني ہین کس چیز مین سلم جائز ہی اور کسمین نا جائز مدلل لکھو*

۵—ودیعت کا حکم کیا ہي کون صورت مین امین ودیعت کو ساتھہ لیکر سفر مین جاسکتا ہي اور کون صورت مین نہین اختلاف اسمین کیا ہی ساتھہ دلائل کے لکھو*

۶—رجوع ہبہ جائز ہی یا نہین اختلاف اسمین کسکا ہي موانع رجوع کے کیا کیا ہین سب چیزونکو مدلل لکھو*

۷—بیچنا شیرہ انگور کا شراب بنانے والے کے ہاتھہ اور ایسا ہي بیچنا سلاح کا زمانہ مین اہل فتنہ کے پاس جائز ہي یا نہین مدلل بیان کرو*

ESSAY IN ARABIC.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

تحریر جواب مضمون *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

ایک شخص نے چند خطوط اپنے دوست کے پاس روانہ کئے پر جواب ایک کا بھی نہ پا یا اسو جہ سے نہایت غمگین ہے اب چا ہتا ہی کہ اپنے نوکر معتبر کے ہاتھہ اوس دوست کے پاس ایک خط اس مضمون کا لکھے کہ میں نے اس قدر خطوط تمہارے پاس روانہ کئے اور جواب ایک کا بھی نہیں پایا اسوجہ سے سخت رنج میں ہوں معلوم نہیں کہ یہ خطوط تمہارے پاس پہنچے یا نہیں اگر پہنچے تو تم نے کیوں نہیں جواب لکھا کثرت اشغال وقلت فرصت مانع ہوا یامیرے طرف سے کوئی رنج تمہارے دل میں آیا یا اور کوئی وجہ مانع تحریر جواب خط ہوئی بہرکیف اب مناسب ہی کہ جواب لکھو اور مانع کو بیان کرو مجھکو غم سے نجات دو اگر مجھسے قصور ہوا ہے تو عفو کرو ایسے مکتوب کو بہتر عربی مقفی وفصیح وبلیغ میں باسلوب پسندیدہ و انتظام حمیدہ لکھو *

———

Pragya Examination.

1878.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—PANDIT MAHESH CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

GRAMMAR—VYAKARN.

First Paper,—*Time 3 hours.*

प्राज्ञ परीक्षा सन १८७८ ई० ।

व्याकरण प्रश्नाः ।

प्रथम पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे ।

१ । "अहो अहोभिर्महिमा हिमागमेऽप्यति प्रपेटे प्रति तां स्मरार्हिताम्" इति श्लोकार्द्धे "अहो अहोभिः" इत्यत्र कथं न सन्धिः ?

२ । "सत्रच्युतः पातु वः" "पातु धीमान्मच्युतो नः" इत्येतयोर्वाक्ययोः कश्चित् सन्धिदोषोऽस्ति न वा ? अस्ति चेत् कुत्र, कथं वा ?

३ । "पुनारमते" "हरोरम्यः" "मनोरथोऽस्याः अग्निमौलिमंस्थयः" इत्येतेषु वाक्येषु कुत्र कुत्र कीदृशी संहिता विद्यते "मनोरथः" इत्यत्र "पुनारमते" इतिवत् कथं पूर्वस्वरस्य लुप्तता "मनारथः" इति पदं न भवति ?

४। अथ "कतिपये ब्राह्मणाः कतिपयेषां क्षत्रियाणां यज्ञभूमिमुपागताः" वाक्येऽस्मिन्नस्ति कश्चित् व्याकरणदोषो न वा ? अस्ति चेत् कुत्र कथं वा ?

५। लक्ष्मीशब्दस्य प्रथमैकवचने किंरूपम्, किम्वा नदीशब्दस्य ? अस्ति कश्चिदनयोः रूपगतो मिथः प्रभेदो न वा "दधि" शब्दस्य सप्तम्येकवचने, "पितृ" शब्दस्य द्वितीयाबहुवचने, "जरा" शब्दस्य द्वितीयैकवचने "वातप्रमी" शब्दस्य तृतीयैकवचने किं किं पदं भवति ?

६। "जटाभिस्तापसः सः", "अक्ष्णा काणआसीत्" "पित्रा सज्ञानीतेऽसौ" इत्येतेषु वाक्येषु कथं तृतीया ? "तृणाय मत्वा रघुनन्दनोऽथ वाणेन रक्षः प्रधनान्नि-राक्षत्" इत्यत्र तृणायेत्यत्र कथं चतुर्थी ? कथं वा "विषवृक्षोऽपि वसंर्द्धा स्वयं छेत्तुमसाम्प्रतम्" इत्यत्र विषवृक्ष इत्यत्र प्रथमा ?

७। "इक्षूणां च्छाया" इति षष्ठीसमासे किं पदं भविष्यति ? "केकय्युपज्ञं वत बन्धनर्थम्" इत्यत्र केकय्यु पज्ञमिति पदं समस्तमसमस्तं वा ? समस्तश्चेत् कोऽत्र समासः ? विगता नासिका यस्येति विग्रहे किं पदं भविष्यति ? "विनसा हतबान्धवा" इति भट्टौ, अत्र विनसेति पदं कथं निष्पन्नम् ?

८। "विद्युत्प्रणाशं स वरं प्रणष्टः" इति चरणे अस्ति काचित् वर्णाशुद्धिर्न वा? अस्ति चेत् कुत्र? कथम्बा?

९। (क) "प्रतीय सापूर्दृष्टे जनेन"

"चलयन् भृङ्गरुचस्तवालकान्"

इत्येतयोः "प्रतीय" "चलयन्" इति पदद्वयं कथं निष्पन्नम्?

(ख) जन, गुप, दृश, तन, त्यज, दा, दिश, इत्येषां धातनां लट्, लङ्, लिट्, लुङ्, लृङ्, इत्येतेषां लकाराणां प्रथमपुरुषैकवचने मध्यमपुरुषद्विवचने उत्तमपुरुषैकवचने च रूपाणि प्रदर्शय।

PROSODY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

छन्दः-प्रश्नाः।

द्वितीय पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे।

१। पद्यस्य किं लक्षणम्? जातिवृत्तयोः को मिथो भेदः?

२। इन्द्रवज्रोपेन्द्रवज्रोपजातीनां लक्षणान्युदाहरणानि च प्रदर्शय।

३। तपनजापुलिने नववल्लवीपरिषदा सह केलिकुतूहलात्। द्रुतविलम्बितचारुविहारिणं हरिमहं हृद

येन सदा वहे ॥ इत्यत्र किमभिधेयं छन्दः? तस्य च किं लक्षणम्? उदाहरणान्तरं स्मरसि चेत् कथय।

४। अग्निमुपगतेऽयं कोमुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
श्रवणकटु कृपाणमेकवाक्यंविवव्रुः ॥

अस्य छन्दसो लक्षणमुदाहरणान्तरञ्च लिख।

५। आर्य्यायाः किं स्वरूपम्? किमसौ जातिर्वृत्तं वा?

६। मन्दाक्रान्ता हरिणीप्लुताग्विखरिणी शार्दूलविक्रीड़ितम् इत्येषां छन्दसां लक्षणानि सोदाहरणानि लिख।

७। (क) क्व सूर्य्यो प्रभावोवंशः क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः। तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरम्॥

(ख) प्रथमपरिगतार्थस्तं रघुः सन्निवृत्तं विजयिनमभिनन्द्य भ्राध्यवधूसमेतम् तदुपहितकुटुम्बः शान्तिपथोत्सुकोऽभूत् नहिसतिकुलधुर्ये रविवंश्या गृहाय। श्लोकयोरनयोः कुत्र कुत्र छन्दो दोषो विद्यते? दोषान् दर्शयित्वा संशोधय।

RAGHUVANS AND KUMAR SAMBHAVA.

Third Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

रघुवंशकुमारसम्भवयोः प्रश्नाः ।

तृतीय पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे ।

१ । तत्तद्गमिपतिः पत्नीं दर्शयन् प्रियदर्शनः ।
अपि लक्षितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः ॥
पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातङ्का निरीतयः ।
यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तस्य हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसम् ॥
स त्वं मदीयेन शरीरवृत्तिं देहेन निर्व्वर्त्तयितुं प्रसीद ।
दिनावसानोत्सुकबालवत्सा विसृज्यतां धेनुरियं महर्षेः

(क) एषां श्लोकानां मल्लिनाथोक्तादिशा व्याख्या लिख्यन्ताम् ।

(ख) प्रथमश्लोके "पत्नीं" इत्यत्र कथं चतुर्थी ? पत्नी-मिति पाठे व्याकरणसङ्गतो भवति नवा ?

(ग) "बुबुधे" "बुबोध" इत्यनयोः पदयोः कोऽर्थगतो विशेषः ? "बुधोपमः" इत्यस्य किं तात्पर्य्यम् ?

(घ) "पुरुषायुषम्" "ब्रह्मवर्चसम्" इति पदद्वयं कथं सिद्धम् ?

२ । निधानगर्भामिव सागराम्बरां
शमीमिवाभ्यन्तरलीनपावकाम् ।
नदीमिवान्तःसलिलां सरस्वतीं

नृपः ससत्त्वां महिषीममन्यत ।
अस्मिन् श्लोके कोऽलङ्कारः ?

३। "महोदधेः पूर इवेन्दुदर्शनात्
गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि" ।

बादहर्यमिदं कस्य ग्रन्थस्य ? "पूरः" इत्यत्र कथं प्रथमा ?

४। त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा मखद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा ।
स चेत् स्वयं कर्म्मसु धर्म्मचारिणां त्वमन्तरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः ॥
चकम्पे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः ।
तद्गजालानतां प्राप्तैः सह कालागुरुद्रुमैः ॥
गुर्व्वर्थमर्थी श्रुतपारदृश्वा रघोः सकाशादनवाप्य कामम् ।
गतो वदान्यान्तरमित्ययं मे माभूत् परीवादनवावतारः ॥
प्रथमपरिगतार्थस्तं रघुः सन्निवृत्तं विजयिनमभिनन्द्य श्राघ्यजायासमेतम् ।
तदुपहितकुटुम्बः शान्तिमार्गोत्सुकोऽभूत् नहि सति कुलधुर्य्ये सूर्य्यवं श्या गृहाय ॥

(क) चतुर्णामेतेषां श्लोकानां यस्य कस्यचित् श्लोकद्वयस्य विस्तरेण व्याख्यां लिख । प्रथमः श्लोकः कं प्रति केनोक्तः ?

(ख) अत्र लौहित्यशब्दस्य कोऽर्थः ?

५। निर्व्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्य्यं सम्भुञ्चयन्तीव वपुर्गुणेन।
अनुप्रयाता वनदेवताभ्याम् अदृश्यत स्थावर-राजकन्या ॥
आवर्ज्जिता किञ्चिदिव स्तनाभ्यां वासो वसाना तरुणार्करागम्।
पर्य्याप्तपुष्पस्तवकाव नम्रा सञ्चारिणी पल्लविनी लतेव ॥
शैलात्मजापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं
व्यर्थं समर्थ्य ललितं वपुरात्मनश्च।
सख्योः समक्षमिति चाधिकजातलज्जा
शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखी कथञ्चित् ॥

त्रयाणामेषां श्लोकानां तात्पर्य्यं संस्कृतेन प्रकटय। अदृश्यतेति कस्य धातोः कस्मिन् वाच्ये प्रयोगः, कुत्र वास्य कर्तृपदम्! स्तनाभ्यामिति वाद्यं तृतीयान्तम्? किञ्चिदिवेत्यत्रका नाम तावदिवशब्दस्य सार्थकता "पितुरुच्छिरसः" इत्यत्र उच्छिरस इति पदस्य कोऽर्थः! अपि जानासि पदमिदं द्व्यर्थप्रतिपादकं नवेति; "शून्या जगाम" इत्यत्र शून्येति विशेषणस्य किं तात्पर्य्यम्?

PROSE AND DRAMA.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

हितोपदेशवेणीसंहारयोः प्रश्नाः ।

चतुर्थं पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे ।

१ । अन्यथैव हि सौहार्दं द्रवच्छान्तरात्मनः ।
प्रवर्त्ततेऽन्यथा वाणीश्च ठोपहतचेतसः ॥
चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्टतेकेन बुद्धिमान् ।
मा समीक्ष्य परं स्थानं पूर्व्वमायतनं त्यजेत् ॥
सम्पदा सुस्थिरमन्यो भवति स्वल्पयापि यः ।
कृतकृत्योविधिर्मन्ये न वर्द्धयति तस्य ताम् ॥
बालादपि ग्रहीतव्यं युक्तमुक्तं मनीषिभिः ।
रवेरविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनम् ॥
सेवितव्यो महावृक्षः फलच्छायासन्वितः ।
यदि दैवात् फलं नास्ति छाया केन निवार्य्यते ॥

१ । एतान् श्लोकान् गद्ये परिणमय, शब्दपरिवर्त्तनन्तु यथासाध्यं कार्य्यम् ।

२ । वेणीसंहारे का प्रस्तावना ।

३ । वेणीसंहारे द्वितीयेऽङ्के प्रवर्त्तमानानेकवीरसे, क्वचे काले यद्दुर्य्योधनस्य भानुमत्या सह शृङ्गारवर्णनं तत् रसदोषतामावहति न वा? आवहति चेत् किंनामकोऽयं दोषः?

४। यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयमिति
युक्तमितोऽन्यथा प्रथातुम्।
अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जन्तोः किमिति सुधा
मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वम्॥

श्लोकोऽयं व्याख्यायताम्। केनायमुक्तः ?

५। (क) हला बुद्धिमदिए भणाहि मह वअणेण पिअसहीसुभद्दां अज्ज वच्छाए उत्तराए आवणसत्ताए चउत्थो मासो वट्टदि। सव्वधा णाविउले तं निक्खिवेसि। कदावि इदो परलोअगदस्स पुरुउलस्स अक्खाणं वि सलिलबिन्दुदो भविस्सदित्ति।

(ख) हा भअवन्तो लोअबाला, परित्ताअह परित्ताअह, एसो क्खु सोमवंसराएसी राअसूअ-संतप्पिद-हव्ववाहो खण्डव संतापितहुतवहस्स किरीड़िणो जेट्ठो भादा सुगहीदखामहेओ महाराअ जुहिट्ठिरो, एसा वि देवी पञ्चालराअतणआ जण्णवेदिमज्झसंभवा।

(ग) तदो अ देव क्खणमेत्तं एव्व अदिक्कन्ते सरसंपादे सहरिससंहणादे पाण्डवसैण्णे सविसादविमुक्काक्कन्दे, कोरवबले समुप्पिदो महन्तो कलअलो हा हदो कुमाल विससेणोत्ति।

एते सन्दर्भाः संस्कृतेनानूद्यन्ताम्।

६ । हली हेतुः सत्यंभवति मम वत्सस्य निधने
तथाप्येष भ्राता सहजसुहृदस्ते मधुरिपोः ।
अतः क्रोधः कार्य्यो न खलु, यदि च प्राणिषि,
ततः
वनं गच्छेर्मागाः पुनरकरुणां चात्रपदवीम्॥

केनायं श्लोकः कमुद्दिश्योक्तः ? श्लोकमिमं मल्लिनाथ-प्रदर्शितदिशाव्याख्याहि । प्राणिषोत्यत्र प्रानिषीति पदं व्याकरणसङ्गतं भवति नवा ?

RHETORIC AND LOGIC.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

अलङ्कारस्य प्रश्नाः ।

पंचम पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे ।

१ । आर्थी व्यञ्जना कुत्र भवति ? एकस्मिन् लक्ष्ये तां व्यञ्जनां सङ्गमय ।

२ । रसाः कति के च ते ? तत्र रौद्ररसस्य स्थायि-भावविभावानुभावसहकारिणः के ? नाटके कः को रसोऽङ्गी भवति ?

३ । उद्भात्यकस्य किं लक्षणं दीपिकायामुद्धृतम् ? तस्य च कोऽर्थः ? कथञ्च तस्य लक्ष्ये समन्वयः ।

४। अविस्रष्टविधेयांशभावस्य किञ्चित् प्रसिद्धं नामान्तरमस्ति न वा? अस्ति चेत् किं तत्? कुत्र च तस्य पदगतत्वं कुत्र वा वाक्य गतत्वं? सति प्रसिद्धे नामनि अप्रसिद्धे न नाम्ना उल्लेखे को दोषो भवति? तस्य कुत्रापि अदोषता भवति न वा?

५। प्रतिवस्तूपमादृष्टान्तप्रतीपदीपकानामलङ्काराणां कानि लक्षणानि? कानि च उदाहरणानि? कश्च प्रतिवस्तूपमादृष्टान्तयोः भेदः?

न्यायसार

१। सामान्यलक्षणा किंस्वरूपा? तया च प्रत्यक्षे जनयितव्ये अपरं किं कारणमपेक्ष्यं भवति?

२। शाब्दबोधे कानि कारणानि? तेषां स्वरूपोदाहरणानि प्रदर्शय।

३। के गुणाः कारणगुणोत्पन्नाः? किञ्च कारणगुणोत्पन्नत्वम्?

४। सुखदुःखेच्छादीनां मनोगुणत्वे को दोषः?

५। चिकीर्षायां किं किं कारणं सर्व्वमतसिद्धम्? किञ्च कारणं मतभेदेन निर्दिष्टम्!

TRANSLATION FROM HINDI INTO SANSKRIT AND VICE VERSA.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

अनुवादः ।

षष्ठ पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे ।

१। निम्नलिखितौ सन्दर्भौ संस्कृतेनानूद्येताम् ।

(क) सार्थकशब्द तीन प्रकारके हैं। संज्ञा, क्रिया, और अव्यय। संज्ञा पदार्थके नामको कहते हैं। जैसे घड़ा एकप्रकारके मिट्टीके वासनको संज्ञा शब्द तीन् प्रकारका होता है रूढ़ि यौगिक और योगरूढ़ि। रूढ़ि संज्ञा शब्दवे कहलाते हैं जो किसी शब्दके योगसे न बने हों।

(ख) एक मनुष्यके कई संतान बड़े लड़ाके थे। एक दिन उस बुढ़ेने छड़ोयेंका एक गुच्छे मंगवाय सब बेटों से कहा कि इस बंधे हुए गुच्छेको तोड़ो। तब उस गुच्छेको तोड़नेके लिये बेटोने बल किया, पर वुह न टूटा। फिर उन् के पिता ने कहा, अब् इस गुच्छेको भिन्न भिन्न कर तोड़ डालो।

२। निम्नलिखितौ सन्दर्भौ हिन्दीभाषया अनूद्येताम्।

(क) अर्थाः पादरजोपमा गिरिनदीवेगोपमं यौवनं

आयुष्यं जललोलबिन्दुचपलं फेनोपमं जीवनम्
धर्म्मं यो न करोति निश्चितमतिः स्वर्गार्गलो-
द्घाटनं
पश्चात् तापयुतो जरापरिगतः शोकाग्निना
दह्यते ।

(ख) तन्मन्दं मन्दं गच्छामि । ततः सिंहोऽपि क्षुधा-पीड़ितः कोपात् तमुवाच, कुतस्त्वं विलम्ब्य समागतोऽसि ? अथकोऽब्रवीत्, देव ? नाहमपराधी, आगच्छन् पथि सिंहान्तरेण बलाद्धृतः तस्याग्रे पुनरागमनाय अपथं कृत्वा स्वामिनं निवेदयितुमत्रागतोऽस्मि । सिंहः सकोपमाह सत्वरं गत्वा दुरात्मानं दर्शय । क्व स दुरात्मा तिष्ठति ? ततः अथकस्तं गृहीत्वाग भो रकूपं दर्शयितुं गतः । तत्रागत्य स्वयमेव पश्यतु स्वामी इत्युक्त्वा तस्मिन् कूपजले तस्य सिंहस्यैव प्रतिबिम्बं दर्शितवान् ।

Visharad Examination.

1878.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—PANDIT MAHESH CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

GRAMMAR AND PROSODY.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

विशारद परीक्षा सन १८७८ ई०।

व्याकरणच्छन्दसोः प्रश्नाः।

प्रथम पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे।

१। "द्वित्वं लस्यैव कस्यैव नोभयोरुभयोरपि।
तवल्कारादिषु बुधैर्बोध्यं रूपचतुष्टयम्" ॥

किं तत् रूपचतुष्टयम्? रूपचतुष्टयस्य सिद्धौ कारणानि सूत्रोद्धारपूर्वकं सविस्तरं वर्णनीयानि।

२। "सर्व्वाय क्षितिमूर्त्तये नमः" इत्यत्र सर्व्व शब्दस्य चतुर्थ्येकवचनस्य कथं न स्मै?

३। "भवकान् अध्यापको यस्य" इतेावंरूपं बहुव्रीहिसमासविग्रहवाक्यं भवितुमर्हति न वा? भवति चेत् कस्य मते भवति? न भवति चेत् कस्य मते न भवति? कथं वा न भवति? कस्य वा मतमाश्रयणीयमस्माभिः?

४। "हन्तेरत्पूर्व्वस्य" इतेवं एकं सूत्रमकृत्वा "हन्तेः"। "अत्पूर्व्वस्य" इति सूत्रद्वयस्य करणं किमर्थम्?

५। "अन्तरस्थस्यां गर्भः" इतिवत् अन्तरस्थस्यां (नद्यां) कुम्भीर इति विग्रहेऽपि अन्तर्वत्नीति पदं भवितुमर्हति न वा?

६। "सर्पिषोऽपि सस्यात्" इत्यत्र अपेः कर्म्मप्रवचनीयसंज्ञायाः किं फलम्? अपेः तथात्वेऽपि कथम् "सर्पिषः" इत्यत्र न द्वितीया? कथञ्चात्र पदार्थो द्योत्यते?

७। "एवञ्चैतदर्थमङ्गइत्यदन्तानुकरणक्लेशो न कर्त्तव्यः, प्रातिपदिकान्तेति णत्ववारणाय क्षुभ्नादिषु पाठस्यावश्यकत्वात्"। सन्दर्भमिमं विशदीकुरु।

८। स्वीयं स्वकीयमित्युभयमेव पदं किं साधु उत अन्यतरत्? कथञ्च तत्?

९। "वा पादान्ते त्वसौ ग्वक्रो ज्ञेयोऽन्यो मात्रिकोल्लजुः।
पादादाविह वर्णस्य संयोगः क्रमसंज्ञकः।
पुरः स्थितेन तेन स्यात् लघुताऽपि क्वचित् गुरोः"।

वा पादान्ते इति पद्यार्द्धस्य कोऽर्थः? पादादाविहेत्यस्य नियमस्य किं उदाहरणम्? कथञ्च तत्र अस्य नियमस्य सङ्गतिः?

१० । "पर्य्यन्ते र्यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छन्दसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम्" । इत्यस्य कोऽर्थः ?

११ । मन्दाक्रान्तायाः किं लक्षणम् ? तस्याश्च एकं उदाहरणं शाकुन्तलात् नाटकात् उद्धृत्य तत्र लक्षणसमन्वयं कुरु ।

PROSE AND POETRY.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

काव्यम् ।

द्वितीय पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे ।

१ । निजौजसोज्जासयितुं जगदद्रुहाम्
उपाजिहौथा न महौतलं यदि ।
समाहितैरय्यनिरूपितस्ततः
पदं दृशः स्याः कथमीश मादृशाम् ॥
पुरीमवस्कन्द लुनीहि नन्दनं
मुषाण रत्नानि हरामराङ्गनाः ।
विगृह्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली
यदृप्यमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवन्दिवः ॥
यद्वासुदेवेनादीनमनादीनवमीरितम् ।
वचसस्तस्य सपदि क्रिया केवलमुत्तरम् ॥

(क) एषां श्लोकानां मल्लिनाथोक्तदिशा टीका क्रियताम् ।

(ख) प्रथमश्लोके "जगद्द्रुहाम्" इति पदं कथं षष्ठ्यन्तम् ?

(ग) द्वितीयश्लोके "अवस्कन्द लुनीहि" "हर" इति क्रियापदेषु कथं लोट् ?

(घ) "अनादीनवम्" इति कथं सिद्धाति ?

(ङ) प्रथमश्लोके "उपाजिहीथाः" इति पदं कस्मादातोः कया विभक्त्या निष्पन्नम् ?

२। स्मरत्यदोदाग्ररथिर्भवन् भवान्
अमुं वनान्ताहनितापहारिणम् ।
पयोधिमाबद्धचलज्जलाविलं
विलङ्घ्य लङ्कां निकषा हनिष्यति ॥

एतत्-श्लोकसम्बन्धिनीं पौराणिकीं वार्त्तां लिख । लङ्कामिति कथं द्वितीयान्तम् ? हनिष्यतीत्यस्यां क्रियायां कथं लृट् ?

३। उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता ।

पादेऽस्मिन् स्थाधातोः परस्मैपदित्वेऽपि कथमुत्तिष्ठमान इति पदं शानच्प्रत्ययेन निष्पन्नम् ?

४। "दयित ! त्वत्प्रसादाद्य मे चरितार्था श्रौतवृत्तिः, अद्य मे मनसि तमोऽपहस्त्वया दत्तो ज्ञानप्रदीपः, पक्वमिदानीं त्वत्पादपद्मपरिचर्य्याफलं, अस्य त्वत्प्रसादस्य

किमुपक्रम्य प्रत्युपक्रमवती भवेयम् । अभवदीयं हि नैव किञ्चित् मत्सम्बद्धम् ।"

अस्य सन्दर्भस्य व्याख्या लिख्यताम् । सन्दर्भोऽयं कं प्रति कया उक्तः ।

५ । (क) "मया जितश्चासौ षोड़शसहस्राणि दीनाराणाम् ।

(ख) "आर्य्ये पुर्य्यामस्यामर्य्यवर्य्यः कुवेरदत्तनामा वसति" ।

(ग) "मार्गे च महति निगमे नैगमानां ताम्रचूड़-युद्धकोलाहलो महानासीत् ।

(घ) "स्थान एवाहमार्य्येणास्मि पृष्टः, श्रूयतामस्ति श्रावस्ती नाम नगरी" ।

(ङ) "चित्रेयं दैवगतिरवसरेषु पुष्कलः पुरुषकारः" । एतेषां सन्दर्भाणां व्याख्या लिख्यन्ताम् ।

RHETORIC AND DRAMA.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

नाटकालङ्कारयोः प्रश्नाः ।

तृतीय पत्र—समय ३ घण्टे ।

१ । काव्यस्य किं लक्षणम् ? कति भेदाश्च ? "तद्-दोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलङ्कृती पुनः क्वापि" इति काव्यलक्षणं दुष्टमदुष्टं वा ? सयुक्तिकमुत्तरं लिख ।

२। नाटकस्य किं लक्षणम् ?

३। प्रस्तावनायाः किं लक्षणम् ? कति भेदाश्च ? अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलस्य प्रस्तावना कस्मिन् भेदे अन्तर्भवितुमर्हति ?

४। अलङ्कारस्य किं लक्षणम् ? अलङ्काराणां शब्दगतत्वे अर्थगतत्वे वा किं बीजम् ? प्रतिवस्तूपमायाः किं लक्षणम् ? प्रतिवस्तूपमादृष्टान्तयोः को मिथो भेदः ?

५। इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः
तपः क्षमं साधयितुं यदिच्छति।
ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया
शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति॥

श्लोकोऽयं कुत उद्धृतः ? को वास्य वक्ता ? अस्ति कश्चित् अलङ्कारोऽस्मिन् नवा ? अस्ति चेत् तस्य किं लक्षणम् ? तस्य च कथमत्र समावेशः ?

६। यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया
कण्ठः स्तम्भितवाष्पवृत्तिकलुषश्चिन्ताजडं दर्शनम्।
वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमहो स्नेहादरण्यौकसः
पीड्यन्ते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः॥

श्लोकोऽयं मल्लिनाथप्रदर्शितदिशा व्याख्यायताम्।

"ईदृशमपि" इत्यत्र "ईदृशमिदम्" इत्यपि पाठो दृश्यते

अनयोः कस्तावत् साधीयान्। ईदृशमित्यस्य व्युत्पत्ति-प्रकारं प्रदर्शय। शकु। अपवार्य्य। अज्जउत्तस्स परिणअे एव्व संदेहो। कुदो दाणिं मे दूरारोहिणी आसा।

शकु। अपवार्य्य। इमं अवस्यन्तरं गदे तादिसे अणुराए किंवा सुमराविदेण। अत्ता दाणीं मे सोअणीओत्ति। ववसिदं एदं। (प्रकाशम्) अज्जउत्त। (अर्द्धोक्ति)। संसइदे परिणए णएसो समुदाआरो। पोरव जुत्तं णाम दे तह पुरा अस्समपदे सावुत्ताणहिअअं इमं जणं समअपुव्वं पदारिअ एरिसेहिं अक्खरेहिं पच्चारिचिक्खइं

(क) अपवार्य्येत्यस्य कोऽर्थः? "कुदो दाणीं मे दूरारोहिणीआसा"। इत्यस्यार्थं विशदीकुरु।

(ख) प्राकृतसन्दर्भेदयं संस्कृतेनानूद्यताम्।

HINDU LAW.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

धर्म्म शास्त्रस्य।

चतुर्थ पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे।

१। निम्नलिखितानां धर्म्म शास्त्रप्रश्नानां येषां वेषाञ्चित् पञ्चानां प्रश्नानां उत्तराणि लिख।

१। विप्राणां दक्षिणे करे कति तीर्थानि सन्ति? तेषां केन तीर्थेन कस्य तर्पणं कार्य्यम्? दिव्यपितृतर्पणं कदा कार्य्यम्? दिव्यपितरः के?

२। अतिवृद्धप्रपितामहस्य अतिवृद्धप्रमातामहस्य वा दौहित्रीकन्या विवाह्या न वा ? कन्यादानाधिकारिणः के ? सपिण्डकन्याविवाहः चिररोगिकन्याविवाहस्य कृतश्चेत् सिद्धो भवति न वा ?

३। सुवर्णमृण्मयकाष्ठपात्रवसनानां केन शुद्धिर्भवति ?

४। श्राद्धानि कति ? तेषां कस्य कः कालः ? सधवायाः स्त्रियः विद्यमानायाः श्वश्वां सपिण्डने केन पिण्डेन पिण्डमिश्रणं कार्य्यम् ?

५। गोर्गर्भपातने किं पापं भवति ? तद्विशुद्धये गर्भस्य प्राथमिकत्वपूर्णत्वोद्यवस्थाभेदेन किं किं प्रायश्चित्तं विधेयम् ?

६। ब्रह्मचारिनियमाः के ?

७। प्रनष्टं अस्वामिकं द्रव्यमधिगम्य किं कार्य्यम् ? तत्र च कदा कस्य कीदृशी अंशकल्पना कार्य्या

८। सपिण्डमरणाशौचशेषदिनस्य रात्रिशेषे प्रभाते वा सपिण्डान्तरमरणे केषां (सपिण्डानां मृतयोः पुचाणाञ्च) किं अशौचम् भवेत् ?

९। कृच्छ्रव्रतस्य किं लक्षणम् ?

१०। मृतायाः स्त्रियः शुल्करूपे धने कोऽधिकारी भवति ?

११। मृतं कियद्वर्षवयस्कं बालं निखनेत् कियत्वर्ष-वयस्कं वा दहेत् ?

१२। पत्नीकृतं कीदृशं ऋणं स्वामिना देयम् स्वामि-कृतं वा कीदृशं ऋणं पत्न्या देयम् ?

दर्शनशास्त्रस्य ।

१। निम्नलिखितानां क ख ग घ ङ चिह्नितानां प्रश्नसमष्टीनां यस्य कस्यचित् समष्टिद्वयस्य उत्तराणि लिख ।

(क) साङ्ख्यदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः

१। सत्कार्य्यसाधिका युक्तयः काः ?

२। "भेदानां परिमाणात् समन्वयात् शक्तितः प्रवृत्तेश्च। कारणकार्य्यविभागादविभागाद्वैश्वरूपस्य ॥" इति अस्य कोऽर्थः ?

३। लिङ्गशरीरं किंस्वरूपं ? किमर्थमङ्गीकृतं तत् ?

४। प्रधानपुरुषयोर्नित्यत्वे तत्संयोगस्यापि नित्यत्व मिति संसारस्यापि नित्यत्वापत्तिरिति पूर्व्वपक्षे किमु त्तरम् ?

(ख) वैशेषिकदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः

१। सङ्ख्यायाः परिमाणजनकत्वसाधिका युक्तिः - का ? तच्च जनकत्वं समवायिकारणत्वरूपं असमवायि-कारणत्वरूपं निमित्तकारणत्वरूपं वा ?

२। "यदि सदादुपलभ्येतेत्येवं यत्र प्रसज्यते" इत्यनेन मन्दर्भेण अभावप्रत्यक्षे कस्य कारणता अभिहिता? तस्य च किं स्वरूपम्?

३। निर्विकल्पकज्ञानस्य किं लक्षणम्? तस्य च स्वीकारे का युक्तिः?

४। रूपज्ञानगुरुत्वानां कस्य कतिविधं कारणत्वमस्ति? तत्रापि किं प्रति कस्य किंविधं कारणत्वम्?

(ग) पातञ्जलदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः।

१। चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधस्य योगत्वे संप्रज्ञातसमाधौ कथं सात्विकी वृत्तिः? योगावस्थायां पुरुषस्य केन रूपेण अवस्थानं केन रूपेण वा व्युत्थानावस्थायाम्? समाधेरेव योगस्वरूपत्वमित्ति कथमस्य योगाङ्गतयाऽभिधानं सङ्गच्छते?

२। कुत्र ऋतम्भरा प्रज्ञा भवति? तस्याः प्रत्यक्षादिप्रज्ञातः को विशेषः? तज्जन्यः संस्कारः संसारवासनया बाध्यते न वा?

३। "एतेन भूतेन्द्रियेषु धर्म्मलक्षणावस्थापरिणामाः व्याख्याताः" इति केन व्याख्याताः? केच ते धर्म्मलक्षणावस्थापरिणामाः?

४। कोऽसौ धर्म्ममेघसमाधिः? कस्मादसौ जायते? किञ्चास्य फलम्? कथञ्चास्य धर्म्ममेघेति नाम?

(घ) वेदान्तदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१ । कति कोशाः सन्ति ? तेषाञ्च कानि स्वरूपाणि ? कस्य तु तस्मादुत्पत्तिः ?

२ । तुरीयस्य चैतन्यस्य किं स्वरूपम् ? कथमस्य तुरीयता ?

३ । "तत्त्वमसि" इति वाक्ये कासौ लक्षणा ? कथञ्च सङ्गता ?

४ । निर्विकल्पकसमाधेः सुषुप्तितः को भेदः ?

(ङ) मीमांसादर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१ । "अर्चयेत् जगदीश्वरम्" इति वाक्ये "गामानय" इति च वाक्ये क्रियायाः (यथाक्रमं अर्चयेत् इत्यस्याः 'आनय' इत्यस्याश्च कति अंशाः ? तदंशस्यापि कति अंशाः ? तत्र च केन अंशेन कुत्र कोऽर्थः प्रतीयते ? कौच वाक्ययोरनयोः समुदितौ वाक्यार्थौ ?

२ । प्रकरणस्य किं लक्षणम् ? कथञ्च कस्य विधिवाक्यस्य प्रकरणेन अङ्गता निर्णीयते ?

३ । प्रयोगविधेः किमुदाहरणम् ? कथमस्य प्राथुभाववोधकता ?

४ । ज्योतिष्टोमे कति पशुयागाः सन्ति ? तेषां कस्य कयं प्रथम मनुष्ठानं कस्य वा पाश्चात् अनुष्ठानम् ?

TRANSLATION FROM HINDI INTO SANSKRIT AND VICE VERSA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

अनुवादः ।

पंचम पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे ।

१ । (क) जब लट्टु फिराया जाता है तब वह अपनी गुंजकी नोकपर घूमता है। यह नोक फिरती है परन्तु भूमि पर अपने ठिकानेको नहीं पलट्ती। पर जब तक गति बनी रहती है तबतक लट्टुके और सब भाग अपने स्थानको लगातार पल्टा करते है क्योंकि वे ऐसे वर्तुलघेरेमें घूमते हैं जिसका केन्द्र कहीं ठीक गुंजके उपर रहता है।

(ख) यो कह फिर नारदजी बोले, कि जिसे तू मेघवरण कमलनैन अति सुन्दरबदन पीताम्बरपहरे पीतपट ओढें देखे तिसका तू पिछा बिन मारे मत छोड़ियो। इतना कह नारद मुनि तो चले गये, औ कालयवन अपना दल जोड़ने लगा।

(ग) दो मित्र मिलके विदेशको जाने लगे, तब उन्हो ने आपसमे यह बात कही कि हम् दोनोंके उपर कोई बिपत पड़े तो एक दूसरे को सहायता करे। इतने मे अचानक एक भालु उनके आगे आय खड़ा

हुआ। तब उन मित्रों मे से एक तुरंत पेड़ पर चढ़ गया।

एते सन्दर्भाः संस्कृतेनानूद्यन्ताम्।

२। निम्नलिखितसन्दर्भाः हिन्दीभाषया अनूद्यन्ताम्।

(क) तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धं स्वमेव मूर्त्यन्तरमष्टमूर्त्तिः।

स्वयंविधाता तपसः फलानां केनापि कामेन तपश्चचार॥

अनर्घ्यमर्घ्येण तमद्रिनाथः स्वर्गौकसामर्चितमर्चयित्वा।

आराधनायास्य सखीसमेतां समादिदेश प्रयतां तनूजाम्॥

प्रत्यर्थिभूतामपि तां समाधेः शुश्रूषमाणां गिरिशोऽनुमेने।

विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियन्ते येषां न चेतांसि तएव धीराः॥

(ख) भोः कष्टम्, एतस्य मृगयाशीलस्य राज्ञः वयस्यभावेन निर्विण्णोऽस्मि, अयंमृगः अयंवराहः अयं शार्दूलः इति मध्याह्नेऽपि ग्रीष्मविरलपादपच्छायासु वनराजिषु आहिण्डते अटवीतः अटवी। पञ्चसङ्करकषायाणि कटु-

कानि गिरिनदीजलानि पीयन्ते। अनियतवेलं शूल्य-मांसभूयिष्ठः आहारो भुज्यते।

(ग) स्त्रीभूषणं चेष्टितमप्रगल्भं चारुण्यवक्राण्यपि वीक्षितानि।

ऋजूंश्च विश्वासकृतः स्वभावान् गोपाङ्गनानां मुमुदे विलोक्य॥

COMPOSITION.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

रचना।

षष्ठ पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे

१। निम्नलिखितविषयाणामन्यतममवलम्ब्य प्रबन्ध एको लेख्यः।

(क) भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलोद्गमैः
नवाम्बुभिर्दूरविलम्बिनो घनाः।
अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः
स्वभावएवैष परोपकारिणाम्॥

(ख) सम्पदा सुस्थिरम्मन्यो भवति स्वल्पयापि यः।
कृतकृत्यो विधिर्मन्ये न वर्द्धयति तस्य ताम्॥

(ग) आरभन्तेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः कामं व्यया भवन्ति च।
महारम्भाः कृतधियस्तिष्ठन्ति च निराकुलाः॥

Shastri Examination.

1878.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—PANDIT MAHESH CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

GRAMMAR, PROSODY AND RHETORIC.

First Paper,—*Time 3 hours.*

शास्त्री परीक्षा सन् १८७८ ई०

व्याकरणच्छन्दोऽलङ्काराणां प्रश्नाः ।

प्रथम पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे

१। कालिदासकविः दिलीपराजहत्तान्तवर्णनवेलायां (१) "स बभूवोपजीविनाम्" इति, (२) "तस्य धर्म्मरतेरासीत्" इति' (३) "अर्थकामौ तस्यास्ताम्" इति च लिट् लुङ् लङो लकारान् व्यवजहार। सोऽयं व्यवहारः साधुरसाधुर्वा श्रीमतामुत्तरं पाणिनिसूत्रोद्धरणेन समर्थनीयम्।

२। "कर्म्मवत् कर्म्मणा तुल्यक्रियः" इति सूत्रस्य किं प्रयोजनम्? एतत्सूत्रस्थयोः कर्म्म पदयोः कावर्थौ? कश्च तुल्यक्रियः इतिपदस्यार्थः? किञ्च अत्र विशेष्यपदम्? कुतश्च तस्य प्राप्तिः? कर्म्मणा इति पदस्य का व्याहृत्तिः? कर्त्तरि भावे वा लकारे एतत् सूत्रबलेन कर्त्तृतया विव-

क्तितेऽपि कर्म्मणि कथं न द्वितीया? का च तदा तत्र विभक्तिर्भवति? वास्तविकस्य कर्त्तुः (सूपकारादेः) तत्र प्रयोगो भवति न वा? न भवति चेत् कथं न भवति? भवति चेत् कीदृशः तर्हि प्रयोगः? कर्मकर्तृविवक्षास्थले कप् भवति न वा? विक्लित्तिरूपाकर्म्मस्था पचिक्रियैव संप्रति कर्तृस्था न तु तत्मदृशीति कथं कौमुदीकृता पचिधातुचटितं अस्य सूत्रस्य उदाहरणं दत्तम्? येषां धातूनां प्रयोगे कर्मणा तुल्यक्रियत्वं येषां प्रयोगे न तथा, तदुभयविधानेव विद्वान् धातून् उल्लिख। कर्म्मकर्त्तरि, कर्त्तुः कर्मणो तुल्यक्रियत्वाभावे कीदृशः प्रयोगोभवति? कर्म्मवत् इत्यत्र कस्मिन्नर्थे (तुल्यार्थे इवार्थे वा) वत् प्रत्ययः? तत्र च किं कारणम्? कैः प्रकृतिप्रत्ययैः कर्म-क्रियातुल्यपदानां सिद्धिः? कर्म्मणा, इत्यत्र विभक्त्यन्तरं भवितुमर्हति न वा? केन च सूत्रेण 'कर्म्मणा' इत्यत्र णत्वम्।

३। असंयुक्तयोरनाद्ययोर्जकारदकारयोः प्राकृतभाषायां कीदृशी परिवृत्तिर्भवति, कीदृशी वा पैशाच्याम्? सप्रमाणमुत्तरं लेख्यम्।

४। कस्यां भाषायां सर्व्वत्रैव णकारस्य स्थाने नकारो भवति? कस्यां वा नकारस्य स्थाने णकारः? कस्यां

भाषायां शषसां मध्ये केवलं शकारस्यैव एवं जययोर्मध्ये केवलं यकारस्यैव प्रयोगोभवति ?

५। वर्णवृत्ते कति गणाः सन्ति ? तेषां स्वरूपाभिधायकं वृत्तं वृत्तरत्नाकरादुद्धृत्य व्याख्यायताम् ?

६। श्रीमतां परीक्षितव्यपुस्तकेभ्य एकं अर्द्धसमवर्णवृत्तमुद्धृत्य येन छन्दसा निबद्धं तत् वृत्तं तस्य छन्दसो लक्षणं तत्र सङ्गमय।

७। आर्थव्यञ्जनातः शाब्दव्यञ्जनायाः कोभेदः ? लक्षणामूलायाः व्यञ्जनायाः अस्वीकारे का हानिः?

८। उपमानोपमेययोर्लिङ्गवचनभेदः उपमालङ्कार दोषतया कथं प्राचीनैरङ्गीकृतः ? नव्यमते तस्य कस्मिन्नन्तर्भावः कुत्रापि तस्य अदोषता भवति न वा ? भवति चेत् कुत्र ?

९। अथ प्रकृतयः कति ? काश्च ताः ? तासां यस्याः कस्याश्चित् एकस्या लक्षणमुद्धृत्य कस्मिं श्चित् लक्ष्ये सङ्गमय।

१०। "नाव्यधर्म्ममपेक्ष्यैतत् पुनर्वस्तु त्रिधेष्यते।" इति केन प्रकारेण त्रैधम् ? तेषां त्रयाणां स्वरूपाणि कानि ?

POETRY, PROSE AND DRAMA.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

नैषधवासवदत्तामृच्छकटिकानां प्रश्नाः ।

द्वितीय पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे

१। अवश्यभव्येष्वनवग्रहग्रहा यया दिशा धावति वेधसः स्पृहा ।
क्षणेन वात्येव तयानुगम्यते जनस्य चित्तेन-भृशावधावना ॥
पदेपदे सन्ति भटा रणोद्भटा न तेषु हिंसारस एष पूर्यते ।
धिगीदृशन्ते नृपते कुविक्रमं क्षपाश्रये यः क्षपणे पतत्रिणि
अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वरादथ मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात् ततः ।
वचसामपि गोचरो न यः स तमानन्दमवन्दत द्विजः ।
स्थितपुण्यसरःसरित्कथं न समाधिश्चपितास्थि-लक्षपं
जलजङ्गतिमेतु मच्छुलां दमयन्तीपदनाम्नि जन्मनि ॥
प्रतिमासमसौ निशापतिः खग सङ्गच्छति यद्दिनाधिपं

किमु तीव्रतरैस्ततः करैर्मम दाहाय सवैर्य तस्करैः ॥

(क) एते श्लोका मल्लिनाथप्रदर्शितदिशा व्याख्यायन्ताम् । प्रथमश्लोकेन किमर्थसूचनं कृतम् । दिशेत्यत्र कथं तृतीया? "अनुगम्यते" इति क्रियायाः किं कर्मेदम्? अत्र अवग्रहशब्दस्य कोऽर्थः कोवा "वृष्टिर्भवति शस्यानामवग्रहविशोषिणाम्" इत्यत्र अवग्रहशब्दस्य अर्थः ?

(ख) द्वितीयश्लोके पूर्य्यते इति क्रियायाः कस्मिन् वाच्ये प्रयोगः ?

(ग) तृतीयश्लोके अभिधामूलया व्यञ्जनया कोऽपरोऽर्थो व्यज्यते ?

(घ) पञ्चमश्लोके कीदृशी सूर्य्याचन्द्रमसोः परस्परमवस्थितिः कविना सूचिता ? अस्ति अस्मिन् श्लोके कश्चिदलङ्कारो नवा ? अस्ति चेत् तस्य कथमत्र लक्षणस्य समन्वयः ?

२ । (क) "यस्यचरिपुवर्गः सदापार्थोऽपि न महाभारतरणयोग्यः" ।

(ख) भीष्मोऽपि अग्रान्तनवेष्टितः, सानुचरोऽपि न गोत्रभूषितः" ।

(ग) "शरभेव दृवाधातहृदयो विष्णुपदावलम्बी च, तार्क्ष्य इव विनतानन्दकरः" ।

(घ) अविदितगुणापि सत्कविभणितिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधाराम् ।

अनधिगतपरिमलापि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला ॥

(ङ) दूर्व्वाश्चिततटिनीतटनिविष्टविदग्धजनप्रस्तूयमान काव्यकथाश्रवणोत्सुकशिशुजनकलकलनिवारणक्रुद्धेषु"

चत्वारः प्राथमिकाः सन्दर्भा व्याख्यायन्ताम्। प्रथमे द्वितीये तृतीये च कोऽलङ्कारः ? चतुर्थे कश्चिदलङ्कारोऽस्तिनवा ? स्याच्चेत् कोऽसौ ? पञ्चमस्य समासाः-समासवा कानि च प्रदर्श्यन्ताम् ।

३। अपि नाम जानासि मृच्छकटिकात् प्राचीनतरंकिञ्चित् नाटकम् अधुना सुलभम् अस्ति ? चारुदत्तस्य वसन्तसेनया सह प्रणयः शृङ्गारः शृङ्गाराभासो वा ? कथमिव नाटकस्यास्य मृच्छकटिकमिति संज्ञा ?

(क) पश्यन्ति मां दशदिशो वनदेवताश्च चन्द्रश्च दीप्तकिरणश्च दिवाकरोऽयम् ।

धर्म्मानिलो च गगनञ्च तथान्तरात्मा भूमिस्तथा सुकृतदुष्कृतसाक्षिभूता ॥

कं प्रति कस्मिन् अवसरे केनायमुक्तः श्लोकः ? येनायमुक्तस्तस्य तदानीं किम्विधा मनसोऽवस्थासीत् ?

(ख) "आः दुरात्मन् चारुदत्तहतक ! अयं न भवसि"—इत्यत्र अयं न भवसीत्यस्य कोऽर्थः ?

४। ह्रो ही भोः इध वि दुदिए पओट्टे पज्जंतोप-णद्धजवसवुस कवलसुपुट्टा तल्लभ्यंगिदविसोणा बद्धा पव-हणवइल्ला अअमण्णदरो अवमाणिदोविअ कुलीणो दीहं नीससदि सेरिहो। इदो अ अवणीदजुज्झस्स मल्लस्स विअ मदीयदि गीवा मेसस्स। इदो इदो अवराणं अस्माणं केसकप्पणा करीयदि। अअं अवरो पाड़च्चरो विअ दढ़वद्धो मंदुराए साहामिओ। इदो अ कूरच्चु थतेल्लमिस्स पिंडं हत्थी पड़िच्छावायदि मेत्यपुरिसेहिं।

सन्दर्भोऽयं संस्कृतेनानूद्यताम्। अपि कश्चित् शब्दोऽस्मिन् विद्यते यो हिन्दीभाषायामद्यापि पुष्कलं व्यवह्रियते? सन्दर्भोऽयं कया भाषया निबद्धः? उत्तरं सयुक्तिकं लिख।

PHILOSOPHY.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

दर्शनस्य।

तृतीय पत्रम्—समय ३ घंण्डे

निम्नलिखितानां क ख ग घ ङ च चिह्निनानां प्रश्न-समष्टीनां यस्य कस्यचित् समष्टिद्वयस्य उत्तराणि लिख।

(क) न्यायस्य,

तत्र व्यप्तिवादस्य प्रश्न समष्टिः।

१। "एकावच्छेदेनेत्यस्य परस्परानवच्छेदकानवच्छिन्नवृत्तिकत्वविशिष्ट इत्यर्थः" इति जागदीशसन्दर्भस्य कोऽर्थः ? व्याप्यवृत्तिरूपाभावस्यावच्छेदकाप्रसिद्धा उपाधिरेवात्र न सम्भवति कथं तस्य साध्याव्यापकत्वोक्तिः सङ्गच्छते ?

२। प्रतियोगिताधर्म्मिकोभयाभावघटितव्याप्तिलक्षणं गुरुधर्म्मे अवच्छेदकत्वास्वीकारे कया रीत्या जगदीशेन परिष्कृतम् ? कथं तस्य प्रमेयधूमादिहेतौ सङ्गतिः ?

३। भेदस्य अव्याप्यवृत्तिता साधकबाधकयुक्तीः प्रदर्शय।

४। "वृत्तिमद्वृत्तिसाध्याभावसमुदायाधिकरणवृत्तित्वाभावो यावन्तस्तद्वत्वं तत्त्वम्" इति लक्षणं कया रीत्या जगदीशेन परिष्कृतम् ? तादृशपरिष्कारे वा कथं दीधितिरुक्तदोषो निवारितो भवति ?

५। सिंहव्याघ्रकृते व्याप्तिलक्षणे के ? कथञ्च तयोः परस्परं भेदः ? कथञ्च तयोर्यथाश्रुतार्थपरित्यागः कृतः ? को च तयोः परिष्कृतावर्थौ ?

किंवा

न्यायसूत्रवृत्त्योः।

१। प्रमाणप्रमेयेतिसूत्रस्थप्रमेयशब्दस्य कोऽर्थः ? संख्या परिमाणादीनां प्रमेयत्वमस्ति न वा ? अस्ति चेत्

कथं प्रमेयविभागसूत्रे तेषामनुल्लेखः । नास्तिचेत् कथं प्रमेयलक्षणस्य तत्र नातिव्याप्तिः कस्मिन् वा पदार्थे तेषामन्तर्भावः । प्रमेयविभागलक्षणसूत्रे उद्देश्यविधेयवाचकपदयोर्लिङ्गवचनभेदेऽपि कथं नानन्वयः ।

२ । प्रत्यक्षादीनां प्रामाण्यस्य खण्डनमण्डनयुक्तयः काः । कथञ्च अर्थापत्तेः प्रमाणान्तरता नाङ्गीकृता ।

३ । येषामयोगपद्यात् स्मृतिर्युगपत् न भवति, कानिच तानि, किंस्वरूपाणिच । स्मृतिः कुत्रापि युगपद् भवति न वा ।

४ । "ईश्वरः कारणं पुरुषकर्माफल्यदर्शनात् ।" "न पुरुषकर्माभावे फलानिष्पत्तेः ॥" तत्कारितत्वादहेतुः ॥" इति सूत्रत्रयं किंपरतया केन व्याख्यातम् । किञ्च व्याख्यानं भवते रोचते ।

५ । अपकर्षसमजातेः साध्यसमजातेश्च किं लक्षणम् । किञ्च उत्थानबीजम् । किञ्च असदुत्तरत्वे बीजम् । अत्र कस्य हेत्वाभासस्य देशनाभासा ।

(ख) वैशेषिकदर्शनप्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१ । "सदनित्यं द्रव्यवत् कार्यं कारणं सामान्यविशेष वदिति" इत्यनेन सूत्रकृता उक्तं द्रव्यगुणकर्मणां साधर्म्यं यथा नातिव्याप्तं यथा च नाव्याप्तं तथा निष्कृष्य प्रदर्श्यताम् ।

२। शब्दे बह्वो विप्रतिपत्तयः सन्ति, केचित् शब्द द्रव्यमाचक्षते, केचित् गुणम्, केचित् नित्यम्, केचिच्चा-नित्यमिति कथमासां विप्रतिपत्तीनां निराकरणम्? कथञ्च स्वमतसंस्थापनं सूत्रकृता कृतम्?

३। शरीरं कतिविधम्। कोदृशस्य शरीरस्य किमु-त्पत्ति कारणम्। शरीरं ऐकभौतिकं वैभौतिकं पाञ्चभौ तिकं वा। अत्र परमतस्य खण्डनयुक्तयः काः का वा स्वमतमण्डनयुक्तयः।

४। करकोत्पत्तिविलयने केन कारणेन भवतः। किं तत्र लिङ्गम्। करकके काठिन्यमस्ति न वा। काठिन्यं कः पदार्थः।

५। वेदान्तमतसिद्धं ज्ञानसुखयोरैक्यं वैशेषिकैः कथं नाङ्गीकृतम्।

(ग) साङ्ख्यदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः।

१। दर्शनानां परस्परं विरुद्धार्थप्रतिपादकत्वेन नैकस्यापि प्रामाण्यं स्यादिति पूर्वपक्षेप्रवचनसूत्रा का समाधाऽभिहिता। कांश्चिच्च विरुद्धानर्थान् उदाहृत्य तत्रत्य समाधानानि प्रदर्शय।

२। सूत्रकृता बन्धस्य निमित्ततया सम्भावितानि कानि? कयाच रीत्या तेषां निमित्तत्वं निराकृतम्? किञ्च

बन्धस्य निमित्ततया निर्णीतं । किञ्च बन्धस्य स्वरूपम् ।

३ । इन्द्रियं भौतिकं न वा तस्य एकत्वे को दोषः । तस्य प्रत्यक्षं भवति न वा । कस्य इन्द्रियस्य को विषयः । किञ्च इन्द्रियलक्षणम् । कया च प्रणाल्या इन्द्रियेणार्थ-प्रकाशोभवति ।

४ । "ईश्वरासिद्धेः" इत्यनेन ईश्वरस्यासिद्धिरुक्ता पुनश्च "सहि सर्व्ववित् सर्व्वकर्त्ता" इत्यनेन ईश्वरस्य सिद्धवत् निर्देशः कृतः एवं पूर्व्वत्र अस्य पुरुषस्य अकर्त्तृत्वमुक्तं, अत्रच सर्व्वकर्त्तृत्वमिति पूर्वापरग्रन्थविरोधः कथं समाधेयः ।

५ । "शरीरादिव्यतिरिक्तः पुमान्" इति प्रतिज्ञायां के हेतवः प्रदर्शिताः ।

(घ) पातञ्जलदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१ । अवयविनि किं मानं । किञ्च तदस्वीकारे बाधकं भाष्यकृताऽभिहितम् ।

२ । "कर्म्माशयो विपाकप्रारोही भवति" इत्युक्तम्, तत्पृच्छ्यते, किं एकं कर्म एकस्य जन्मनः कारणं अथ एकं कर्म अनेकस्य जन्मनः कारणम् अथ अनेकं कर्म अनेकं जन्म निर्वर्त्तयति, अथानेकं कर्म्म एकं जन्म निर्व-र्त्तयति । परपक्षनिराकरणे स्वपक्षस्थापनेच भाष्यानुसा रिण्य एव युक्तयः प्रदर्शनीयाः ।

३। अशुद्धावरणमलापगमात् चित्तस्य प्रत्ययान्तरानुत्पादे सति विवेकिनः कतिप्रकरा प्रज्ञा भवति। के च ते प्रकाराः।

४। "शब्दार्थप्रत्ययानामितरेतराध्यासात् सङ्करस्तत्प्रविभागसंयमात् सर्व्वभूतरुतज्ञानम्" इत्यस्य सूत्रस्य व्याख्यानाय प्रवृत्तस्य भाष्यस्य प्रतिपाद्यं विशदीकृत्य प्रदर्शय।

५। कर्मवासनानां अनादित्वे किं वीजम्। तासां विनाशः कदा केन भवति।

(ङ) वेदान्तदर्शनस्य प्रश्नसृष्टिः।

१। "यस्य ब्रह्म च क्षत्रञ्च उभे भवत ओदनः।
मृत्युर्यस्योपसेचनं क इत्था वेद यत्र सः॥"

अत्र ओदनोपसेवनसूचित अत्ता किम् अग्निः, उत जीवः उत परमात्मा। सोपपत्ति उत्तरं लिख।

२। सर्व्ववैनाशिकाः के, कतिविधा। कथञ्च तेषां सर्व्ववैनाशिकेति नाम। तेषाञ्च कस्य किं मतम्, कथञ्च तन्मतं शङ्कराचार्य्येण निराकारि।

३। जीवः पूर्वदेहावसाने देहान्तरं प्रतिपद्यते न वा? प्रतिपद्यते चेत् किं स केवल एव प्रतिपद्यते उत पूर्वैरेव प्राणेन्द्रियमनःप्रभृतिभिः, देहवीजैर्भूतसूक्ष्मैश्च सम्परिष्वक्त इति? सप्रमाणमुत्तरं लिख।

४। ब्रह्माधिगमनेन सुकृतं दुष्कृतञ्च सर्वप्रकारं सर्वमेव कर्म क्षीयते न वा ? अत्र पूर्वपक्षवादिभिः स्वपक्षस्थापनाय के हेतवोऽभिहिताः के वा सिद्धान्तिभिः ? कश्च सिद्धान्तः ?

५। किं नाम प्रतीकोपासनं ? किञ्च तस्य फलम् ? प्रतीके आत्मग्रहः कर्त्तव्यो न वा ? प्रतीकोपासनानि कति ? तेषां कियन्ति सप्रमाणानि दर्शनीयानि।

(च) पुराणस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः।

तत्र शान्तिपर्वणः,

१। शान्तिपर्वणः "शान्तिपर्वन्" इति कथं नाम ? तस्मिन् पर्वणि कति धर्म्मा प्रधानतोऽभिहिताः ? तेषां सक्षेपतो वर्णनं कुरु।

२। कोऽसौ चार्वाकबधवृत्तान्तः।

३। शरणागतपालने को धर्म्मः इति युधिष्ठिरस्य प्रश्ने भीष्मेण किमुत्तरं दत्तम् ? तत्र च किमुदाहरणम् ?

४। हयशीर्षोत्पत्तिवृत्तान्तं संक्षेपेण कथय।

५। शान्तिपर्वणि व्याघ्रगोमायुसंवादः कथं लिखितः ? कथासौ संवादः ?

किंवा

रामायणस्य

१। वाल्मीकिमहर्षेः कथं वाल्मीकीति नाम ?

अत्र का पौराणिकी वार्त्ता ? स च वाल्मीकिः ऋग्वेदी यजुर्वेदी सामवेदी वा आसीत् ?

२। कोऽसौ यज्ञदत्तबधहत्तान्तः।

३। बालिनो जन्महत्तान्तं लिख, बालिनः पित्रोर्नामधेये के ? बालिबधेन रामः अयथाकारितया दूष्यो भवति न वा ?

४। अहल्याशापतद्विमोचहत्तान्तं लिख।

५। रामवनवासरूपवरप्रार्थनायां वज्रपरिकरां केकयीं प्रति दशरथेन अभिशप्तं न वा ? अभिशप्तश्चेत् कोऽयमभिशापः ? कदा कथं तस्याभिशापस्य अवसानमभूत् ? अभिशापावसानसमयसङ्गतां वार्त्तां सङ्क्षेपेण लिख।

HINDU SCIENCE, LAW AND RELIGION.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

विज्ञानधर्मशास्त्रवेदानां प्रश्नाः।

चतुर्थं पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे

निम्नलिखितानां क ख ग घ चिह्नितानां प्रश्नसमष्टीनां यस्याः कस्याश्चित् एकस्याः समष्टेः उत्तराणि लिख।

(क) वैद्यकस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः।

१। वातपित्तकफानां किं स्वरूपम् ? किं कार्य्यम् ?

कानि च तेषां प्रकोपनानि ? कानि वा प्रशमनानि ? तेषां रोगोत्पादकत्वे किं प्रमाणम् ? परस्परविरुद्धभावापन्नानामपि तेषांकथं सन्निपातविकारजनने सहभावः ।

२ । रोगस्य किं लक्षणं कानि च निदानानि तस्य ? प्रतिपुरुषं शरीरप्रकृतिधातुबलादि वैषम्येऽपि मारीभये उपस्थिते कथमेकविधेनैव व्याधिना सर्वएव आक्रम्यन्ते ?

३ । स्त्रीपुरुषयोः आर्त्तवादिगतं किं वैषम्यम् ?

४ । गर्भाशयः कीदृशः, गर्भस्य केन पुष्टिर्भवति ?

५ । यक्ष्मरोगाक्रान्तस्य जीवनं मलायत्तमित्यत्र का उपपत्तिः ? किञ्च तस्यारिष्टम् ? किञ्च चिकित्सासूत्रम् ?

६ । किं विरेचनविधानं ? के च अविरेच्याः ? अविरेच्यानां विरेचने का दोषश्रुतिः ? का विरेचनव्यापदः कोवा तासां प्रतीकारोपायः ?

७ । अपतानकापतन्त्रकयोः को भेदः ? किञ्च चिकित्साप्रकारः ? वातपित्तकफानां कस्य प्रकोपादनयोरुत्पत्तिः ?

८ । स्वेदोपजननोपायाः के ? के च तन्निवारणोपायाः ? स्वेदोपरोधः स्वेदागमश्च कस्य कस्य रोगस्य चिह्नम् ?

९ । रक्तस्रावेण क्षीणस्य मुमूर्षोः औषधभक्षणाच्च मस्य रक्तस्रावनिवारणाय का चिकित्सा कार्य्या ?

१०। सान्निपातिकज्वरः कतिविधः ? कास्च ता विधाः ? कानि च तासां लक्षणानि ?

(ख) ज्योतिः शास्त्रस्य प्रश्नसप्तष्टिः।

१। रविचन्द्रोपपत्तिः कथं भवति ? केषाञ्च ग्रहाणां शीघ्रोच्च रविसमम् ? तत्र च किं कारणम् ?

२। क्रान्तिवृत्तं कर्कटक्रान्तिः, मकरक्रान्तिः क्रान्तिपातः, निरक्षदेशः अयनम्, अक्षजवलनम् इत्येतेषां पारिभाषिकशब्दानां कोऽर्थाः ?

३। सूर्य्यग्रहणस्य किं कारणम्? एकस्मिन् वर्षे कति सूर्य्यग्रहणानि भवितुमर्हन्ति ?

४। धरणाः गोलत्वे किं मानम् ? तस्या मुकुरोदरवत्समत्वे वा का हानिः ?

५। सूर्य्यस्य उत्तरायने कथं दिवसस्य महत्वं भवति? कथं वा तस्य दक्षिणायने निशायाः महत्वम् भवति ?

६। "तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमन्तं चिरेण यत्।
हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्मन्दिम्नः स्फुटं फलम्" ॥

एतत् पद्यसूचिते सूर्य्यग्रहणापेक्षया चन्द्रग्रहणस्य शीघ्रभावित्वे किं ज्यातिष्शास्त्रसम्मतं कारणम् ?

७। "क्रूरग्रहः स केतुश्चन्द्रं सम्पूर्णमण्डलमिदानीम्।
अभिभवितुमिच्छति बलाद्रजन्यनंतुबुधयोगः"

श्लोकार्थमिमं ज्योतिष्शास्त्रसिद्धान्तोपन्यासपूर्व्वं समर्थय दूषय वा ।

८। तुङ्गशृङ्गस्य क्षेत्रं दर्शय ।

९। पञ्चाङ्गुला गणक यत्र पलप्रभा स्यात्
तत्रेष्टभी नवमिता दश नाडिकासु ।
दृष्टा यदा वद तदा तरणिं तवास्ति
यद्यत्र कौशलमलं गणिते सगोले ॥

अस्य प्रश्नस्य किं उत्तरम् ?

१०। उदयास्तवासना कार्य्या ।

(ग) धर्मशास्त्रस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः ।

१। कति आश्रमाः ? के च ते ? तेषु गृहस्थाश्रमिणः प्रातःकृत्यादिकाः धर्म्माः के ?

२। प्रेतत्वविमुक्तौ किं कारणम् ? प्रेतश्राद्धानि कति ? कानि च तानि ? प्रपितामहे पितामहे च जीवति प्रेतस्य पितुः सपिण्डनं कार्य्यं न वा ? मातुः श्राद्धं कुत्र पृथक् कुर्य्यात् कुत्र वा पित्रा सह ?

३। राज्याङ्गानि कति ? कानि च तानि ? "नादण्ड्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति धर्म्माद्विश्चलितः स्वकात्" इति वचनानुसारेण पितृमातृश्वशुरमातुलादयः स्वधर्मविचलिता दण्ड्या भवन्ति नवा ।

४। स्वत्वं लौकिकं अलौकिकं वा। अत्र साधकबाधकयुक्तयः प्रदर्शनीयाः।

५। चैपुरुषिकभोगस्य किं लक्षणम्। चैपुरुषिकभोगेन कुत्र स्वत्वहानिर्भवति।

६। क्रमागतं स्थावरं अन्येन अपहृतं यदि एको भ्राता उद्धरेत् तदा भ्रातृन्तराणां तत्र कश्चिदंशो भवति नवा भवति चेत् कीदृशी अंशकल्पना कार्या?

७। मातुलकन्यायाः पुत्रं दत्तकतया ग्रहीतुं शक्यते नवा। कियत्वर्षपर्य्यन्तवयस्कोबालो दत्तकतया ग्रहीतुं शक्यते। दत्तकस्य मरणे ग्रहीटकुले कस्य कीदृशमशौचं भवति? औरसपुत्रदत्तकपुत्रयोः पिटधने कीदृशी अंशकल्पना?

८। आत्मघातिनो मृतस्य विशुद्धये तत्पुत्रादिभिः किं कार्य्यम्?

९। जातकर्म्म कदा कार्य्यं मरणाशौचं तस्य प्रतिबन्धकं भवति नवा?

१०। यथाविधिकृते प्रायश्चिते पतितो व्यवहार्य्यो भवति नवा?

(घ) वेदस्य प्रश्नसमष्टिः।

१। मन्त्रभागः सार्थको निरर्थको वा? अत्र साधकबाधकयुक्तयः काः?

२। ऋग्यजुःसामवेदानां एकैकस्याः संहितायाः यान् कांश्चित् त्रीन् त्रीन् मन्त्रान् उद्धृत्य व्याख्यायन्ताम्।

३। ऋग्यजुः सामवेदानां कस्मिन् कर्म्मणि कस्याः वेदस्य प्राधान्यम्?

४। आयजो वाजसातमा ता ह्वया विजभृतः। हरो ह्रवांधांसि वक्षता॥ आयजो इत्यादिविशेषणानां किं विशेष्यम्? "आयजो" "वाजसातमा" विजभृतः, एवं "वक्षता" इत्येतानि पदानि कथं निष्पन्नानि? के च एषां योगानुसारिणोऽर्थाः?

५। "इषेत्वा" इति मन्त्रः कस्मिन् कर्म्मणि विनियुक्तः तच्च कर्म्म प्रकृतिर्वा विकृतिर्वा किञ्च प्रकृतेर्लक्षणं किञ्च विकृतेर्लक्षणम्? प्रकृतयः कति? काश्च ताः "इषेत्वा" इति किमर्थः? किञ्च सम्बोध्य उच्यते?

६। शुक्लयजुरिति कृष्णयजुरिति यजुर्वेदो द्विधा विभक्तः, अपि जानाति भवान् कथं यजुषः शुक्लता कृष्णता च जातेति?

७। साम्नः किं स्वरूपं तच्च कतिभिः स्वरैः निष्पद्यते? के च ते स्वराः? "अग्न आयाहि "इति मन्त्र साम न वा?

८। "अग्नितिग्मेन शोचिषा यंसद्विश्वन्न रिषं। अग्निं वोवंसते रयिम्" अस्याः ऋचः ऋषिः कः?

वह्वृचाः "यंसत्" ॥ इत्यत्र "वंसते" इत्यत्रत्र कीदृशं पाठं कल्पयन्ति ?

८। "कदाचन स्तरीरसि नेन्द्र सश्चसि दाशुषे ।
उपोपेन्नु, मघवन्भूय इन्नु ते दानं देवस्य पृच्यते ॥"

ऋगियं कस्य देवस्य उपस्थापने विनियुक्ता ? सकारणमुत्तरं लिख ।

१०। निम्नलिखितानां सन्दर्भाणां व्याख्या लेख्या

उषो भद्रेभिरा गहि दिवश्चिद्रोचनादधि ।
वहन्त्वरुणप्सव उषस्वा सोमिनो गृहम् ॥
सुपेशसं सुखं रथं यमध्यस्था उषस्त्वं ।
तेना सुश्रवसं जनं प्रावाद्य दुहितर्दिवः ॥
वयश्चित्ते पतत्रिणो द्विपच्चतुष्पदर्जुनि ।
उषः प्रारन्नृतूरनु दिवो अन्तेभ्यस्परि ॥
यं परिधिं पर्यधत्था अग्ने देव पणिभिर्गुह्यमानः ।
तं त एत मनुजोषमराभ्येष नेत्त्वदप चेतयाते ॥
अग्नेः प्रियं पाथोऽपीड़म् ॥

संस्रवभागा ह्येषा बृहन्तः प्रस्तरेष्ठाः परिधेयाश्च देवाः ।
इमां वाचमभि विश्वे गृणन्त आसद्यास्मिन् बर्हिषि मादयध्वम् ॥

इममूषु त्वमस्माकं सनिं गायत्रं नव्यासं ।
अग्ने देवेषु प्रवोचः ॥
तं त्वा गोपवनो गिरा जनिष्टग्ने अङ्गिरः ।
स पावक श्रुधीहवम् ॥
त्वन्नश्चित्र ऊत्या वसो राधांसि चोदय । अस्य राधस्व
मग्नेरथोरसि विदा गाधन्तु तुवे तः ॥

TRANSLATION FROM HINDI INTO SANSKRIT
AND VICE VERSA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

अनुवादः ।

पंचम पत्रम्—समय ३ घंण्टे

१ । निम्नलिखिताः सन्दर्भाः संस्कृतेनानूद्यन्ताम् ।

(क) यह विचारनेके योग्य है। पहिले मैं ने कहा है कि स्थिर वायुसे जल बहुत भारी है, तथापि उसके ऐसे गुण हैं कि वायुसे जल हलका होने सक्ता और यदि हलका होवे तो उड़ेगा । तुमने क्या नहीं देखा पकनेको समये कितना जल बाष्प होके उड़ता है । एक साधारण दृष्टान्तसे तुम जानो किसभांति आकाशमे जल उड़ता, और एक बुन्द पानी तपनेसे दश गुण होने सक्ता है, तुमने यह देखा है, परन्तु दृष्टान्तसे भी तुझे बोध न हुआ । देखो बालक तृणका गोल यन्त्र

बनाते उसके संयोगसे फुंकनेसे बिंदु होके उपर उड़ती है, इससे वह बायुसे भी हलका है।

(ख) नाथ संभु धनु भंजनिहारा, होइहि कोउ एक दास तुम्हारा।
आयसुकहा कहिय किन मोही, मुनि रिसाय बोले मुनि कोही।
सेवक सोइ जो करै सेवकाई, अरि करितो करि करिय लराई।

(ग) हुगलीनदी के तीर पर पूरबमें कलकत्ता नगर है इस समय अंगरेजी हिंदुस्थानकी राजधानी यही है, यहां बड़ा व्यौपार होता है सन् १६८६ ई० में अंग्रेजों ने इसमें अपनी बस्ती बनायी उस समय यह छोटा सा गांव था।

२। निम्नलिखितानि सन्दर्भाणि हिन्दीभाषया अनूद्यन्ताम्।

(क) प्राप्यावन्तीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान्
पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसरपुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालाम्।
स्वल्पीभूते सुचरितफले स्वर्गिणां गां गतानां
शेषैःपुण्यैर्हृतमिवदिवः कान्तिमत् खण्डमेकम्॥

(ख) त्वय्यायत्तं कृषिफलमिति भ्रूविलासानभिज्ञैः
प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः।
सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभिः क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं
किञ्चित् पश्चात् व्रज लघुगतिर्भूय एवोत्तरेण॥

(ग) सखे पुण्डरीक ! नैतदनुरूपं भवतः, क्षुद्रजनसुलभ एष मार्गः धैर्य्यधनाहि साधवः, किं यः कश्चित् प्राकृत इव विक्लवीभवन्तमात्मानं न रुणत्सि, कुतस्त्वापूर्व्वोऽयमद्येन्द्रियोपप्लवः ? येनास्यैवं कृतः । क्व ते तद्धैर्य्यम् ? क्वासाविन्द्रियविजयः ? क्व तद्दक्षित्वं चेतसः ? क्व सा प्रशान्तिः ? क्व तत् कुलक्रमागतं ब्रह्मचर्य्यम् ? क्व सा सर्व्वविषयनिरुत्सुकता ? क्व ते गुरूपदेशः ? क्व तानि श्रुतानि ? सर्वथा निष्फला प्रज्ञा, निर्गुणो धर्म्मशास्त्राभ्यासः, निरर्थकः संस्कारः, + + + यदत्र भवादृशा अपि रागाभिषङ्गैः कलुषीक्रियन्ते, प्रमादैर्बाधिभूयन्ते ।

COMPOSITION.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

संस्कृतरचना ।

षष्ठ पत्रम्—समय ३ घण्टे

रम्याणि वीक्ष्य मधुरांश्च निशम्य शब्दान्
पर्य्युत्सुको भवति यत् सुखितोऽपि जन्तुः ।
तच्चेतसा स्मरति नूनमबोधपूर्व्वम्
भावस्थिराणि जननान्तरसौहृदानि ॥

एनं श्लोकार्थमवलम्ब्य एकः प्रबन्धो लेख्यः, यथा रचनाया गाढ़ता भवेत् तथा यत्नो विधेयः ।

Munshi Examination.

1878.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI ZIA-UD-DIN KHAN.

ABD-UL-WASI'.

First Paper,—*Time 3 hours.*

امتحان درجهٔ ادنی فارسي يعني منشي *

ممتحن مولوي محمد ضياءالدين خانصاحب اکسترا اسسٹنٹ سرسه

علم صرف نحو يعني عبدالواسع و مفتاح الادب *

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—فارسي مين اشارهٔ قريب کے واسطے کونسا لفظ موضوع هي اور اشارهٔ بعيد کے لئے کونسا اور دونو کي ايسي مثالين بيان کرو جنمين مُشار اليه معقول و متصور في الذهن هوئه محسوس في الخارج *

۲—اصطلاحات آيندهٔ کي تعريفين اور مثالين بيان کرو—

تعريب تفريس ترخيم اقتباس و تضمين ذو لجربن *

۳—صنعت اِلتفات کي کيا تعريف هے اور اُسکي کے قسمين هين اور هر ايک کي مثال بيان کرو *

MIFTAH-UL-ADAB.

مفتاح الادب

۱—کن بابون کے مضارع معروف مين علامت مضارع

مضمون هوتی هے-اگر تمہارا جواب کسی قاعدے پر مبنی هو تو وہ قاعدہ بھی بیان کرو *

۲—یقین کیا صیغہ هی اور اس لفظ سے صیغہ جمع مذکر حاضر نفی مضارع مجہول ابواب آیندہ سے اعراب کے ساتھہ لکھو إستفعال افعال تفعیل تفعل *

۳—حروف غیر عاملہ کی قسموں کے نام اور تعریفیں بیان کرو *

CALCUTTA F. A. COURSE.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

کلکتہ فرسٹ آرٹس کورس *

وقت—۳ ساعت

جملات اور اشعار آیندہ کا ترجمہ اور مطلب اُردو زبان میں لکھو *

۱—بحدیث نیروی بازویش حکایت سرپنجہ شیرژیان در کام و زبان مردم شکستہ و برمائدہ صفت رزمش گوش از استماع داستان هفتخوان رستم سیرنشدہ *

۲—یارب کہ این نفسہا بموزونی متہم راین غبارها بنارسای علم از پرتو محفل آفتاب منزل شمع اعتبارے روش نمانید یا بجوهر امتیازے بعرض آیند کہ همان سربلندے هائی شعلہ آرزوست و همین بالید گیهاے گوهر آبرو *

۳—چودریا چرا ترسم از قطرہ درد

کہ ابرم دهد بیش زان دست مزد

اگر بر فروزی چومه صد چراغ
زخو رشید باشد بوو نام داغ
نظامی که نظم دری کار اوست
دری نظم کردن سزا وار اوست

۴—خمیر مایه این سرقصیده آن رویاست
که شاخ و برگ فزودش زبان من جوطیور
کسی گمان نبرد کز برای زینت شعر
براصل خواب فزودم که نیست این منظور
لذیذ بود حکایت در از تر گفتم
چنانکه حرف عصا گفت موسی اندر طور

(ا)—فیرز کیا لفظ ھے اور اِسمین واؤ معروف ھے یا مجہول *

(ب)—ھفتخوان رستم سے کیا مراد ھے اور ھفتخوان کی وجہ تسمیہ کیا ھے اور اگر تمہین رستم کی وجہ تسمیہ معلوم ھو تو وہ بھی بیان کرو *

(ج)—دوسری سوال میں یارب کے آگے کاف کیسا ھے اور روشن کیا لفظ ھے اور جوھر اور عرض کے لغوی اور اصطلاحی معنی کیا ھیں *

(د)—لفظ نظامی اور لفظ نظم میں کیا صنعت ھے اور دری کونسی زبان ھے *

۵—چوتھی سوال کے آخر شعر مین کس قصے کے طرف تلمیح ھے *

TÔHFAT-UL-AHRAR JAMI.

تحفۃالاحرار جامی *

اِن شعروں کا ترجمہ اور مطلب اُردو زبان مین لکھو اور بیان کرو کہ مصنف نی مصالح اور آلات تحریر کو مخاطب کے مقابح اور اعمال سیئہ سے کیونکر مطابق کیا ہے *

چند بدفتر رقم نا صواب * یاد کن از دفتر یوم الحساب
تو بسر انگشت شدہ خامہ زن * خلق دہ انگشت ز تو در دھن
آنکہ تو خوانیش صریر قلم * از رقمت هست نفیر قلم
خط کہ ورق تر کند از دست تو * خاک بسو بر کند از دست تو
جنبش کلک تو زنا راستي * بردہ ز بالاے الف راستي
و از قلمت قاف جہاں تا بقاف * پرشکن وتاب شدہ همچو قاف

(۱)—لفظ تاب کے کیا کیا معنے هیں اور کس کس لفظ کے ساتھہ وہ معنے مستعمل هیں *

DIWAN-I-HAFIZ.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

دیوان حافظ *

وقت—۳ ساعت

اُردو مین ان شعرون کي شرح لکھو اور جو تلمیحات کہ ان شعرون مین مذکور هین اُنکو بهي بیان کرو *

شراب عیش نہان چیست کار بے بنیاد
زدیم برصف رندان و هرچہ بادا باد
گرہ ز دل بکشا و زسپہر یاد مکن
کہ فکر هیچ مہندس چنین گرہ نکشاد

قدح بشرط ادب گیر زانکه تیرکهش
زکاسئه سر جمشید و بهمنست و قباد
که اگهست که جمشید و کے کجا رفتند
که واقفست که چون رفت تختهٔ جم برباد
زحسرت لب شیرین هنوز می بینم
که لاله میدمد از خاک تربت فرهاد
نمیدهند اجازت مرا بسیر و سفر
نسیم خاک مصلی و آب رکنا باد

(ا)—مهندس کس زبان کا لفظ هے اور اسکی اصل کیا هے *

(ب)— چوتهي شعر مین کے سے کوئي خاص شخص مراد هے یا کوئی خاص نسل اور وہ کونسي بادشاہ هین جو اِس لقب سے مشہور هین اور بتاؤ که شعر مذکور مین جم سے کونسا بادشاہ مقصور هے اور کون کونسے بادشاہ پر اِس لفظ کا اطلاق اتا هی اور کس کس قرینے سے *

(ج)—مُصلی اور رکناباد کہان واقع هین اور کس امر مین مشہور هین *

Insha Munir.

انشاے منیر *

عبارت مرقومہ ذیل کا ترجمہ اور مطلب اُردو زبان مین لکهو *

همواره حکمت الهي طبیعي ان منتخب دانش نامه حزد

وري باد * دیوست که بنده باوجود بیدانشي آرزوي دانش نامهٔ رئیس الحکما دارد—چون شنیده شد که آن کتاب در سرکار آن سرکار شناسانست—طبع هوس پیشه را از سر نو بارزوي آن کتاب سرو کار افتاده—بالجمله نسخه گرفتن آن کار نامهٔ حکمت موقوف بر التفات آن خرد پژوه دانش گزینست امید که بارسال آن رهي راسپاسدار جاوید فرمایند *

(۱)—رئیس الحکما سے کونسا حکیم مراد هي اور اُسکا کچهه مختصر حال لکهو *

(ب)—رهي کیا لفظ هے مفرد هی یا مرکب اور اِسکے کیا معنے هین اور کیون *

AKHLAQ JALALI.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

اخلاق جلالي

وقت—۳ ساعت *

(۱)—معونت کي کے قسمین هین اور هر ایک کی تعریف اور مثال بیان کرو *

(۲)—مدینه فاضله اور مدینه غیر فاضله کي تعریفین اور قسمین بیان کرو *

(۳)—عبارت مرقومهٔ ذیل کا ترجمه اور مطلب اُردو زبان مین لکهو—

همچنانکه در مرکبات تجاوزیکے از عناصر از قسط واجب موجب زوال اِعتدال و فساد انحلالنست در اجتماع مدني نیز

غلبهٔ یکے ازین اصناف برسه صنف دیگر سبب بطلان نظام و حدوث اختلال شود و بعد از رعایت تکا فومیان اصناف اربعه در احوال هر یک از آحاد نظر باید نمود و مرتبه هریک بقدر استحقاق تعین فرمود و بوجهي دیگر طبقات مردم پنجست اول کسانیکه بطبع خیر باشند و خیرایشان متعدي بغیر شود چون علمای شریعت و مشائخ طریقت و عرفاي حقیقت و این طائفه غایت ایجاد و خلاصهٔ عباد ند و مهبط فیض ازلی و مطمح عنایت لم یزلي ایشانند و بحقیقت دیگر طبقات بطفیل ایشان در مهمانخانهٔ وجود در آمده‌اند * فرد * بیا که مائدهٔ لطف کرد کار جهان را

تو میهمانی و عالم درین میانه طفیلي

(ا)—صنف کسے کہتي هین اور صنف اور نوع مین کیا فرق هے اور یہان اصناف اربعه سے کونسي اصناف مراد هین

(ب)—میهمان اور طفیلی کیا لفظ هین اور کیونکر بنے هین اور دونو مین یے کیسي هے *

TRANSLATION FROM PERSIAN INTO URDU.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه فارسي سے اُردو میں *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

هر سه آبادي از افسر خدیو مایه ور شود و که و مه‌کامرو اگردد دید بانے دل و پاهداشتن خاطر طراز همیشگي و نشان جاوید دارد-هزاران شغل با هم انبار غباري در صفوتکدهٔ ضمیر بر نه

انگیزد و بر آوازه نویسی نیرنگي نفس و دوام آگهي گرد پراگندگي نشیند جویائی رضامندي ایزدي زمان زمان افزاید و ژرف نگهي و دور اندیشی نفس نفس ببالد با دانا دلي وستوگ شناسائی پژوهش دیده وران دور دریاب نماید و بر حسن روز افزوں خویش کمتر نظر افگند بر خرد و بزرگ گوش دارد بو که دلاویز سخن نا گزیده کرداري چراغ دانائي بر افروزد دورها سپري شد و سالها بسر آمد و سره مردي بدست نیفتاد و رهنمایان انصاف گراے از دید حال او رنگ نشین اقبال دفتر شناسائي شسته کار از سر بو گرفتند آں فراخ حوصله بهماں نخستیتی سر گرمي کام طلب فرساید و باندیشهٔ دریافت صحبت آں طائفه خوشوقت باشد و با هزاراں شکوه ظاهري و فراواں افسانهٔ خراب خواهش و خشم را از فرمان پزیري سلطان خرد نیروي بیروں شدن نباشد تا بکار کرد چه رسد و فسانه سرائي که جهانیان سرمایهٔ غنودگي بر سازند در پیرایهٔ بیداري گرداند و ازو فور خدا طلبی و حق پژوهي ریاضت صبوري و معنوي در پرستش جان و تن بجا آرد *

TRANSLATION FROM URDU INTO PERSIAN.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه اُردو سے فارسي میں *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

اِس عہد میں سرکیں وہ مصفی که خس و خاشاک کا نام نہیں - نہریں وہ پاکیزہ که کدورت کا کام نہیں - ریل وہ فر فر

کہ گویا باد صرصر - بلکہ اُس سے بھی بڑہ کر - تار برقی کی تیزی مبن عقل روشن حیران ہے - بہت پیچ و تاب کہا یا نظیر کوئی پائی نہ - صاف تویہ ہے کہ اِدھر کوئی بات دل مین ائی نہ - کہ اُدھر تمام صورت حال ائینہ - غرض جو جو آرام ہمین اِس سلطنت مین حاصل ہوے انکی سبب سے ہم خدا کا شکر ادا کرتے ہین اور جناب ملکہ معظمہ اور انکے ولیعہد کے واسطے بارگاہ باری مین دعا کرتے ہین اب حضور ہمین یہہ عزت مرحمت فرمائین کہ یہہ تہنیت نامہ پیش کرکے ہماری خلوص اور حسن عقیدت کا حال جناب ملکہ معظمہ فرمانروائے سلطنت عظیمہ برطانیہ و ہند کی بارگاہ مین پہنچائین کہ ہم دل سے اِنگلستان و ہندوستان کے اتحاد کے خواہان اور دونو سلطنتون کے اِرتباط کے جویان ہبن اور ہمین یقین ہی کہ جناب ملکہ معظمہ نے جو حضور کو ہماری ملک میں رونق افروز فرمایا ہے - اِس سے اتحاد و اِرتباط باہمی کو بڑہایا ہے - خصوصا ایسے وقت مبن کہ سنہ ہجری اور سنہ عیسوی کا شمار واحد ہے ہندوستان کی طرف روانہ فرمانا ایک راز سر بستہ ہے - جو اتحاد کا شاہد ہے کیونکہ لفظ اتہارہ سے پچہتر کے مفرد حرفون سے جمل کے حساب سے بلاتعمیہ و تخرجہ بارہ سو بانوے کا عدد حاصل ہوتا ہے جس سے اتحاد کی امید قوی اور اِختلاف کا شبہہ بالکل زائل ہوتا ہے *

Munshi Alim Examination.

1878.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI ZIA-UD-DIN KHAN.

CHAHAR GHULZAR.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

امتحان درجهٔ اوسط فارسي يعني منشي عالم *

ممتحن مولوي محمد ضياءالدين خانصاحب اكسترا اسسٹنٹ سرشتهٔ

چهار گلزار *

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—ضمير شين منفصل از مضاف كي مثال بيان كرو *

۲—كاف تازي جو اول الفاظ مين اتا هي أسكي كون كونسي قسمين هين اور جو اخر الفاظ مين اتا هي أسكي كون كونسي *

۳—اِصطلاحات آينده كي تعريفين اور مثالين بيان كرو

تضمين المزدوج حسن التخلص اِعراض الكلام اِرسال المثال سجع مطرف لغز *

۴—فاعلاتن كے زحاف كون كونسے هين اور بحر رمل مثمن مشكول مسبغ كي مثال بيان كرو *

MIFTAH-UL-ADAB.

مفتاح الادب

۱—اِسم رباعي اور اسم خماسي کي تصغير کے قاعدے اور مثالين بيان کرو *

۲—عربي مين حالت عملي سے کيا مُراد هی اور اُسکي کے قسمين هين اور اِن قسمون کي کيا کيا علامتين هين *

۳—مفاعيل خمسه کی تعريفين اور مثالين بيان کرو *

۴—اگر تم افعال التصبير سے اگاه هو تو اُسمين سے چند افعال بيان کرو اور بتاؤ که اِن افعال کا کيا عمل هوتا هے *

POETRY—QASAID-I-URFI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قصائد عرفي *

وقت—۳ ساعت

اِن شعرون کا ترجمه اور حاصل مطلب لکهو اور بتاؤ که جن الفاظ پر خط کي علامت هی اُنسے شاعر نے کيا مراد لي هے *

بعهد جاوهٔ حسن کلام من اندوخت
قبـــول شاهد نظم کمـــال نقصانی
کنونکه يافت چومن سرمه‌سای در شيراز
خرد زديده کشد سرمهٔ صفـــاهاني
ببين که تافته ابر بشمش چه خامی يافت
زتـــاب اطلس من شعرباف شرواني

(۱)—کلام اور کمال مين کيسي صنعت هي اور لفظ

نقصاني مين سے كيسي هے اور اس قسم كي سے كوئي اور مثال بيان كرو *

(ب)—پانچوين شعر مين ابريشمش كي ضميرشين كسطرف راجع هے اور اپنے كلام كي مقبوليت كے لئے كوئي وجه بهي بيان كرو *

CALCUTTA B. A. COURSE.

كلكته بي اے كورس *

عبارات اور اشعار آينده كي شرح اُردو زبان مين لكهو اور تشبيهات اور استعارات اور تلميحات بهي جو انمين مذكور هين بيان كرو *

۱—باغبان قضا جابجا نشسته اما در خانهٔ زين و كمان همه برخوان احسانش سير شده ليكن از جان نيم سيرے كه از دولتش مانده نرخ غله در دكانست و گر سنه چشمے كه باقيست عينك كفه هاے ميزان *

۲—در مطادي اين طواري و مطارح اين طوائح راے اقدس قرار يافت كه با خاندان كور كانيه شاهد و داد را بتوشيح عقد توشيح موشح سازند تيرم كتابون قدر ارزبيون توان تاهيد نهاد چهرهٔ زا دنژاد هماهمت ينسجه نجابت ارنواز نواز نوانك فر نوهنگ هنگ فرنكيس كيش رودابه راے روشنك روان پورك زكاب سودا به داب نوشا به شان خسرو زاده شيرين شمائل يعني دره صدف كور كاينه را پشاهزاده فيروز

روز منو چهر چهر بهمن قدر شیده شهامت شیدوش درش
سپهرم سپاه شاه کام کام سیامک مکان کریمان کرم نصرالله
میرزا عقد کرده کنار دریاے جمغو عشرتکده عام ساخته بزمي
جنت نزهت اراستند که در جنب نزهت ان جنات اربع
سغد و شعب و نهر ابله و غوطه در عرق حجالت غوطه میزد *

۳—الا تا اتشین شیر پلنگ اندام را هرشب
چو زربخته مي تابد درست قلب از خامش
سیه روئے که چون خامه کشد سرارخط حکمش
زبان ببریده مادو شق چون کلک زرو اندامش
برین در بدر چاچي را سخن شیرین غلامي دان
اگر چه خسرو عالم کند فخر الزمان نامش

۴—در حریم کعبهٔ جان محرمان الیاس وار
علم خضر و چشمه و ماهی بریان دیده اند
از سرد جله گزشته تامدائن خضر وار
قصر کسري و زیار تگاه سلمان دیده اند
طاق ایوان جهانگیر دو ثاق پیر زن
از نکو نامی طراز فرش ایوان دیده اند

(ا)—دوسرے سوال مین جن خواتین عظیمه الشان اور ملوک اور سرداران بلند مکان کا ذکر هی اُنکي نسبت صرف اسقدر تعریف مطلوب هے جس سےفي الجمله انکا حال معلوم هو جائے *

(ب)—خاقانی کے قصیدے کے شعر جو اخر سوال مین مذکور هین کس بحر مین هیں اور اخر شعر کا وزن

اور تقطیع بھی لکھو اور قصیدے کے قافی کا نام بھی بیان کر *

LITERATURE—ABUL FAZAL.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ابوالفضل *

وقت۔—۳ ساعت *

اِس عبارت کا ترجمہ اور مطلب اُردو زبان میں لکھو اور جن الفاظ پر خط کی علامت ھی انکی تحقیق بیان کرو—

چون منشور عاطفت بان عمدۂ مخلصان شرف صدوری یافت بخاطر ملکوت ناظر نمقتضاے شمول رافت کہ احاطۂ عموم خلائق دارد رسید کہ فرا میں فضا جریان نصائح تبیان بعادل خان و قطب الملک عزایراد یابد کہ اگر توفیق رھنمون آنہا شود و لوازم اطاعت برخلاف سوالف ایام سلوک نمایند چہ ازان بہتر کہ عنقریب تبائید دولت ابر پیوند ما باھم اتفاق نمودہ باعث فتوحات فرنگستان و سائر نبا در شوند و مورد ھزار گونہ عنایات گردند و اگر بواسطۂ خرد سالی و ھجوم کوتہ بینان کہ بعد مسافت راحصن حصین خود خیال کردہ بغفلت گرایند نیز بتوفیق ربانی و تائیدات آسمانی در اندک فرصتی تمام ملک انہا باں تربیت کردہ ما تعلق خواھد گرفت *

(۱)—عادل خاں اور قطب الملک کون تھے اور اُنسے کیا انحراف وقوع میں آیا تھا *

(ب)—هجوم کے حقیقي معنے کیا هین اور فارسی اور اُردو زبان میں یهه لفظ کن معنوں میں مشهور هوگیا اور کیوں *

DARAYAT-UL-ADAB (ARABIC READER).

درایت الادب *

فقرات اور اشعار آیندہ کا ترجمه اور مطلب اُردو زبان میں لکهو اور جن الفاظ پر خط کي علامت هے اُنکي تحقیق بیان کرو

ا—لنکن مشغوفین لتحصیل العلوم شغف من یعیش ابدا و مشغوقین بتعجیل الخیرات شغف من یموت غدا * قلب الغافل في لسانه و لسان العاقل في جنانه فهذا تیکلم بعد ما تیفهم و ذلک یتقول قبل ما یتعقل *

نسیم الصباهبت لنامن رسومها * معطره یشفي العلیل شمیمها و قفت باطلال دوارس سائلا * و لیس یجیب الدمع الا رمیمها فقلت نسیم الریح بالهه خبري * هل الدار هذی قد یعود نعیمها واحطي بظبی مال لي لین قده * واجفانه الوسني ضناني سقیمها

(ا)—پهلی سوال مین لفظ شغف ترکیب مین کیا واقع هوا هے *

(ب)—دوسرے سوال کے تیسرے شعر مین لفظ نسیم الریح ترکیب مین کیا واقع هوا هے اور نسیم کی اضافت ریح کي طرف کیسي هے *

(ج)—اخر شعر کي ترکیب لکهو اور اگر وزن اور تقطیع بیان کرسکتے هو تو وہ بهي بیان کرو *

MORAL PHILOSOPHY,—AKHLAQ-I-NASIRI.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

اخلاق ناصري *

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—ثابت کرو که نفس انساني قابل کمال و نقصان هے اور بتاؤ که حکمت عملی مین کونسي قسم کا کمال مطلوب هے اور معنون کے لحاظ سے کمال اور غرض مین کیا فرق هے *

۲—بساطت کے لحاظ سے اصناف خلق کي سیر تین کے قسم پر هین هر ایک کي تعریف بیان کرو اور بتاؤ که کونسی سیرت لذیذ ترین سیر سمجهي جاتي هے *

۳—خلق کي حد اور حقیقت بیان کرو اور ثابت کرو که تغیر اخلاق ممکن هے *

۴—محبت طبعي اور محبت اِرادي کي تعریفین بیان کرو اور بتاؤ که محبت اِرادي کي کے قسمین هین اور کون کونسی *

۵—اِس عبارت کي اردو زبان مین شرح لکهو—

اجسام طبیعي از انروی که جسم اند با یکدیگر متساوي اند در رتبب و یکے را بر دیگر شر فے و فضیلتے نیست چه یک حد معنوي همه را شاملست و یک صورت جنسي هیولی اولی جمله را مقوم و اختلاف اول که درایشان ظاهر میشود تا ایشان را متنوع میکشد بانوع عناصرد غیر آن مقتضي تباینے که موجب شرف بعضي بود بر بعضي نیست بلکه هنوز در معرض تکافي در رتبت رتساوي در قوت اند و چون میان عناصر

امتزاج و اختلاط پدید می اید و بقدر قرب مرکب باعتدال حقیقی که ان و احدت معنولیست اثر مبادی و صور شریفه قبول میکند ترتب و تباین در ایشان ظاهر میشود پس آنچه از جمادات مادهٔ او قبول صور را مطاوع ترست از جهت اعتدال مزاج شریف ترست از دیگران *

(۱)—هیولی کے لغوی اور اصطلاحی معنی کیا هین *

TRANSLATION FROM PERSIAN INTO URDU & VICE VERSA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه فارسی سے اُردو مین اور بالعکس *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

اِس عبارت کا اچھی اُردو زبان مین ترجمه کرو—

چون حدود جالندر مخیم اُردوی معلی گردید سکندر افغان که دران ولایت رایت فتنه و فساد افراخته بود خود را بطرف کوهستان سوالک که مفر معهود و مستقر مقرر او بود کشید که روزی چند دران جبال مستحکم بسر پرده منتظر وقت باشند و موکب ظفر نشان بداعیه صواب انتما که یکبارگی فساد او از میان بر داشته شود دفع او را پیش نهاد همت جهانکشا ساخت و دشواری راه و صعوبت جادر پیشگاه خاطر عالی ننموده بغرمی درست وقصدے جزم از دنبال سکندر بجانب کوهستان سوالک که عالمیست دیگر دگریزگاه خود سران و گردن کشان ممالک هندوستان توجه نموده بعرصهٔ قصبهٔ دیسوهه نزول اجلال فرمود و ازانجا قضای دلکشای قصبهٔ دمهری بورود موکب معلی گلستان دولت و بهارستان اقبال شد *

اس عبارت کا اچھي فارسي زبان میں ترجمہ کرو—

هم اِس امر کے بھی شکر گذار هیں که ملکه معظمه نے جب سے تخت سلطنت پر قدم رکھا هر شخص نے عدل کا مزه چکھا یعنی عدل کا ایسا درخت بویا که اُسکے ثمر سے سبکو نهال کیا ظلم کا ایسا ساز و برگ کهویا که بالکل استیصال کیا بظالموں کي تندي گئي ایسے کند هوے که کندے نی اُنکا نشان جامهٔ هستي سے دهویا هر شخص نیند بهر کر آرام سے سویا اِنصاف تو یهه هے که ظلم کا ایسا نام مٹایا که بڑے بڑے منصفوں کو اپنے عدل پر محو اور شیدا بنایا - همدردي کی تو گویا بنیاد هي ڈالي اِسکي ایک یهي ظاهر مثال هے که قحط بنگال کے سخت بلا ٹالي آمد سخن یهه بهي عرض کیا جاتا هے که جناب ملکه معظّـمه نے همارے حق میں یهه بڑا انصاف فرمایا که آمدني پر جو اِنکم ٹیکس مقرر کیا تها معاف فرمایا *

ESSAY IN PERSIAN.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

انشا پردازي *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

طبیب اور منجم میں با هم مناظره هوا هر ایک نے اپنے اپنے علم کے اوصاف بیان کر کے اپنے نفس کو دوسرے پر ترجیح دي تم اُن دونو مناظروں کی زبان سے هر ایک کي وجوه ترجیح مع اِقوال و اسناد مندرجه کتب معتمده اور نتیجه مناظره جو تمهاري راے میں آئے ایک اچھے فارسي عبارت میں بیان کرو *

Munshi Fazil Examination.

1878.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—MAULVI ZIA-UD-DIN KHAN.

RHETORIC AND PROSODY.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

امتحان درجهٔ اعلی فارسي يعني منشي فاضل *

ممتحن مولوي محمد ضياءالدين خانصاحب اکسترا اسسٹنٹ سرشتهٔ

خدائيق البلاغت *

وقت—۳ ساعت

۱—لفظ فصيح اور لفظ بليغ الفاظ کلمه اور کلام اور متکلم

ميں سے کس کس کی صفت واقع هوسکتي هيں مدلل جواب

لکهو *

۲—صنعت طباق کسے کهتے هيں اور اُسکی کے قسميں هيں

هر قسم کي تعريف اور عربي اور فارسي ميں مثال بيان کرو اور

بتاؤ که ابو تمام کے اِس شعر ميں—تردي ثياب الموت

حمرا فما اتی * لها الليل اِلاوهي من سندس خضر * اور حکيم

اسدي کے اِس شعر ميں—زشمشير او لعل جاے کميں *

زززرکفش زر دررى زميں * صنعت طباق هي يا نهيں اور هی

تو کس قسم کي اور کيوں *

۳—رشيدو طواط کے اِس شعر ميں—فوجهک کا لفارفي

ضوئها * و قلبي کا لفارفي حرها * کيا صنعت هي اور اُس

صنعت کی تعریف اور قسمین اور هر قسم کي عربي اور فارسي
مین مثال بیان کرو *
۴—دوائر مؤتلفه اور مجتلبه اور مشتبهه کن کن بحرون
سے متعلق هین اور اُنکی وجوه تسمیه بیان کرو *
۵—تعریف قافیه اور اقسام قافیه اور عیوب قافیه بیان کرو *

A'JAZ KHUSRAVI.

اعجاز خسروی

۱—مطابقة الاسامي بالمعانی سے کیا مراد هي اور ایک
ایسی عبارت لکهو جسمین یهه صنعت پائي جاے—
۲—اِس عبارت کے معنی اچهي طرح حل کرو *

الماس آبدار بابت کمر مُرصع یلخ چاشني گیر را گوئی
از نمک ریخته اند مصباح مے خندد و گل از روی او مے بارد
لیکن هزار افسوس که پاره سر زبانش سیه مت قبول را ملک
بهار در گل و گلستان میدارد و او باغسان می آویزد دینار سکه
دارد که گوئي از زر زاده سر تیز سهم الحشم خاریست بر سرچشم
زنبور از انگبین در دهن چه بیني زهري دارد که هرجا که رسد
البته نیشی بزند دو غلام ترک و هند و یکي قرنفل و یکي لاچین
بخدمت فرستاده شد * مصرع—وجه نقبول مجلست باشند *

LITERATURE,—WIKAYA NIYAMAT KHAN ALI.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

وقائع نعمت خان عالی *
وقت—۳ ساعت *

اِس عبارت کا ترجمه اور حاصل مطلب اُردو زبان مین لکهو

اور جو اصطلاحات منطقیه که اِس عبارت مین مذکور هین اُنکي تعریف بیان کرو اور بتاؤ که مقتضیات مقام اور وقائع حال سے کیونکر اُنکی مطابقت اور موافقت هوتے هے *

قاضي القضاة قاضي عبدالله در شفاعت قلعگیان شکلے بدیهی الانتاج ترتیب داده بعرض اعلیٰ رسانید صغریٰ موجبهٔ کلیه باین وضع که ابوالحسن و لشکریانش همه مسلمانند و کبریٰ موجبهٔ جزئیهٔ حمل برین که بعضے ازینجانب نیز مسلمند که هر روز بقتل میرسند نتیجه اینکه جدال مخالف شرح مبینست و قتال مخالف دین متین چون اخبار برذمهٔ این کمترین واجبست التماس آنکه عفو جرائم ابوالحسن سرا سر گناه و صفح جنایات ناکرده بندگان درگاه فرمایند زماني که سخن بایجا رسید نزدیک بود که قضامتوجه قاضي شود فی الحقیقت قیاس اقتراني دلالت التزامي برینمقدمه دارد که مقدم و تالیش عکس مستوي و شق نقیض مرضي طبع مقدس مُعلی بود فداء علي هذانسبت حکمیه حکم بسالبهٔ کلیه محکوم به شد و مضمون جواب بدلالت مطابقے اینکه مامیدا نیستم که فریفته شدن بزرخاصه نوع سافلست نه عرض عام و تراز جنس عالي خواهي بود ازین حمایت و رعایت بدلالت تضمني محکوم علیه شد که اینمعنی در جمیع افراد تمام مشترکست و تو چون فصل بعید از شرطیه دینداري دور افتاده ایمان مارا لادوام ذاتي قرار داده رسم سلطنت این بود که ترابحدي رسانیم اما بترحم کلي بهمین جزئے اکتفا فرمودیم که همچو اوسط قضایانقل نموده ازین لشکر بیرون روي و مانند روي در آخربیوت اُردو باشی *

(ا)—اپنے جملے میں مصنف نے جو شکل بدیہی الانتاج مرتب کي هي کیا تمہاري راے میں صحیح هي *

(ب)—نعمت خان عالي کے خیالات اور عبارات کي نسبت بهي کچهہ اپني راے لکهنا *

TUGHRA.

وسائل طغرا *

اُردو زبان میں اِس عبارت کي شرح لکهو اور جو استعارات اور تشبیهات اِس عبارت میں مذکور هیں اُنکو بهي بیان کرو—

منور غلامي ابد شهاب‌الدین احمد ذوه دار بخدمت مهرجنینان سجود آستان شعاع بینان معات سراج ایزدی و انوار مصباح سرمدي لازال نیز دولته طالعا عرض مینماید که فرمان درخشنده و حکم ضیاد هنده بساعت نوریاب سراي ماه بي بي را از پرتو وردو رشک خانه زهره گردانید و از روشني خط اقدس ایوان قلک را چون کرمي حررفش از تیرگی بر آورد و اگر فدوي را و غدغهٔ طول‌سخن مانع عرض نمیبود در تعریف این مجموعهٔ نور کتابے رقم مي نمود *

LITERATURE,—QASAYAD BADURCHACH.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

قصاید بدرچاچ *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

اِس اشعار کو اچهے طرح حل کرو اور اُردو زبان میں اِنکي

شرح لکھو اور اِستعارات اور تشبیہات بھی بیان کرو —

تیر بس در گه جولاں ز سپر تیغ کشاں
ای زهی تیر کزو گوشه نشینست کماں
سہم این تیر چنان رفت که در قلعهٔ باغ
شاخ زرین سپر اویخته از نوک سنان
زاغ لولي بچه صدرهٔ سیمین در بر
و زنوا کرد سرا پـــرده زربفت خزان
دربرشاهد آبیست شکر گون مخمل
گوئي گوئیست زر در خم مشکین چوگان
سیب شکل زنخ یار و بمعني لب یار
کز برون لعل یمانست ودرون شهدفشان
نار بردار بر آورده سر خون آلود
و انکه بیدست کشد خنجر زرین زمیان
شکل اورد دو دودست بـــهم ر بارو
جانب نای روان بهر نواي دل و جان
دیده ابر در افشان چو عقیق لب یار
ساعد باغ زر افشان چوکف شاهجهان

(ا)—اِس قصیدے کے بحر اور وزن اور قافیه بیان کرو اور اگر کسي شعر کے کسي رکن میں کچھ زحاف معلوم هو تو وہ بھی لکھو *

(ب)—بدرالدین چاچي کے خیالات اور عبارات کے نسبت اپني راے بیان کرو اور بتاؤ که اُسني اپني قصائد میں فلکیات کا بہت ذکر کیوں هے *

DURRA NADIRA.
درہ نادرہ *

اس عبارت کا ترجمہ اور حاصل مطلب اُردو زبان میں لکھو اور تمام الفاظ کے جو تمارى راے میں شرح طلب معلوم ہوں خصوصا اُنکي جں پر خط کي علامت ہے لغوي اور اصطلاحي اور ہر قسم کي تحقیق بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ اِس عبارت میں کیا کیا صنعتیں ہیں—

باد بزاں بر رغم خزاں بساں رنگ رزاں آثار صبغة الله و من احسن من الله صبغة در الوان ریاحین و رنگ رزاں ظاہر کرد و سباک بہار از شباک اشجار بصنعت صبغت عمل منبت بکار بردہ از شگوفہ و نسترن نقرہ شاخدار از بوتۂ شاخسار بر اُورد قوت غاذیہ و سحاب غادیہ از آوردن ورد شاداب خزانہ باغرا نمرنہ گنج شاد آورد ساخت و نسیم بہار از افشاندن سہم بہار صحن راغ را قرینہ گنج باد آورد نمود از رنگ آمیزي قواے نباتے قباء شاخسار خود را بقباے گلگوں بر آراست و بشوق انگیزي ہوا در سہول و قنان قیاں قنان افنان برقص بر خاست—

عندلیب و عندبیل از صفق موائل متہائل زمزمہ سراي آغاز نہاد و از دست افشاني غصن غضن جمیلہ خمیلہ و غنچہ غنجہ در شبستان چمن و آغوش بستان بہبتسم لب کشاد - ایام نوبہار از جلوہ گلہاے اتشي اذرگون و زندخواني زندخوان آتشکدہ نو بہار شد و ہزاردستان با ہزاردستان دستانسراے بستانسرے گلزارنرگس با غانیات ہم چشمي اغازید و صباے اشجار از صباے

اسحار بتمائل گرائید شبنم نیساني مشام زمانه وا بعرق بهار بر آمیخت و عرصه چمن از ظهور ازاهیر ازهر ازهر طرف رنگ خود نمائی ریخت *

(۱)—درہ نا درہ کا مصنف کون ہے اور اُسکا تخلص کیا ہے اور اسکے خیالات اور عبارات کی نسبت اپني راے بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ ایسي عبارت جیسي درہ نادرہ مین ہے کیا اثر پیدا کرتي ہے *

AKHLAQ-I-JALALI.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

اخلاق جلالی *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—حکمت کي تعریف اور قسمین بیان کرو *

۲—نفس ناطقہ کي تعریف بیان کرو اور بتاؤ کہ مباحث حکمت طبیعی مین اُسکے لئے کے قوتین مقرر ہوئي ہین اور ہر قوت کے کتنے شعبي ہین اور ہر شعبي کی کیا تعریف ہے *

۳—تم اِس امر کی کوي عقلي یا نقلي دلیل بیان کرسکتے ہو کہ ظالم کی نیکیان أعمال مظلوم کے دیوان مین منتقل ہوتي ہین *

۴—اِس عبارت کا مطلب بسط اور تفصیل سے بیان کرو اور جس نسبت کا اِس عبارت مین ذکر ہے اُسکي مثالین اعداد مین لکھو *

همانا متفطن صاحب بصیرت داند که تعلق نفس ببدن نباشد نسبت شریفهٔ اعتدالیست که میان اجزاے عناصر حاصل شده ولهذا زوال آن نسبت سبب قطع تعلق میشود پس بحقیقت نفس عاشق همان نسبتست و هم ازین سببست که نسبت شرینه در هر جا که یافته شود موجب انجذاب نفس و اهتزاز اوگردد چون حسن که عبارتست ازمنا سبتي خاص که میان اعضا باشد و بلاغت و فصاحت که عبارت از مناسبتي خاص که میان اجزاے کلام و میان کلام و مقتضاے مقام مرعی باشد و تاثیر نغمات هم از جهت تناسب است و حقیقت آنکه یک معنیست که اگر در اجزاے ممتزج چه عنصري ظاهر شود اعتدال مزاج باشد و اگر در نغمات پیدا شود ابعاد شریفهٔ لذیذه و اگر در حرکات ظاهر شود غنج و اگر در کلام واقع شود فصاحت و بلاغت و اگر در اعضا پیدا شود حسن و اگر در ملکات نفسانی ظاهر گردد عدالت و نفس در هر موطن عاشق و طالب آن معنیست بهر صورت که نماید و بهر لباس که براید * شعر—

و اني احب الحسن حيث و جدته

و للحسن ني وجه الملاح مواقع

TRANSLATION FROM PERSIAN INTO URDU & VICE VERSA.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ترجمه فارسي سے اُردو میں اور بالعکس *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

اِس عبارت کا بہت عمدہ اُردو زبان میں ترجمہ کرو اور اگر

مسجع اور مقفی عبارت لکھہ سکتے ہو اور اُسمیں صنائع اور بدائع درج کر سکتے ہو تو اِس قسم کي عبارت تمھاري زیادہ لیاقت ظاہر کریگی مگر یہہ شرط ھي کہ باوجود لحاظ صنائع اور بدائع کے عبارت تکلف اور بھرتي کے الفاظ سے خالي ہو۔—اُردو عبارت جو فارسي ترجمے کے لئے تمھیں دیجاتي ھي اگر ہو سکے تو تم بھي اُسکا رنگ ڈھنگ پیش نظر رکھنا اور تم خود ھي جانتے ہو کہ کس درجي کا امتحان دے رہے ہو—

مالش گردن کشان عصیان سرشت کہ کلاہ گوشۂ استکبارکج نہادہ دماغ شورید گی در سردارند چون تربیت فرمان برداران اطاعت منش کہ زیر بارانقیاد خمیدہ قامت گرم رفتارند برنہمت اقتدار سلاطین و الاشکوہ کہ در انتظار عالم کمر اجتہاد بستہ اند گزیدہ ترین عبادات نشاۂ تعلقست و المنۃلله کہ خاطر ملک آراي مملکت پیراي شاہنشاھی این دیدن ستودہ را ہمواہ پیش نہاد ہمت جہانکشاي دارد چنانچہ بمیامن اقبال روز افزون آنحضرت زمان زمان عرصہ دلکشاي ہندوستان از خس و خاشاک مفسدان تمرد پیشہ صاف ترجلوہ می نماید چون قلعہ رفعت اساس چتتور بسطوت سلطنت مفتوح شد و سرکشان فتنہ سرشت فیل مال عساکر اقبال گشتند توجہ اسنی بر تسخیر قلعہ رینہتور کہ عدیل اوست پرتوانداخت و چون مکرر امراي نصرت اعتصام بفتح ان تعین شدہ بودند و ہر مرتبہ امري کہ سبب توقف این کار شگرف باشد پیش آمد و ہما نا کہ مسببان کار گاہ

تقدیر عطیه فتح آنرابه نهضت موکب مقدس شاهنشاهي بازبسته بودند لاجرم بالهام دولت نیز این مطلب ارجمند درین هنگام سعادت پیوند از مطلع توجه آن حضرت سر بزد و روز آذر نهم دي ماه آلهي موافق دوشنبه غره رجب نهضت را یات عالیه به تسخیراین حصار والا شکوه اتفاق أفتاد *

اِس عبارت کا بہت فصیح و بلیغ اور پرصنائع و بدائع که پارسي عبارت مین ترجمه کرو—

حضور انور پر روشن هی که بلاد هند مین شهر دهلي بارها مورد آفت اور بڑے بڑے فرمانروایون کا دار الخلافت رها اور یهه مسجدین - مقبرے - محل - منار - برج جو نمودار عمارتین هین اُنکی عظمت و قدرت کے آثار اور علامتین هین یهه شهر مدت سے علم و فضل کا مخزن اور فارسي اور عربي کے زباندانون اور مشرقی علوم کے فاضلون کا مسکن هي جسوقت سے شهاب الدین محمد شاهجهان بادشاه نے یهه شهر بسایا اور شاهجهان آباد اسکا نام قرار پایا اُسوقت سے علوم عربی اور فارسي اور بہت سی صنعتون مین یهه شهر شهره آفاق اور بلاد هند مین مستثنی اور طاق رها اور اُردو زبان تو یهین کي ایجاد اور یهي شهر اِس زبان کي بنیاد هی که هر شخص شایستگی کلام مین اُستاد هي یهانکی گفتگو تمام بلاد هند مین معتمد اور اِس شهر کے عوام کي بولي اور جمله کے خواص کے لئے مستند امید هي که جناب ملکه معظمه کے اختر بخت جگرکا دل اس تهنیت نامے کی زبان سے نهایت خوش و خرم هوگا اور اِس خاص عزت کے سبب سے

یہہ شہر تمام بلاد ہند مین ممتاز و مکرم ہوگا ہم جناب ملکہ معظمہ کي قدر داني کا شکر ادا کرتے ہین کہ اُنہون نے صرف انگریزي ہي کونہین بلکہ ہماري زبانون کو بہی رونق دي اور ایسے انتظام سے مدارس جاري فرماے کہ طلبہ نے ہر فن مین ترقی کي اور انگریزي کا کارخانہ تو معکوس کر دکہایا جو اے - بي سے واقف نہ تہي انہین بی اے پر پہنچایا *

Essay in Persian.

Sixth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

انشا پردازي

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—گل اور نرگس مین باہم مناظرہ ہوا ہر ایک نے اپنے اپنے محاسن اور تشبیہات بیان کر کے اپنے نفس کو دوسرے پر ترجیح دي تم اُن دونو مناظرون کي زبان سے ہر ایک کي و جوہ ترجیح اور نتیجہ مناظرہ جو تمہاری راے مین آئي ایک فصیح و بلیغ فارسي عبارت مین بیان کرو اور اثناے وجوہ مین ایک عمدہ اور معقول طور سے گل اور نرگس کے تمام مشبہ بہي ظاہر کر دو اور دلائل تشبیہي مین ہر ایک محل اور موقع پر اساتذہ کرام اور مشاہیر عظام کے شعر بہي درج کرو اگر تم اپنے عبارت مین صنائع اور بدائع بہي درج کرو گے تو تمہاري زیادہ لیاقت ظاہر ہو گي *

۲—مین ایک اور قسم کي بہی تمہاری لیاقت دریافت کرنے چاہتا ہون - ایک شخص نے اپنے دوست اور اقرباے

دوست کے رخصت ہونیکے وقت کہا کہ جب یہہ لوگ میری پاس سے چلے تو رمق حیات جو باقی رہگئی تہی وہ بہی چلی اب میں سمت بتایا کہ دو نو سے کسکی مشایعت کرون تم ایک ایسا فارسی شعر بناؤ جسمیں یہہ مضمون اچہی طرح ادا ہوجاے اور میں تمہاری زیادہ آگاہی کے لئے اس مضمون کا ایک عربی شعر بہی لکہہ دیتا ہون *

حشا شة تفس و دعت یوم و دعوا

فلم ادز اي الظاعنين أشجع

First Examination in Medicine.

1878.

Anatomy.

Examiner,—Dr. W. P. Dickson.

1. Describe the bones of the carpus.

2. Describe the articulations of the *Astragalus Oscalcis* and *Scaphoid* bones one with another.

3. Describe the muscles of the pharynx and *soft palate.*

4. Give the branches of the External carotid artery and their distribution.

5. Describe the *Medulla Oblongata, Pons Varòlii* and *Cerebellum.*

6. Describe the inferior maxillary nerve.

7. Describe the sympathetic nervous system.

8. Describe briefly the Anatomy of the *Male Perineum.*

Physiology.

Examiner,—Dr. A. N. Hojel.

1. Describe the stages of Deglutition.

2. What do you mean by the *coagulation* of blood? Describe its process and mention the circumstances which retard and those which quicken the coagulation of blood?

3. What is meant by the following expressions connected with respiration:—*Tidal air, Complemental air, Residual air.* Give the average quantity of each respired and how is each computed.

4. Describe the *Papilloe* of the tongue.

5. Give a description of the intimate structure of—

(*a*). Organic muscular fibre.

(*b*). Inorganic muscular fibre.

6. Explain what is meant by *reflex action*, give examples and state what Anatomical parts are necessary for the completion of such acts.

7. By what means are the *watery* and by what the *saline* constituents of the urine separated from the blood.

8. What glandular structures contribute to the formation of mixed saliva, and what principal parts of the food does it act upon, and how does it alter them, and upon which of its constituents does its activity mainly depend.

9. State what you know in reference to the functions of the *spleen.*

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—DR. WARDEN.

1. What do you understand by the term chemical action, give example?

2. In the following list distinguish between the metallic and non-metallic elements and chemical compounds:—*Sodium, Phosphorus, Carbon,* Nitrogen, *Alum, Sulphur.* Give the symbols and atomic weights of any four of the elements mentioned in the foregoing list and describe the physical properties of carbon.

3. Describe the construction of the common mercurial barometer. What would be the effect on the column of mercury if a barometer were carried from the sea level to the top of a mountain, several thousand feet high, give reasons.

4. What meanings are commonly assigned to the terms *Absorption, Evaporation, Ignition, Filtration, Incineration, Carbonization, Crystallization.* Give examples.

5. Describe how electricity is usually generated for experimental purposes.

6. Describe an experiment to prove that solar light is composed of rays of various colors.

7. How would you prepare oxygen from chlorate of potash and how much chlorate of potash would be required to make 79 grs. of oxygen.

8. Describe two methods for proving that water consists of two gases, one experiment to be *Analytical* and the other *Synthetical.*

9. How is the precipitated chalk of the pharmacopœia prepared, give equations.

10. You have given to you *Metallic zinc,* dilute *Hydrochloric acid* and *Carbonate* of *Ammonia.* What chemical compounds and substances can you prepare from these substances, give equations.

11. What occurs when a solution of caustic potash is added to *Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, Nitrate* of *Silver* and *Perchloride* of *Iron.*

12. Describe the preparation of *Iodine* and *Iodid* of potassium. What occurs when *Chlorine* gas is passed through a solution of Iodide of potassium.

13. What inorganic substances are usually present in drinking water, give brief methods for their detection.

14. How is *Sulphuric acid* prepared and what are its usual impurities.

15. Explain the terms *Caustic and Quick lime, Slaked lime and Lime water.*

16. What occurs when a mixture of starch and water is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. What is the action of Tincture of Iodine, 1st on cold 2ndly on boiling starch mucilage.

17. How is chloroform prepared. Describe its usual impurities and give methods for their detection.

18 Describe the preparations of Vinegar and Tartaric acid. What are the usual adulterations of Vinegar.

19. Give the tests for the presence of sugar and albumen in the urine.

20. What do you understand by the term *ultimate organic analysis* and describe briefly the theory of its operation.

21. Describe the chemical and physical properties of Hydrocyanic acid. How is it usually prepared.

22. How is spirits of wine made, what is *Rectified Spirit* of wine, *Proof Spirit* and *Absolute Alcohol.*

23. How is the presence of nitrogen in organic bodies ascertained.

24. What precipitates are produced when argentic nitrate is added to a neutral solution of an *arsenite* or *arseniate.*

25. Give the characteristic tests for iron distinguishing between *ferrous* and *ferric* reactions and illustrating each by equation :

(*a*).—Sulphydrate of ammonium.
(*b*).—Ferrocyanide of potassium.

(*c*).—Ferricyanide of potassium.
(*d*).—Caustic alkalis.
(*e*).—Sulphocyanate of potash.

26. Give a comparative statement of the tests for *Arsenicum* and *Antimony*.

27. Give a general sketch of the method of analysing a solution suspected to contain one salt of a common metal.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—DR. WATSON.

1. Describe the different kinds of Inflorescence in plants illustrating them by examples.

2. Give an account of the floral organs of plants, their structure and order of development, and give reasons for the belief that they are all modifications of leave.

3. Define the terms *Capsule*, *Pyxidium*, *Follicle*, *Siliqua*, *Silicula*, *Drupe*, *Achene*, *Caryopsis* and *Samara*.

4. Describe the different parts of which a Dicotytedonous seed consists and its mode of *germination*.

5. Give the characters of the natural order Leguminosæ and its suborders, and mention the most important medical and economical products yielded by it.

6. What are the general characters of the flora of the plains of the Panjab. State how it varies in different parts and the causes of it.

7. In what parts of plants is starch chiefly found and what are its uses and their economy.

8. Describe the two plants given according to the table (*Solanaceæ* and *Asclepiadaceæ*).

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,—DR. WATSON.

1. What officinal medicinal agents are yielded by the *Animal* kingdom, give the sources from which they are obtained, their uses, preparations and the doses of those administered internally.

2. What are the officinal substances used as emetics. Describe their physiological effects and differences in the mode of their action. State the circumstances which contraindicate their employment and the doses required to produce their emetic effects.

3. What are *Antiseptics*, *Disinfectants* and *Deodorisers*. Enumerate the most important of them. Explain their mode of action and state the purposes for which each is best adapted.

4. What is an *Alterative*, contrasd the alterative action of Iodine with that of *mercury* and state the conditions under which you would employ each of them, in what pharmacopoeal preparations are the two combined.

5. Give the composition, mode of preparation, strength, test and characters of acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum, its physiological effects, medical uses and doses. Mention any vegetable substance in which it exists and from which it is obtainable by simple processes.

6. What Indigenous drugs can be used as substitutes for the preparations of *cinchona* in the treatment of ague, give the sources from which they are derived, the form in which they may be prescribed and their doses.

7. Write without using abreviations, prescriptions for a patient suffering :—

(*a*)—from *Tœnia Solium*.

(*b*)—from Tinea circinata, using in each the most effectual remedy you know.

Final Examination in Medicine and Surgery.

1878.

Midwifery.

Examiner,—Dr. W. F. Knapp.

1. Describe the different deformities of the Pelvis, and give the measurements of a healthy female Pelvis at the inlet, cavity, and outlet.

2. Describe fully the treatment of shoulder presentation under the various circumstances met with.

3. What are the causes of Postpartem Hœmorrhage and what treatment would you adopt in each.

4. What are the causes of Prolapse of the Funis and what different methods of treatment are adopted to reduce it.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Examiner,—Dr. Watson.

1. Two skeletons were found, which are said to be those of a married European woman 19 years of age and of an European male child 1 year old, both supposed to have met with a violent death 8 years before; to what points would you direct your attention in order to determine the truth of these assertions and to identify the remains?

2. Give the symptoms and post mortem appearances in death by starvation, and the precautions necessary before concluding that death has resulted from this cause.

3. What indications as to the time when death took place, are to be derived from observing the temperature of the dead body? What are the circumstances which retard or favor the cooling of the body after death?

4. What inferences can be drawn regarding the cause of death and the length of time which has elapsed since death occurred from observation of the rigor mortis or cadaveric rigidity of the body?

5. Can any safe conclusions as to the time when death has taken place be drawn from the degree to which putrefaction has advanced in a corpse? What are the circumstances as regards the body itself and the surrounding conditions which would accelerate or retard decomposition?

6. Give the symptoms in poisoning by opium, state the time after taking it that they usually come on, the quantity required to destroy life and how this is affected by age and other circumstances, and describe the post mortem appearances and chemical analysis for the detection of the poison.

7. Describe the appearances external and internal observed after death by hanging, state the causes to which death usually is and may be due and distinguish sucidal from Homicidal hanging.

8. What are the means commonly resorted to for producing criminal abortion? State the points to be attended to in investigating such cases during life and after death.

9. What would you assign as the earliest period at which a child may be born viable or capable of being reared? Give the characters of a child born between the 6th and 7th, 7th and 8th, and 8th and 9th months of uterine life respectively and the signs of its having arrived at maturity.

10. What are the proofs of a child having been born alive and the value to be attached to each of them ?

11. To what gases are the deleterious effects of charcoal vapor due and how do they act upon the system ? State the symptoms and effects produced by the inhalation of it and the appearances observed after death. Under what circumstances have accidents from this cause been known to occur in India ?

12. What are the symptoms of poisoning by Strychnia and how do they differ from similar symptoms arising from other causes ? What quantity is required to destroy life and at what period does death usually take place ? Give the characters of and tests for Strychnia.

SURGERY.

Examiner,—DR. BLANC.

1. Describe the Surgical treatment of simple fracture.

2. Give the clinical and microscopical characters of Enchondroma and from these characters establish diagnosis between Enchondroma, Exostosis and Osteoid Sarcoma.

3. What are the secondary effects of Plastic Arteritis ?

4. Compare the Physical characters of soft Chancre with those of Indurated, and indicate the local treatment for both.

5. Describe the Necroses of the Frontal bone, in its Pathology, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Prognosis and treatment. In the diagnosis indicate clearly the difference between this Affection, Osteitis and Caries.

6. Give the treatment of an Inflamed Axillary Aneurism threatening suppuration.

7. What do you understand by Traumatic fever. In what does it differ from Pyæmia ?

MEDICINE.

Examiner,—DR. DICKSON.

1. Symptoms, Prognosis, Pathology and treatment of Diabetes.

2. Symptoms, Pathology, and Morbid Anatomy of Amyloid degeneration.

3. Symptoms, Causes, Morbid Anatomy, Pathology and treatment of Epilepsy.

4. Varieties, Causes, Symptoms, Morbid Anatomy and Pathology and treatment of Phthisis.

5. Diagnosis, Physical Signs and treatment of Valvular diseases of the Heart.

6. Causes, Pathology and treatment of Jaundice.

7. Symptoms, Causes Morbid Anatomy and treatment of Acute Bright's Disease.

8. Give briefly the classification and characters of diseases of the skin.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

1878.

I.—MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiner,—MAJOR A. M. BRANDRETH, R. E.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Find the value of the sum of $2\frac{1}{3}$, $3\frac{1}{9}$, $7\frac{1}{5}$, $4\frac{1}{5}$, $2\frac{1}{15}$, and $12\frac{14}{15}$; and divide it by the difference of $4\frac{5}{16}$ and $2\frac{23}{36}$.

2. Reduce 2 furlongs, 1 foot to the fraction of a mile; and 121 square yards to the fraction of an acre.

3. Multiply together ·00071, 300·71 and ·07, and reduce to decimals $3\frac{1}{7}$ and $5\frac{1}{3}$.

4. What is the value of 307 maunds, 31 seers, 13 chittacks of grain at 13 seers to the rupee, and how much grain will 75 rupees buy for each of a party of 140 men, at the same rate.

5. The wages of labourers are 3 annas for a man, 2 for a woman, $1\frac{1}{2}$ for a boy and 5 for a donkey; what must be paid per week for a party consisting of 21 donkeys, 50 boys, 72 women, and 120 men, and what would a fine of half a day's pay to the whole party amount to.

6. Divide $\frac{5}{7}$ of $\frac{2}{9}$ of $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{2}{9}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{5}{25}$.

7. Reduce $2\frac{1}{3}$ of 2 cwt., 3 quarters to the vulgar, and also to the decimal fraction of a ton.

8. Find the square root of 201, and the cube root of 21, each to four places of decimals.

9. If Lahore, Ferozepur and Multan sent respectively 50, 40 and 20 police men to keep order at a

fair, and 22 men were required on duty daily, how many men should each party supply. If the number required was increased to 23 daily, what would be the best arrangement.

10. Find the cube of 2271 and the fourth power of 891.

ARITHMETIC.

حساب *

پرچہ اول—وقت ۳ ساعت

۱—دریافت کرو جمع $۳\frac{۱}{۳}$ و $۳\frac{۲}{۹}$ و $۷\frac{۳}{۵}$ و $۴\frac{۲}{۵}$ و $۲\frac{۲}{۱۵}$

$۱۲\frac{۱۴}{۳۵}$ کي اور تقسیم کرو اوسکو $۴\frac{۳}{۲۶}$ اور $۲\frac{۲۳}{۲۶}$ کي حاصل تفریق پر *

۲—اختصار کرو $\frac{۳}{۴}$ فرلانگ ایک فٹ کو ایک میل کي کسر مین اور ۲۲۰ مربع گز کو ایک ایکر کي کسر مین *

۳—ضرب کرو آپسمین ۷۱۰۰۰۰ اور ۷۱۰۰۰۳ اور ۷۰۰ کو اور تبدیل کرو کسوراعا شاریہ مین $۳\frac{۱}{۵}$ اور $۵\frac{۱}{۴}$ کو *

۴—کیا ہوگي قیمت ۳۰۷ من ۳۱ سیر ۱۳ چھٹانک اناج کي بنرخ ۳۱ سیر في روپیہ اور کتنا اناج ۷۵ روپیہ کا خریدا جاویگا واسطے ہر ایک شخص کے ۱۴۰ آدمیونکي جماعت کے لیئے اوسی نرخ سے *

۵—تنخواہ مزدورونکي اسطور پر مقرر ہے کہ ۳ آنہ في یوم مرد اور ۲ آنہ عورت اور $1\frac{1}{2}$ آنہ في چھوکري اور ۵ آنہ في خر دئے جاتے ہین تو بتاؤ خرچ ایک ہفتہ کا واسطے ایک جماعت کے کہ جسمین ۲۱ خر اور ۵۰ چھوکري اور ۷۲ عورت اور ۱۲۰ مرد ہین اور کیا ہو گی تعداد کل جماعت پر نصف دنکے جرمانہ کي *

۶—تقسیم کرو $\frac{5}{7}$ من $\frac{2}{9}$ من $13\frac{1}{2}$ کو $\frac{2}{9}$ من $7\frac{1}{2}$ من $\frac{3}{25}$ پر *

۷—اختصار کرو $2\frac{1}{3}$ من ۲ هندرة ویٹ ۳ کواٹر کو ایک ٹن کي کسور عام اور کسور اعشاریہ مین *

۸—دریافت کرو جزر $\overline{201}$ کا اور جزرالکعب $\overline{21}$ کا هر ایک کو چار مرتبہ کی کسور اعشاریہ تک *

۹—اگر لاهور اور فیروزپور اور ملتان سے علحدہ علحدہ $\overline{50}$ اور $\overline{30}$ اور $\overline{20}$ پولس کے ملازم واسطے بندوبست ایک میلہ کے آوین اور فی یوم $\overline{22}$ شخص کی ضرورت هووي تو بتاؤ هر ایک جماعت سے کسقدر ملازم لیئے جاوینگے اور اگر ضرورت ۲۳ اشخاص کي هوجاوي تو کیا بندوبست کیا جاویگا *

۱۰—دریافت کرو کعب $\overline{2271}$ کا اور چوتھي طاقت $\overline{891}$ کے *

GEOMETRY.

Examiner,—MAJOR A. M. BRANDRETH, R. E.

Second Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Define a point, a line, a plane superficies, a plane rectilineal angle, and a circle.

2. If two angles of a triangle be equal to each other, the sides also which are opposite the equal angles shall be equal to one another.

3. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior and opposite angles.

4. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines, make the alternate angles equal to each other, these two straight lines shall be parallel.

5. If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a chord of the circle, it shall cut it at right angles.

6. One circumference of a circle cannot cut another in more than two points.

7. To describe a circle about a given triangle.

8. Define similar rectilineal figures, and shew that if the sides of two triangles about each of their angles be proportionate, the triangles shall be equiangular and the equal angles shall be those which are opposite the homologous sides.

9. Through a given point draw a straight line which shall make equal angles with two straight lines given in position.

10. Draw a straight line to touch two given circles, first, on the same side, secondly, on alternate sides.

GEOMETRY.

تحریر اقلیدس *

پرچہ دویم—وقت ۳ ساعت *

۱—تعریف کرو ایک نقطہ کي اور ایک خط کی اور ایک سطح مستوی کي اور ایک زاویہ مسطحہ کی اور ایک دایرہ کي *

۲—اگر ایک مثلث کے دو زاوے اپسمین برابر هون تو دونو ضلع اونکے مقابل کے بهی اپسمین برابر هونگے *

۳—اگر ایک مثلث کا ایک ضلع اخراج کیا جاوي تو زاویہ بیروني بڑا هوگا دونو زاویون اندروني اور مقابل کے سے *

۴—اگر ایک خط مستقیم واقع هو اوپر دو اور خطون مستقیم کے اور پیدا کرے زاوے متبادلي برابر ایک دوسري کے تو وے دونو خط مستقیم متوازي هونگے *

۵—اگر ایک خط مستقیم ایک دایرہ کے مرکز پر گزري اور تنصیف کرے اوس دایرہ کے ایک وتر کو تو وہ آوس وتر کو زاویہ قایمہ پر قطع کریگا *

۶—محیط ایک دایرہ کا ایک اور دوسري دایرہ کے محیط کو سواي دو نقاط کے زیادہ مین نهین قطع کر سکتا هے *

۷—ایک مثلث مغروض کے گرد ایک دایرہ بناؤ *

۸—تعریف کرو مستقیمہ الاضلاع متشابعہ شکلونکي اور ثابت کرو کہ اگر دو مثلثونکے ضلع اونکے زاویونکے گرد متناسب هون تو وي مثلث مساوي الا زوایا هونگے اور وے زاوے اونکے اپسمین برابر هونگے جو کہ مقابل اضلاع متناظرہ کے هین *

۹—ایک نقطہ مفروض پر ایک خط مستقیم ایسا کھینچو جو پیدا کرے دو زاویے مساوی ساتھہ دو خطوں مفروض کے جو کہ موقع سے دئے گئے ہیں *

۱۰—ایک خط مستقیم ایسا نکالو جو مس کرے دو دایروں مفروض کو اول ایک ہی جانب میں دوم متبادلی جانب میں *

MENSURATION.

Examiner,—LT. J. H. C. HARRISON, R. E.

Third Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. If two adjacent sides and one of the diagonals of a parallelogram be 100, 120, and 150, respectively, what is the length of the other diagonal?

2. A regular polygon of 25 sides is described about a circle of radius 10. Find its area.

3. If the centre of a circle whose diameter is 16 be in the circumference of a circle whose diameter is 30, find the area of the figure common to both circles.

4. Find the capacity of a Waggon the top of which measures 16 feet 9 inches in length by 4 feet 6 inches in breadth, the bottom 3 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and the depth 4 feet.

5. A rectangular cistern open at the top, 8 feet long and 4 feet broad, is made of sheet lead. Every square foot of which weighs 16 lbs., while the whole cistern simply weighs 1 ton. How many gallons of water will it contain?

6. If the diameter of the earth be 8000 miles, and geologists know the interior to a depth of 5 miles

below the surface, what fraction of the whole content would be known.

7. How much of the earth's surface would a man see if he were raised to the height of the radius above it. Find also what proportion of the volume is contained in the segment seen.

8. What length of canvas three quarters of a yard wide, is required for a conical tent whose altitude is 8 feet and diameter of base 13 feet, adding 5 per cent for wastage in cutting.

MENSURATION.

مساحت *

پرچه سویم—وقت ۳ ساعت

۱—اگر دو متصل کے ضلع اور ایک قطر ایک متواري الاضلاع کا فردا فردا برابر ۱۰۰ اور ۱۲۰ اور ۱۵۰ کے هووین تو لنبائي اوسکے دوسری قطر کي کیا هو گي *

۲—ایک شکل منتظم ۲۵ اضلاع کي ایک دایرہ کے گرد کہ جسکا قطر ۱۰ هے بني هوئي هے تو مساحت اوسکی کیا هوگي *

۳—اگر مرکز ایک دایرہ کا کہ جسکا قطر ۱۶ هے ایک اور دوسري دایرہ کے محیط مین هووی کہ جسکا قطر ۳۰ هے تو مساحت اوس شکل کی معلوم کرو جو کہ دونو دایرون مین مشترک هے *

۴—معلوم کرو جگہ ایک گاڈي کي کہ جسکے اوپر کے سري کی انبائي ۱۶ فت ۹ انچہ اور چوڑائي ۴ فت ۶ انچہ هے اور نیچي کے سري کي لنبائي ۳ فت ۶ انچہ اور چوڑائي ۲ فت ۶ انچہ هے اور گہرائی اوسکي ۴ فت هے *

۵—ایک قایم الزاویہ حوض کي لنبائي جو کہ اوپر سے کہولا ہوا ہے ۸ فٹ اور چوڑائي اوسکي ۴ فٹ ہے اور وہ حوض شیشے کي چادر کا بنا ہوا ہے کہ جسکے ہر ایک مربع فٹ کا وزن 16 پونڈ ہے اور کل حوض کا وزن ایک ٹن ہے تو بتاؤ کتنے گیلن پانی اوس حوض مین اویگا *

۶—اگر قطر زمین کا ۸۰۰۰ میل ہو اور جیالوجیدان کو اوسکے اندر کا حال سطح سے ۵ میل تک معلوم ہووے تو کونسا حصہ کل جسامت کا وے جانتے ہونگے *

۷—اگر ایک شخص سطح زمین سے اوسکے نصف قطر کي برابر بلند کیا جاوے تو کسقدر سطح زمین کی وہ دیکھہ سکے گا اور بتاؤ اوس قطع زمین کی کل جسامت زمین سے کیا نسبت ہو گي *

۸—بتاؤ کسقدر لنبا کپڑا کہ جسکا عرض پون گز کا ہے ایک مخروطي ڈیرہ کے واسطے در کار ہوگا کہ جسکے بلندے 8 فٹ اور قطر اوسکے قاعدہ کا 13 فٹ ہے اور ۵ في سیکڑا واسطے کٹائي وغیرہ کے اور زیادہ کر لینا چاہیے *

II.—ESTIMATING.

Examiner,—MAJOR A. M. BRANDRETH, R. E.

Fourth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

Estimate the quantities and cost of work in the accompanying plan under the heads given below

Work out total cost adding 5 per cent for contingencies—

Arch brick-work, per 100 cubic feet,	30	Rs.
Plain " " " "	20	"
Concrete " " "	15	"
Plaster, pacca, all exposed faces and to 1 foot under ground, per 100 square feet	5	"
Kunker for road 50 feet each side of centre of bridge 9 inches thick, per 100 cubic feet	3	"

ESTIMATING.

اسٹیمیٹ *

پرچہ چہارم—وقت ۳ ساعت *

اِس کے ساتھہ میں جو نقشہ ھے اوسکے کام کا تخمینا کرو موافق تفصیل ذیل کے اور معلوم کرو خرچ اوسکي تیاري کا في سیکڑہ پر ۵ روپیہ واسطے متفرقات کی اور زیادہ کرلینے چاھیں *

محراب کی خشتي چنائي بنرخ في ۱۰۰ مکسر فت ۳۰ روپیہ

سادھي ... ... ۲۰ ,,

کانکریٹ کا کام ... ... ۱۵ ,,

استر کاری کا کام ایک فت تک نیچي زمین کے اور کل بیرونی رخون پر بنرخ في ۱۰۰ مربع فت ۵ روپیہ *

کنکر واسطے سڑک کے پل کے مرکز سے ھر ایک جانب میں ۵۰ فت تک وسط پل سے دونو طرف ۹ انچہ موٹی بنرخ ۳ روپیہ في ۱۰۰ مکسر فت *

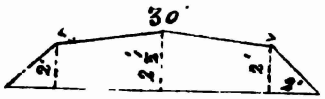
III.—CONSTRUCTION.

Examiner,—RAI BAHADUR KANHYA LAL, C. E.

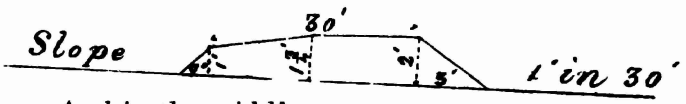
Time—3 *hours*.

1. How do you find the cubic contents of cuttings and embankments on roads and canals? Describe the rule in words.

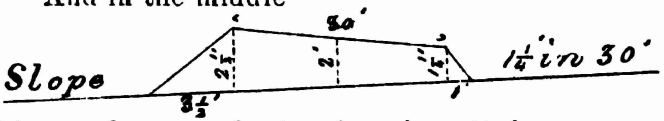
2. The section of a road at one end is



At the other end



And in the middle



Distance between the 2 end sections 50 feet.

Find the cubic contents in feet.

3. What is the proper slope for soil consisting of loose clay and sand?

4. How are earthen slopes protected from the weather

5. How are tanks or reservoirs in porous soil made water tight?

6. Sketch 2 successive courses of a wall 3 feet thick, both in English and Flemish bond, with bricks 10″ × 5″ × 3,″ and show the thickness of joints in each course.

7. What is the essential quality of a good foundation? How would you proceed with the foundation in a treacherous soil?

8. Describe briefly the method of well sinking, both by hand, and by machinery.

9. How is timber protected from white ants, and dry rot ?

10. Describe the qualities of the following timbers: *Deodar, Kail, Suul, Kikur,* and state which of them is strongest for flat Roofs.

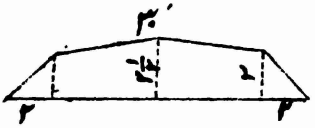
CONSTRUCTION.

تعمیر عمارت وغیرہ *

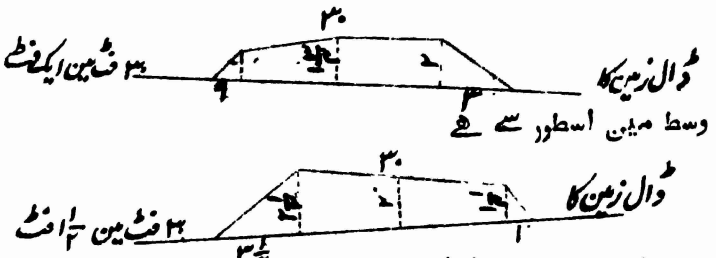
وقت--۳ ساعت *

۱—نہروں اور سڑکوں کے بنانے میں کھودائی اور بھرائی کی مکسر فٹ کسطرح پر نکالتی ہو *

۲—ایک سڑک کے سیکشن یعنی تراش ایک سری پر اسطور سے ہے



دوسری سری پر اسطور سے ہے



مکسر فٹ بہرائي کی تعداد لکھو *

۳—ریت اور مٹي کے ملی ہوئی زمین میں سلامي کتني ہوني چاہیے تا کہ کنارہ گر نہ پڑے *

۴—سلامیاں سڑکوں یا نہروں وغیرہ کی بارش یا اندھي سے کیونکر محفوظ رھتی ھیں *

۵—حوض یا تالاب میں جنکی تہہ پولي زمین کي ہو وہي کیونکر پانی تہر سکتا ھے *

۶—ایک دیوار تین فٹ کے اثار کي "۱۰ × "۵ × "۳ کی اینٹوں سے بنائي جاویگي اوسکے دو وجہ اوپر نیچي کي نقشے لکھو اول انگریزي اور پہر فلیمش بانڈ میں اور ہر نقشہ میں درز کي موٹاي دکھلاؤ *

۷—اچھي بنیاد کے کیا پہچان ھي اگر زمین خراب ہو تو بنیاد کسطور پر بناؤ گي تا کہ مضبوط ہووے *

۸—کہوڑن کے گلانی کی ترکیب بیان کرو دستي اور نیز کلوں کے مدد سے *

۹—لکڑی دیمک اور کہن سي کیونکر محفوظ رھہ سکتي ھی *

۱۰—قسم اکڑي مندرجہ ذیل کے وصف اور نقص بیان کرو—

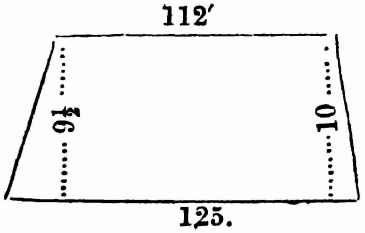
دیار کیل سال اور لکھو کہ اون میں سے کونسے لکڑي واسطي سقف پدھري کے نہایت مضبوط ھے *

IV.—SURVEYING.

Examiner,—RAI BAHADUR KANHYA LAL, C. E.

Time—3 *hours.*

1. A Survey of a trapezoidal field is made with a chain, which is 6 inches *more* than a 100 feet, the sides are as follows :—



Find the area of the field.

2. Also find the area, if the chain were 6 inches *less* than 100 feet, the measurements being as given above.

3. Describe the methods of finding the breadth of a stream with the aid of the chain only.

4. Can a level, in *perfect adjustment*, give correct results, if placed at unequal distances from the 2 staves? If not, why?

5. Describe the "Prismatic Compass" and "Plan Table," and show the advantages of each.

6. What is the difference between a bearing and an angle?

7. What is a "datum line," describe the method of reducing levels to a datum?

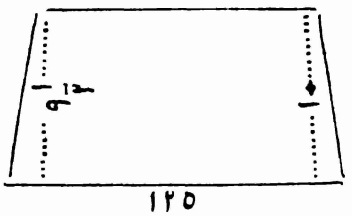
8. Describe a Y level, and a theodolite, and state how the latter instrument can be used for levelling.

SURVEYING.

پیمایش کمپاسے *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—ایک کھیت کے پیمایش ایک جریب سے جو سو فٹ سے چھہ انچھ زیادہ ھي کي گئي ھے اور اوسکے اضلاع اسطور پر ھین اوسکے مساحت لکھو *



۲—اور اگر جریب سو فٹ سے چھہ انچھ کم ھو تو کھیت کے مساحت کیا ھو گے *

۳—بیان کرو قاعدي دریافت کرني عرض کسے دریا یا نہر کي صرف بوسیلہ جریب کے *

۴—اگر ایک لیول کے کمپاس سب طرح سے درست ھو توبتلاؤ کہ اوسسے لیول کا نشیب و فراز درست نکلیگا یا نہین اگر فاصلہ عقب اور آیندہ کی گزون مین فرق ھووے اور اگر درست نہ نکلیگا تو اوسکا باعث بیان کرو *

۵—پرزمیتک کمپاس اور پلین تیبل کے آلات کا بیان لکھو اور اونکي فایدي تحریر کرو *

۶—بیرنگ اور زاویہ مین کیا فرق ھے *

۷—ڈیتم لین کسکو کہتي ھین اور لیول کا نشیب و فراز ڈیتم لین سے کیونکر نکالا جاتا ھے *

۸—واي ليول اور تهيو ڈوليٹ کا بيان لکهو اور تحرير کرو
که آله نمبر دوم ليول کے نشيب و فراز دريافت کرنے کے واسطی
کيونکر مستعمل هو سکتا هے *

V.—DRAWING.

Scales and Figures.

Examiner,—Lt. S. M. Maycock, R. E.

Time—3 *hours*.

1. Construct a scale of $\frac{1}{800,000}$ to show miles, by a vernier to read to furlongs.

2. A diagonal scale to read to 10 yards is required for a map of two inches to the mile. Draw it, give representative fraction.

3. Print the words "Ganges Canal" in vertical block printing $\frac{4}{10}$ inch high.

4. A right angled triangle has a base of 2 inches and an area of 3 square inches, construct it, and also one similar to it, of half its area, and draw a square equal to the larger triangle.

5. On a base of 2 inches, describe a square, and an equi-angular pentagon, and find by construction, a triangle equal to have the difference in area between the two.

6. The major axis of an ellipse is 2 inches. The minor is 1·4 inches. Draw the ellipse by hand in a firm fine ink line.

SCALES AND FIGURES.

پمانے اور اشکال *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱ - ایک پمانہ $\frac{۱}{۵۰۰۰۰}$ کا بناؤ کہ جسے میل ظاہر ہوین اور اوسکي و رنیر سے فرلانگ پڑ ھے جاوین *

۲—ایک نقشہ جو کہ ۲ انچہ مین فی میل کے پمانہ سے بنّا ہوا ھے اوسکے واسطے ایک پمانہ وترونکا مطلوب ھے کہ جسے ۱۰ گز تک پڑ سکین تو بناؤ اوسکو اور بتاؤ اوسکي کسر کو *

۳—الفاظ Ganges Canal کو پرنٹ کرو سید ھے بلاک کے حروف مین کہ جنکي بلندي $\frac{۴}{۱۰}$ انچہ ہووی *

۴—بناؤ ایک مثلث قایم الزاویہ کہ جسکا قاعدہ ۲ انچہ اور مساحت ۳ مربع انچہ ھے اور نیز ایک اور مثلث اوسکے متشابہ بناؤ کہ جسکي مساحت ایک نصف مساحت مثلث مفروض کے ہووي اور ایک مربع بہی بڑي مثلث کي برابر بناؤ *

۵—ایک مربع دو انچہ کے قاعدہ پر بناؤ اور نیز ایک مخمس اور پہر ایک مثلث ایسا بناؤ کہ جسکي مساحت اون دونو نکی مساحت کے حاصل تفریق کے برابر ہووی *

۶—لنبائی ایک بیضوي کے بڑي محورکي ۲ انچہ اور چہوٹي کي ۱٫۴ انچہ ھے تو اوس بیضوی کو ایک باریک سیاھي کے خط کا صرف ھاتہہ سے کہینچو *

Architectural Drawing.

Examiner,—Lt. J. H. C. Harrison, R. E.

Time—6 *hours*.

From accompanying specification draw, on a scale of 8 feet to 1 inch, a complete ground plan, and a sectional elevation on the line A. B., B. C. of the building described.

(I.)—The *whole* to be first carefully and neatly drawn in pencil, and the scale and all dimensions clearly figured.

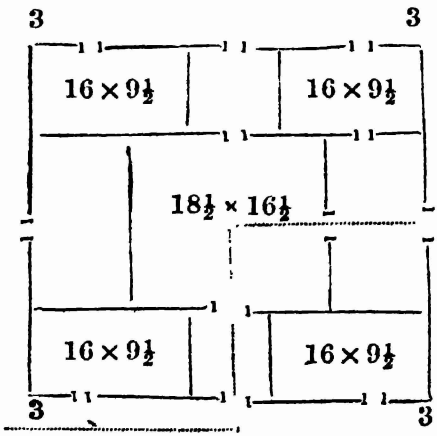
(II.)—The sectional elevations will then be carefully inked in and coloured.

(III.)—The plan, scale, &c., will then be carefully inked in and coloured.

N. B.—Neat and clean drawing and artistic skill will be taken into consideration in awarding marks as well as accuracy and rapidity of execution. But the drawings must be executed in the *order* detailed above.

Drawing from Specification.

A canal choki is to be built consisting of one centre room $18\frac{1}{2}' \times 16\frac{1}{2}'$ with an enclosed veranda all round, $9\frac{1}{2}'$ wide in the clear. Two side rooms each $18\frac{1}{2}' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'$; 4 corner rooms each $16' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'$ and two main entrance passages will be provided as shewn. Doors to be $7' \times 4'$ in places indicated. The four main walls to be 2′ thick; the outside verandah walls $1\frac{1}{2}'$ thick, and verandah cross walls 1′ thick.



Height of plinth 2′, depth of foundation 2′, roof of main room to be arched, on two iron girders, the intervals between the arches being filled in so as to form a flat terrace at top, with drainage slope of 3″, either side. Rise of arches 1′ and their thickness to be taken as 1′ Neat plain cornice to be provided on outside main and verandah walls, and a similar cornice for inside of main room.

Height of main room from floor to top of inside cornice, to be 18 feet. Verandah roof to be terraced, and to rest on beams and burgahs.

Beams to be 3 feet apart, and their scantling $5\frac{1}{2}''$ $\times 4''$; burgahs 1′ apart and their scantling $4'' \times 3''$. Height of verandah from floor to top of terraced roof to be 11 feet, a parapet wall $1\frac{1}{2}'$ high and 1 feet thick with suitable arrangements for carrying off the rain water both for main and verandah roofs.

Steps to be provided where necessary.
Scale 8 feet to 1 inch.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

محرابي نقشه كشي *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

تفصيل ذيل كے موافق كهنچو ايک انچ ميں ۸ فٹ كے پيمانه سے ايک پورا زميني نقشه اور ايک تراشي نقشه ارتفاع كا اوپر خط اب ب س كے اوس عبارت كا كه جسكا بيان كيا جاتا هے *

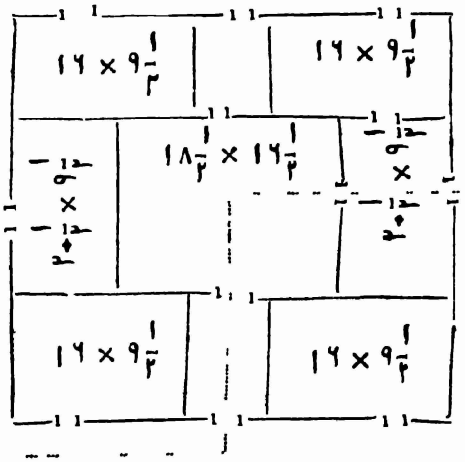
اول كل—نقشه كو ساتهه هوشياري اور صفائي كے پنسل سے بناؤ اور تب اوسكے كل حصون اور پيمانه پر ساتهه صفائي كے حروف لكهو *

دوم—تراشي نقشه ارتفاع پر ساتهه هوشياری کے روشنائي اور رنگت کرو *

سوم—نقشه زمینی اور پیمانه پر بهي ساتهه هوشياری کے روشنائي اور رنگت کرو *

اطلاع—نمبرونکے دینے مین خرب صورتی اور صفائي اور کا رنگري کا لحاظ کیا جاویگا اور ساتهه اوسکے صحت اور جلد بنانے کا بهی لحاظ رهیگا لیکن نقشه اوسي ترتیب کي موافق تیار کرنا چاهے جو که اوپر مذکور هوئي هے *

تفصیل نقشه کی *



ایک شهر کي چوکي ایسی بنوا نی هے که جسکی بیچ کا کمرا $18\frac{1}{2}' \times 16\frac{1}{2}'$ کا اور متصل کے برامدے چارون طرف $9\frac{1}{2}'$ چوڑی اندر کیطرفسے رهون دو اطراف کے کمرے که جنمین سے هر ایک کی پیمایش $20\frac{1}{2}' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'$ اور چار گوشون کي کمري

کہ جنمین سے ہر ایک کی پیمایش ۱۶′ × ۹½″ اور در بڑی راستے ایسے بنوائی جائین جیسے کہ نقشہ سے ظاہر ہین دروازے ۷′ × ۴′ اون جگہون مین رکہی جاوینگے جہانکہ اونکے نشان نقشہ مین ہین چار بڑی دیوارین ۲′ موٹی اور باہر کے برامدے کی دیوارین ۱½′ موٹی اور برامدے کی پردہ کی دیوارین ایک فٹ موٹی بنوائی جاینگی *

بلندی کرسی کی ۲′ اور گہرائی بنیاد کی ۲′ ہوگی بڑی کمرے کی چہت در آہنے شہتیرون پر محرابدار بنوائی جائیگی اور درمیانی حصہ محرابونکا ایسا بہوا جاویگا کہ جسکے اوپر ایک چپٹی چہت بنسکے اور اوس پر دہال بانے کا ہر ایک جانب مین ۳″ رہیگا بلندی محرابونکی ایک فٹ اور اونکی موٹای بہی ایک فٹ ہو گی *

ایک خوب صورت سادی کارنس باہر کی طرف بڑی کمری اور نیز برامدے کی دیوارونپر بنوای جائیگی اور ویسی ہی کارنس اندر کی طرف بڑی کمری مین بہی بنیگی *

بلندی بڑی کموی کی فرش سے اندر کی کارنس کی چوٹی تک ۱۸ فٹ ہوگی اور برامدے کی چہت بہی چپٹی شہتیرون اور برگون پر بنوائی جائیگی فاصلا شہتیرونکا اپسمین ۳ فٹ اور پیمایش اونکی ۵ × ۴″ ½″ ہونی چاہے اور برگی ایک ایک فٹ کے فاصلہ سے ۴″ × ۳″ کے پیمایش کے لگائی

جاوينگے بلندي برامدے کي فرش سے گچ کي چهت کے اوپر
تک ۱۱ فت رهيگي ايک مدير ۱½ اونچي اور ايک فت
چوڑے بڑے کمري اور برامدے کے چهت کے اوپر معه سهوليت
نيکاس پاني بارشے کے بنوائي جائيگي سڈي بهي حسب موقع
ضرورت بنوائي جاوينگي *

پيمانه ايک انچ مين ۸ فت کا *

VI.—HINDUSTANI.

Examiner,—RAI BAHADUR KANHYA LAL, C. E.

Time—2 *hours*.

الفاظ اور عبارت مندرجه ذيل کا اُردو يا هندي مين
ترجمه کرو—

I. Scaffolding, putlocks, stakes, centering. inverts, segmental arches, elliptical arches, pointed arches, haunches, parapets, releiving arches, side lights, sky lights, door jambs, soffits.

II. The excavation for obtaining earth for roads, should not be continuous, but *bunds* of 10 to 20 feet in width, should be left at every 2 to 300 feet.

2. Give the Hindustani of the following words :—Lamp-black, arsenic, charcoal, borax, white bad, verdigris, vermillion, principal rafter, strut, purlin, common rafter, ridge-pole, tie beam, tie rod, truss, king post, queen post.

3. Translate the following into Urdu, or Hindi : The roof covering to be 1st class lime terrace, 4 inches thick, resting on a layer

of roofing bricks or tiles, laid on Deodar battens 4″×3″ placed on beams 10″×6″, laid 5 feet centre to centre.

The floor to consist of tiles 12″×12″×3″ laid in kunker lime mortar with *close* joints, over 6 inches of concrete, well consolidated.

HINDUSTANI.

هندوستانی زبان *

وقت—۳ ساعت *

۱—عبارت مندرجہ ذیل صحیح صحیح لکھو—

لاهور مین بهت سے مکانات نامي صاحبان انگریز بهادر کے عهد مین تیار هوئی هین مثل کچهرے صاحب ضلع میو هسپتال منٹگمري اور لارنس هال گرجاگهر میانمیر سینٹ هال کالج سوکارے اُنمین سے عمارت کالج کی ابهي نا تیار هي منزل زیرین اور بالائي تو تیار هو گئي هین لیکن تاور دو باقي رهتے هین تاور خورد اب تیار هو رها هے اور تاور کلان عنقریب تیار هوجاویگا تاور کلان مین ایک بڑے گهڑے اور گهنٹه جو ولایت سے منگائے گئی هین لگائي جاویگي ارس سے وقت صحیح تمام چهانوني انارکلی مین معلوم هوا کریگا اور گهنٹه کی اواز دور تک جایا کریگي رات کے وقت جب مطلع صاف هو کا تو دس بارہ میل تک سنائي دیا کریگي *

۲—انگریزي اور هندوستاني عمارتون مین کیا کیا فرق هوتے هین دونو طرح کے عمارتون کے وصف اور نقص بیان کرو *

۳—اصطلاحات مندرجه ذیل کے معنی و مطلب بیان کرو—
پایکار - کچه چکه - مین - منا - چشمه - گنیا - ساهول -
سرت - بهادری - گوله - متها - سخر - موث - کچهه - پنسپال -
چکه - خسکه - کوسی - بنیره - گجهه - دیهل - ارترنج - بازو -
تاک - داسه - مندل *

VII.—ENGLISH.

Examiner,—RAI BAHADUR KANHYA LAL, C. E.

Time—2 hours.

1. Write down correctly the following passage (*to be dictated by the officer conducting the Examination.*)

"The Thomason Civil Engineering College acts, solely as an Examining Body in reference to admission to the Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

The names and addresses of passed candidates are reported to the Accountant-General. Passed candidates should apply, direct, to the Accountant General, or to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in the Province, in which they reside, for appointment to existing vacancies.

The salary of a 4th Grade Accountant begins with Rs. 80 increasing, yearly, by Rs. 7 up to Rs. 150.

No Text-books are laid down for the subjects of examination. A sample packet of examination papers, can be had, by remitting the sum of one rupee, to the Accountant, Thomason College."

NOTE.—After this, the dictation paper is to be taken from the candidates, and this question paper to be given to them.

2. Translate the foregoing passage into good Urdu or Hindi.

۳—عبارت مندرجہ ذیل کا انگریزي مین ترجمہ کرو—

دریاے راوے پر بمقام شاهدرہ ریل کا پل نہایت مضبوط بنا هے پہل پایہ خشتے مین اونکی اوپو گرڈر اهنے چڈهاے گئي هین اور جنگلہ بهی خوبصورت لوهے کا بنا هے اسوقت پل پر دو ریلون کے واسطے لوها لگا هوا هي ریل خورد کے واسطے اور نیز ریل کلان کے واسطے ابهي ریل کلان جاري نہین هي مگر عنقریب جاری هونیوالي هي پل بمہ چهت تیار هے *

ENGLISH.

انگریزي زبان

وقت—۲ ساعت

۱—لفاظ اور عبارت مندرجہ ذیل کا اُردو یا هندي مین ترجمہ کرو—

I. Scaffolding, putlocks, stakes, centering, invert, segmental arches, elliptical arches, pointed arches haunches, parapets, relieving arches, side lights skylights, door jambs, soffit.

II. The excavations for obtaining earth for roads, should not be continuous, but bunds of 10 to 20 feet in width, should be left at every 2 to 300 feet.

۲—اشیاء مندرجہ ذیل کو هندوستانی مین کیا کہتے هین—

Lampblack, Arsenic, Charcoal, Borax, White lead, Verdigris, Vermillion, Principal Rafter, Strut, Purlin, Common rafter, Ridge Pole, Tie beam, Tie rod, Truss, King post, Queen post.

۳—عبارت مندرجہ ذیل کا ترجمہ کرو اردو یا ہندی زبان میں—

The roof covering to be first class lime terrace, 4 inches thick, resting on a layer of roofing bricks, or tiles, laid on deodar battens, $4'' \times 3''$, placed on beams $10'' \times 6''$ laid 5 feet centre to centre.

The floor to consist of tiles $12'' \times 12'' \times 3''$, laid in kunker lime mortar, with close joints, over 6 inches of concrete, well consolidated.

First Examination-in-Law.
1878.

Constitutional Law.

Examiner,—Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader, Chief Court, Panjab.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. When were Mayor's Courts established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and what was the extent of their Jurisdiction ?

2. When was the grant of the Dewany obtained by the English, and state why it was thought necessary to apply for it ?

3. Describe briefly the plan introduced by Warren Hastings for the more effective collection of the revenue and the administration of justice.

4. What reasons led to the reform of the Legislative system in 1833 ?

5. What important changes in the Legislative System of India were introduced in 1861.

6. Describe briefly the constitution of the Council of India, and state for what period may a member hold the office.

7. On what matters may not a local Legislature legislate without the sanction of the Governor-General ?

8. What arrangement may be made to carry on the duties of the Government of India when the Governor-General in Council declares that it is expedient that the Governor-General should visit any part of India unaccompanied by his Council ?

9. Enumerate the different bodies of Statute Law now in force in the Panjab.

10. What are the requisites of a custom enforceable under the Panjab Laws Act.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

First Paper,—Time 3 hours.

۱—عدالتہاي میٹرز کلکتہ مدراس اور بمبي مین کب مقرر ہوئي ار اونکي اختیارات نسبت سماعت مقدمات کي کیا تہی *

۲—انگریزون نے دیواني کب حاصل کي ارر بیان کرو کہ اسکے حاصل کرنیکی کیا ضرورت تہي *

۳—مختصر طور پر بیان کرو کہ راون ہیستنگ صاحب نسبت وصولي معاملہ سرکار اور تقرري عدالتون کے کیا انتظام عمل مین لائي *

۴—سنہ ۱۸۳۳ع مین سوشتہ واضعان قانون کے ردو بدل کرنیکے کیا ضرورت معلوم ہوئي تہی *

۵—سنہ ۱۸۶۱ع مین قواعد تیاری قوانین کے باب مین کیا بڑي بڑي امور نئي اور تجویز ہوئی *

۶—مختصر طور پر بیان کرو کہ کونسل ہند کے باب مین کیا قانون ہے اور ہر ایک ممبر کس معیاد تک اپنے عہدہ پر رہ سکتا ہے *

۷—کن کن امور کے نسبت مقامي کونسل واضعان قانون سوائي منظوری گورنرجنرل کے قوانین مرتب نہین کرسکتي *

۸—جب گورنرجنرل باجلاس کونسل یہہ اظہار کرین کہ مناسب ہے کہ گورنرجنرل بلا شمولیپ کونسل ہندوستان کے

کسے جزو مین دور ۵ پر جاوین تو بیان کرو که گورنمنٹ هند
واسطی کار روای کونسل کي کیا انتظام کرسکتی هین *

۹—بیان کرو که اجکل پنجاب مین کن کن مختلف
مجمع واضعان قانون کے قوانین نافذ کئے هوئے جاري هین *

۱۰—قوانین پنجاب کے روسے رواج کے قابل تسلیم هونیکے
لئی کیا امور ضروري هین *

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner,—GEORGE RYALL, ESQ.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

1. Define "illegal" and "legally bound to do the terms of the Penal Code ?

2. State the law in regard to forfeiture of property in respect of offenders punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment ?

3. What is necessary to determine the Criminal responsibility of a child above 7 years and under 12 years of age ?

4. Define the offences,—(1) "Criminal breach of trust," (2) "Extortion" and (3) "Stolen property" in the terms of the Penal Code.

5. What are essential to make a trespass criminal ?

6. Under what circumstances is a European British subject triable exclusively by a High Court ?

7. Define "Judicial proceeding," "Summons case" and "Warrant case."

8. State the law as to arrests by private persons ?

9. Through whom may a Magistrate have his summons served? What is the effect of withdrawing from a prosecution by reason of compounding if that offence is compoundable under the law?

10. Within what term may a fine be levied, and state whether the death of the offender discharges the liability of his property?

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

پرچہ قانون و ضابطہ فوجداری *

اصطلاحات ذیل کي تعریف بموجب تعزیرات هند بیان کرو

۱—خلاف قانون - کرنا قانونا واجب *

۲—بیان کرو که ضبطي جائداد کي نسبت کیا قانون هے جبکه مجرم سزای موت حبس بعبور دریاے شور یا قید کا مستوجب هو *

۳—سات برس سے زیادہ اور بارہ برس سے کم عمر کے طفل کو اپنے فعلون کے نتایج کے ذمہ وارهونے کے واسطے از روی قانون فوجداری کیا امر ضروری هے *

۴—بیان کرو که بموجب مجموعہ تعزیرات هند کي جرایم ذیل کی تعریفات کیا هین - خیانت مجرمانه - استحصال بالجبر - مال مسروقه *

۵—کیا امور لازمي هین که مداخلت بیجاء مداخلت بیجا مجرمانه کي حد تک نه پهونچي *

۶—کن حالات مین رعیت اهل برطانیه کے نسبت تجویز صرف هائي کورٹ کے هی روبرو هو سکتی هے *

۷—اصطلاحات ذیل کي تعریف بیان کرو—

عدالتی کارروائی-مقدمه قابل اجراي سمن - مقدمه قابل اجراي وارنٹ *

۸—گرفتاري مجرمان مناسب اشخاص غیر ملازم یعنے عوام کے باب مین کیا قانون هے *

۹—بتلاؤ که کس کی معرفت مجسٹریٹ سمن کی تعمیل کراسکتا هے-جبکه ازروے قانون مصالحه هو سکتا هوکرئی شخص نسبت مصالحه کے باز دعوی دي تو بتلاؤ که قانونا اسکی کیا تائید هے *

۱۰—کتنے مدت تک زر جرمانه وصول هو سکتا هے اور بتلاؤ که سزا یافته کےمر جانے سے اوسکي جایداد اداي جرمانه سے بري هو جاتي هی یا نهین *

Civil Substantive Law.

Examiner,—George Ryall, Esq.

Third Papsr,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Define "goods," "sale," "consideration," and state how is a sale effected ?

2. When may a seller who has parted with the possession of goods exercise his right of stoppage in transit, and how may he give effect to such right ?

3. Under what circumstances does the authority of an agent terminate ?

4. What is a contract of "guarantee," a "continuing guarantee," and when may the latter be revoked?

5. Under what circumstances may a court dissolve a partnership?

6. Under what circumstances is an Insolvent Estate's Court justified in sentencing an Insolvent to imprisonment, and when may such court set aside a transfer of property made prior to adjudication in insolvency?

7. To what share is an adopted son entitled, where a legitimate son is born subsequently to the adoption, and under what circumstances may a widow adopt a son, under the Mitakshara law?

8. When does a widow inherit her deceased husband's estate under the Mitakshara law, and what is the nature of her interest and the extent of her powers?

9. What is essential to a contract of marriage under the Mahomedan law; how many wives may a Mahomedan legally marry and can he espouse a Christian or a Jew?

10. Under what circumstances is a donor precluded from resuming a gift under the Mahomedan law.

Civil Substantive Law.

Third Paper,—Time 3 hours.

۱—مال بیع اور بدل کے تعریف کرو اور بیان کرو کہ بیع کا وقوع کسطور پر ہو سکتا ہے *

۲—جبکہ بایع کا قبضہ مال مبیعہ سے دور ہوگیا ہے تو بیان کرو کہ کس صورت میں وہ اوس مال کو راستہ میں روک سکتا ہے اور کسطرح سے اوس استحقاق کو عمل میں لا سکتا ہے *

۳—کن صورتون مین کارندہ کي اختیارات ختم هو جاتي هین *

۴—معاهدہ ضمانت اور ضمانت مستمر کیا هے اور ضمانت مستمر کب ختم هوسکتی هے *

۵—کن صورتون مین عدالت شراکت کوفسخ کر سکتي هے *

۶—کن صورتون مین عدالت انتظام قرضہ کو اختیار هے کہ دیوالیہ کی نسبت حکم قید کا دیوي اور کن صورتون مین اوس عدالت کو اختیار هے کہ کوئي انتظام جایداد جو قبل انتظام دیوالیہ کي هوا هو اوسکو شکست کردي *

۷—اگر بعد متبنی کرنیکے ایک اصلی بیٹا پیدا هو تو بیان کرو کہ پسر متبني کا کیا حصہ هوگا اور بیان کرو کہ کن صورتون مین بموجب قانون متاکشرا کی بیوہ کو متبنی کرنیکا اختیار هے *

۸ - بموجب قانون متاکشرا کی کن صورتون مین بیوہ اپني خاوند کي جایداد کے وارث هوتي هے اور اوسکے استحقاق کي کیا نوعیت هے اور اوسکے کیا اختیارات هین *

۹—بموجب شرح محمدي کی عقدنکاح کي واسطے کیا ضروري امور هین اور بموجب شریعت کے کتني زوجہ ایک مسلمان کر سکتا هے اور بیان کرو کہ عورت عیسائي یا یهودن سے ایک مسلمان شادي کر سکتا هے یا نهین *

۱۰—بموجب شریعت کی کن صورتون مین واهب کو هبہ کي واپس کرنیکا اختیار نهین هے *

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Examiner,—GEORGE RYALL, ESQ.

Fourth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Define "may presume," "shall presume," and "conclusive proof" in the terms of the Indian Evidence Act.

2. When is an admission in a civil suit not relevant? When are the opinions of *Experts* relevent facts?

3. When is character a relevant fact—(1) in civil cases and (2) in criminal proceedings?

4. What are "Examination in Chief," "Cross Examination" and "Re-examination," and on what matters must leading questions be permitted by the court in an examination in chief or in a re-examination?

5. Define "Pleader," "Judgment" and "Decree" as given in Act X. of 1877, the Code of Civil Procedure.

6. Where would suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables lie?

7. Who are recognized Agents under the Civil Procedure Code and the Panjab Government notification?

8. How must a suit be framed and what should it include; and what claims may be joined with a suit for recovery of immoveable property?

9. What procedure is prescribed for compelling the attendance of witnesses and what penalty, if any, is attached to the absence of a party to a suit who is required to give evidence?

10. Suppose a right to sue for land accrued to a minor at the age of 12 years, would he be bound to sue within 3 years of his disability to sue ceasing, or could he come in within 12 years from the date on which his right to sue accrued?

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours,

ہر چہ ضابطہ دیوانے *

۱—(قیاس) (قیاس لاذمی) و ثبوت قطعی کے تعریف بموجب ایکٹ قانون شہادت تحریر کرو *

۲—دیوانی مقدمات میں کب اقبال واقعہ متعلقہ نہیں ہے ماہران کے رائے کب واقعہ متعلقہ ہوتی ہے *

۳—چال چلن کب واقعہ متعلقہ ہے - (الف) دیوانی مقدمات میں (ب) کار روائی فوجداری میں *

۴—سوالات فریق اول اور سوالات جرح اور سوالات فریق ثانی سے کیا مراد ہے - اور سوال اول میں کن صورتوں میں موصل الی المقصود کی اجازت دی جاسکتی ہے اور نیز سوالات ثانی میں *

۵—بموجب ایکٹ ۱۰ سنہ ۱۸۷۷ ع ضابطہ دیوانی کے الفاظ ذیل کی تعریف تحریر کرو (پلیڈر) (فیصلہ) (ڈگری) *

۶—بابت ہرجہ نقصان جسم یا مال منقولہ کے کس جگہ دعوی ہو سکتا ہے *

۷—بموجب ضابطہ دیوانی اور اشتہار گورنمنٹ پنجاب کے مختاران مقبولہ کون ہیں *

۸—عرضی دعوی کسطرح سے مرتب کرنا چاہئے اور کیا کیا امور اوسمیں درج کرنی چاہیئی اور جبکہ دعوی واسطے دخلیابی جایداد غیر منقولہ کے ہو تو اور کیا کیا دعاوی اوسمیں شامل کئی جا سکتی ہیں *

۹ — گواهان کو حاضري عدالت کے لئی مجبور کرنیکي واسطي کیا ضابطه هے اور اگر کسی فریق کی شهادت درکار هو اور وه غیز حاضر هو جاوے تو کیا تدارک هوسکتا هے *

۱۰ — فرض کرو که ایك نا بالغ کو بر وقت هونے ۱۲ سال کي عمر کے استحقاق دعوي نسبت اراضي پیدا هوا تو بیان کرو که کب وه دعوي کر سکتا هے یعنی بالغ هونی سے ۳ سال کے اندر یا تاریخ ظهور بنائي دعوي سے ۱۲ سال کے اندر *

Revenue Law and Procedure.

Examiner,—Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader, Chief Court, Panjab.

Fifth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. With whom should settlement be made under the Land Revenue Act ?

2. What is the effect of a tender of engagement for Revenue by the party to be settled with ? Is the Government bound by it ?

3. With what powers are revenue officers vested by the Land Revenue Act, to carry out the fiscal part of settlement operations ?

4. Who may sue for abatement of rent and on what grounds ?

5. How may a tenant's right to compensation for improvements be barred ?

6. How may the presumption of rights of occupancy arising from an entry in settlement records be rebutted by the proprietor ?

7. Under the General Stamp Act when is a stamped paper said to be spoilt or unfit for use ?

8. When is a party entitled to refund of Court Fee under the Court Fees Act?

9. How is the Court Fee payable in the following suits to be calculated:—

(*a*)—in a suit for specific performance of a contract of sale;

(*b*)—in a suit by a tenant to contest a notice of ejectment;

(*c*)—in a suit to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property;

(*d*)—in a suit by a tenant for abatement of rent.

10. Who may be enrolled as a Revenue Agent? In what cases may he appear and before whom?

Revenue Law and Procedure, &c.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

پرچہ مال *

۱—بموجب ایکٹ مالگزاري پنجاب انتظام مالگزاري کس کے ساتھ ہونا چاہئي *

۲—درخواست تعین مالگزاري کي درخواست کنندہ پر کیا تاثیر ہوتي ہے اور سرکار پر اوسکي پا بندي ہے یا نہین *

۳—ایکٹ مالگزاري پنجاب کے رو سے کیا اختیارات افسران بندوبست کو عاملانہ کارروائي بندوبست کے واسطے دي گئے ہین *

۴—تخفیف شرح لگان کے واسطے کون دعوي کرسکتا ہے اور کن وجوہات پر *

۵—مزارع کا استحقاق بابت ملنی معارضہ ترقي اراضي کي کب معدوم هوجاتا هے *

۶—جوظن غالب نسبت حقوق دخیلکاری قبضہ مستقل کی اندراج بندوبست سے پیداهوتا هے اوسکے تردید مالک اراضي کے جانب سے کسطرح هوسکتي هے

۷—بموجب قانون اسٹامپ عام کے کن صورتون مین استامپ نا قابل استعمال اور ردي سمجهاجاتا هے *

۸—بموجب ایکٹ کورٹ فیس کے کب ایک فریق مستحق واپسے استامپ کورٹ فیس کا هو تا هے*

۹—مقدمات ذیل مین کورٹ فیس کسطرح شمار کیا جاویگا *

(ا) دعوی بابت تکمیل خاص معاهدہ بیع *

(ب) دعوی از جانب مزارعہ واسطي منسوخی نوٹس بیدخلي *

(ج) دعوی بابت کسے حصہ جایداد کے اس بنا پر کہ وہ جایداد خاندان مشترکہ هے *

(د) دعوی بابت تخفیف شرح لگان *

۱۰—کون اشخاص رویڈو ایجنٹ بغي ایجنٹ مال بنسکتے هین اور کن مقدمات مین وہ حاضر هوسکتے هین اور کس کے روبرو *

Final Examination-in-Law.

1878.

Organization and Powers of Government, &c.

Examiner,—Col. C. H. Hall.

First Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. What was the system of Criminal Law and Justice in force in the year 1770? Name the different tribunals and their powers.

2. In what year was a change introduced in this system? By whom. Note the general character of the scheme.

3. In what year was the "Regulating Act?" State some of its most important provisions.

4. How and when was the Supreme Court established, and for what period did it continue to administer justice? Describe generally the extent of its jurisdiction.

5. Who is at the head of all the Legislative authority exercised in British India?

6. What was the object of Act V of 1861?

7. How many grades of Courts are there in the Punjab? Name them.

8. What are the pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of the several District Courts?

9. What powers have the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court as regards ministerial officers?

10. What is the period of limitation for an appeal?

11. Which is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in each district.

12. What are the powers of the Chief Court with regard to Advocates and Pleaders ?

ORGANIZATION AND POWERS OF GOVERNMENT, &C.

First Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

اختیارات گورنمنٹ هند و کونسل و اضعان آئین و قوانین *

۱—سنه ۱۷۷۰ع مین کونسا قانون فوجداري مروج تها اور عدالتهاي فوجداري کا کیا انتظام تها - اون عدالتونکے نام لکهو اور هر ایک کے اختیارات کي تشریح کرو *

۲—یهه انتظام کب بدلا اور کسنے بدلا اور نیا انتظام عموما کس قسم کا تها *

۳—ریگولیٹنگ ایکٹ کس سال مین جاری هوا اور اوسکے بڑي بڑی مراتبات کیا هین *

۴—کیونکر اور کب سپریم کورٹ قایم هوئي اور کسقدر مدت تک رهي اور عموما اوس عدالت کے اختیارات کیا تهی *

۵—برٹش انڈیا مین جماعت و اضعان قانون کا سرکرده کون هے *

۶—ایکٹ ۵ سنه ۱۸۶۱ع کس غرض سے جاري کیا گیا تها *

۷—پنجاب مین کتنے درجونکي عدالتین هین انکي تشریح کرو *

۸—مختلف عدالتهاي ضلع کي کس کس قدر مالیت کے مقدمات سماعت کرسکتے هیں *

۹—عدالتهاي ماتحت چیف کورٹ پنجاب کے اختیارات بهنسبت عمله کے کیا هین *

۱۰—اپیل کي میعاد کیا ھے *

۱۱—ھر ایک ضلع میں اعلیٰ عدالت ابتدائي کونسی ھیں *

۱۲—عدالت چیف کورٹ کے اختیارات بہ نسبت ایڈوکیٹ اور پلیڈروں کے کیا ھیں *

Criminal Law and Procedure.

Examiner,—B. H. Baden Powell, Esq., C.S.

Second Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours.*

1. Section 96 of the Indian Penal Code says:—"Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence."

To the defence of *what* does the right apply? What are the general restrictions on the right?

Specify the cases in which the right of defence of the body extends to causing death.

2. What is the liability of an abettor when he abets one act and a different act is done?

Z. a police officer, abets a robbery, but the robbery is not committed, to what punishment (if any) is Z liable?

3. How many witnesses are necessary to prove a case of perjury (giving false evidence)?

4. A. without excuse, fires a loaded cannon—

(*a*)—into a crowd of persons (without designing to kill any one in particular) and one or two persons are killed. What offence has A. com-

mitted? And what offence (if any) would he have committed supposing no body was killed?

(*b*).—A, a police man, expressly and by authority stationed to warn travellers that a certain river is so swollen as to be impassable by fording, intentionally omits to tell Z, Z enters the river and is drowned. What offence has A committed? Give your reasons.

5. Distinguish between *theft* and *robbery*?

6. Under what circumstances is the publishing of a false rumour or report, criminal?

7. In what district should the trial be held in the following cases:—

(*a*).—When it is uncertain in which of two districts a crime was committed.

(*b*).—A convict escapes from the Central Jail, Lahore, and is re-captured at Karnál.

(*c*).—Z at Lahore entrusts to his clerk Rs. 1,000, to pay coolies on his works at Saharunpore in the N. W. Provinces. At Amritsar, the clerk makes away with Rs. 500 by burying this sum in his house. He takes the rest to Jalundhar and pays his own debts with it. In which district may he be tried?

8. Compare the procedure on trial of a summons or warrant case before a Magistrate, with the trial of a civil suit, especially noticing the place of trial, the nature of the proceedings, and the examination of the party who is on his defence.

9. What is the law as to an appeal from a judgment of acquittal; is there any class of cases to which this rule does not apply, if so, specify.

10. A police officer reasonably suspects A of being concerned in counterfeiting coin. He has no warrant, but he pursues A (who escapes) into the local jurisdiction of another police officer. A there gets inside B's house. B bars up the door and refuses to open it.

Has the police officer the right to follow A, and arrest him, and what is he to do on being refused entry into B's house?

What offence or offences, if any, has B committed?

How would this last answer be affected if B were A's wife.

11. How and by whom is a criminal summons to answer a complaint served.

12. What court or courts have powers of revision? How can a case come up for revision? and on what ground? What are the limits to the power of revision?

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Second Paper,—Time 3 hours.

پرچہ قانون و ضابطہ فوجداری *

۱—دفعہ ۹۶ تعزیرات ہند میں لکھا ہے - کوئی امر جرم نہیں ہے جو استحقاق حفاظت خود اختیاری کے نافذ کرنے میں کیا جاوے - بتلاؤ کہ کس چیز کی حفاظت کیواسطے یہہ اختیار دیا گیا ہے اور کن قیود کی شرط سے محدود ہے-اور کن صورتونمیں استحقاق حفاظت خود اختیاری جسم بالارادہ ہلاکت کرنے کی حد تک پہونچ سکتا ہے *

۲—معاون کی کیا ذمہ واری ہوتی ہے جس صورت میں کہ جرم جسکا ارتکاب ہوا اوس جرم سے جسکی اعانت ہوی ہو

مختلف هو-زید ایک افسر پولیس نے جرم سرقه بالجبر کی اعانت کري مگر جرم مذکور کا ارتکاب نہین هوا پس بتلاؤ که زید اگر کسي سزا کا مستوجب هے تو کس سزا کا *

۳—جرم حانف دروغی (جھوٹي گواهي دینے) کے اثبات کیواسطے کسقدر گواه لازمي هین *

۴—بکر نے بلا وجه بھري هوئی توپ چلا دی *

(ا)—انبوه اشخاص مین (گو اوسکا اراده کسی خاص شخص کے مارڈالني کا نه تها) ایک دو اشخاص مرگئی پس بکر نے کس جرم کا ارتکاب کیا اور اگر کوئی آدمي نه مرتا تو بھی کسي جرم کا مرتکب هوتا یا نہین اگر هوتا تو کس جرم کا *

(ب)—بکر ایک ملازم پولیس تها خاص اور حکما اس غرض سے مامور هوا تها که مسافرون کو متنبه کرتا رهي که فلان دریا اسقدر چڑها هوا هے که اوسي پایاب عبور نہین هوسکتا بکر نے دیده و دانسته زید کو اس امر سے آگاه نه کیا چنانچه زید دریا مین گیا اور ڈوب گیا بتلاؤ که بکر کس جرم کا مرتکب هوا اور اپنے جواب کي دلائل لکھو *

۵—سرقه اور سرقه بالجبر مین کیا تمیز هے *

۶—کن حالات مین جھوٹي خبر یا افواه کا مشتهر کرنا جرم کی حد تک پهونچتا هے *

۷—مقدمات ذیل کي تجویز کن اضلاع مین هو ني چاهئي *

(ا)—جبکه یهه امر مشتبه هو که در ضلعونمین سے کسمین جرم کا ارتکاب هوا *

(ب)—جبکہ قیدي سنٹرل جیل لاہور سے مفرور ہوکر کرنال میں گرفتار ہو *

(ج)—زید نے بمقام لاہور ایکہزار روپیہ اس غرض سے اپنے منشي کو دیا کہ سہارنپور میں جو اضلاع مغربی و شمالی میں واقع ہے قلیوں کو جو کام پر ہیں تقسیم کري - منشي نے پانچسو روپیہ تو امرتسر میں جاکر ہضم کر لیا اس طورپر کہ گھر میں دفن کردئی اور باقي پانچسو روپیہ جالندھر لیجاکر اپنے قرضخواہوں کو دیدیا اوسکي نسبت کس ضلع میں تجویز ہوني چاہئي *

۸—مقدمہ قابل اجراي سمن یا قابل اجراي وارنٹ کی تجویز کیواسطے جو ضابطہ مقرر ہے اوسکا مقابلہ اوس ضابطہ سے کرو جو مقدمہ دیواني کیواسطے ہے اور اوس مقابلہ میں مقام تجویز - حیثیت کارروائي اور جواب دہندہ کے بیان قلمبند کرنے کے باب میں خاص کر تذکرہ کرنا چاہئي *

۹—بریت کے حکم سے اپیل کي نسبت کیا قانون ہے - کوئي اس قسم کے مقدمہ بھي ہیں کہ جنسے قانون متعلق نہیں اگر ہیں تو بتلاؤ کہ وہ کس قسم کے مقدمات ہیں *

۱۰—ایک افسر پولیس کو از روي وجوہات معقول شک ہے کہ بکر جرم تلبس سکہ کے ارتکاب میں شامل ہے بکر بھاگنے لگا افسر پولیس نے گو اوسکے پاس وارنٹ نہ تھا اوسکا تعاقب دوسرے افسر پولیس کے علاقہ میں گیا بکر خالد کے گھر میں داخل ہوا خالد نے دروازہ بند کرلیا اور کھولنے سے انکار کیا - بتلاؤ کہ اس

افسر پولیس کو اختیار ہے کہ بکر کا تعاقب کرے اور گرفتار کرے اور اگر خالد کے گھر میں داخل ہونا نماے تو اوسے کیا کرنا چاہئے اور یہہ بہی کہ خالد کسی جرم یا جرایم کا مرتکب ہوا یا نہین اگر ہوا تو کس کا یا کن کن کا - اور در صورتیکہ خالد بکر کے زوجہ ہو تو جواب آخری مین کیا فرق عاید ہو گا *

۱۱—کیونکر اور کسکے معرفت تعمیل اوس سمن کی جو واسطے جوابدہی استغاثہ فوجداری کے ہو ہونی چاہئی *

۱۲—اختیار نگرانی کا کس عدالت یا کن کن عدالتونکو حاصل ہے - کیونکر اور کن کن وجوہات پر مقدمہ صیغہ نگرانی مین عدالت کے روبرو اسکتا ہے اور اس اختیار صیغہ نگرانی کی حدود کیا ہین *

CIVIL SUBSTANTIVE LAW.

Examiner,—F. D. BULLOCK, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Third Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Name the great relations in private life, and state generally and briefly the legal rights and obligations flowing therefrom.

2. What extent of title attaches to the right of stoppage *in transitu*; and what acts work a bar of the right to stop?

3. What is the legal effect of the following:—

(*a*).—Puffing at an auction sale.

(*b*).—A private arrangement between joint sureties limiting their several liability to a principal

who is not a party, to the arrangement—(1) where the principal has, (2) where he has not, knowledge of the arrangement.

(*c*).—A contract to sell and deliver goods not *in esse*.

4. What is the extent of the right of lien for a general balance ?

5. Summarize the provisions of the Carriers Act.

6. What is the extent of divisibility of specific performance of a contract ?

7. Define the status, rights and powers of a Hindu son joint with his father and brethren under the Benares law ; and mention the difference in his position as an heir from that of a son under the English and Muhammadan systems.

8. What powers and disabilities, other than as to estate, attach to Hindu widows who re-marry and how are the children of the former marriage affected ?

9. State the law of pre-emption as it exists in the Punjab, and say in what principal respects it departs from the Muhammadan law.

10. Discuss the legal aspects of marriage among Muhammadans.

Civil Substantive Law.

Third Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

پرچہ اصول قانون دیوانی *

۱—دنیا میں انسان کے بڑی بڑی ذاتی تعلقات کرنسے ہیں اور مختصرا لکہو کہ عموما اون تعلقات سے کیا فرائض اور حقوق قانونا پیدا ہو تے ہیں *

۲—بتلاؤ کہ قانونا کسقدر حقیت بایع کو بذریعہ استحقاق روکنے شي مبعیہ کے جبکہ شي مذکور اثناي راہ مین ہو حاصل ہو تي ہے اور کس فعل سے یہہ استحقاق روکنے کا زایل ہو جاتا ہے *

۳—امورات ذیل کي قانوني تاثیر کیا ہے—

(ا)—نیلام مین حد سے زیادہ شي مبعیہ کي تعریف کرني *

(ب)—چند مشترک ضامنون نے بلا شمولیت اصل دایین کے باہم ایسا انتظام کیا کہ جس سے اونکي ذمہ واری بالافراد مین تبدل ہوا *

(اول)—جبکہ دائین کو اس انتظام کا علم ہے *

(دوم)—جبکہ دائین کو اس انتظام کا علم نہین ہی *

(ج)—جبکہ معاہدہ بابت بیع و شرا ایسے مال کے ہو جو بوقت معاہدہ کے وجود نرکہتا ہو *

۴—بقایا غیر معین کیواسطے حق لئین کہان تک پہونچتا ہے *

۵—برندگان مال کے ایکٹ کا خلاصہ لکہو *

۶—کہان تک جزء معاہدہ کي خاص داد رسے ہو سکتے ہے *

۷—بیان کرو کہ بموجب قانون بنارس کہ ہندؤن مین بیتا جو اپنے باپ اور بہائي بندون سے مشترک ہو کیا حیثیت حقوق اور اختیارات رکہتا ہے اور بتلاؤ کہ وراثتا اوسکے حقوق مین کیا فرق ہے اون حقوق سے جو از روي شرع محمدي یا کہ قانون عیسائیون کہ بیتے کو حاصل ہوتي ہین *

۸—بتلاؤ کہ ہندؤن کے از دواج مکرر کرنے سے سوائی نسبت جائداد ماحصلہ پیش از دراج مکرر کے قانونا کیا اختیار رہتے ہین اور کیا اختیار جاتے رہتے ہین ارر اس از دواج مکرر سے اوس اولاد پر جو از دواج اولی سے ہو کیا تاثیر ہوتی ہے *

۹—قانون شفع مروجہ پنجاب کو بیان کرو اور لکہو کہ کن بڑی امور مین یہہ قانون شرع محمدي کے مطابق نہین ہے *

۱۰—تشریح کرو معہ دلائل کہ از دواج محمدي کے قانونا کیا تائیر ہے *

Civil Procedure.

Examiner,—H. T. Rivaz, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Fourth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. What is the doctrine of Res Judicata? What other bars exist to the exercise of their jurisdiction by the Civil Courts?

2. How must a plaint be verified? When should the court—(*a*) reject, (*b*) return a plaint.

3. What is an Issue? From what sources of material may Issues be framed?

4. When does a sale of immoveable property in execution of decree become absolute. On what grounds may such sale be set aside at the instance—(*a*) of the decree-holder, (*b*) of the purchaser?

When may a re-sale take place.

5. What should an order of reference to Arbitration contain?

When may the Court supersede its reference to Arbitration, and deal with the case itself?

When may the Court—(*a*) modify and (*b*) remit, an award.

6. When may an Appellate Court—(*a*) remand a case for re-investigation, (*b*) direct the Lower Court to take additional evidence?

When may an Appellate Court allow the production of fresh evidence before itself?

7. What is "Secondary Evidence"?

When may Secondary Evidence relating to documents be given?

When is evidence of an oral agreement varying a written contract admissible?

8. Explain the doctrine of estoppel, and give one instance.

What are leading questions, and when may they be asked?

9. In what cases is limitation suspended—

(*a*)—before it has begun to operate,

(*b*)—after it has begun to operate.

10. What is the period of limitation under Act XV of 1877, and when does it begin to run, in the following cases:—

(*a*).—In a suit to enforce a right of Pre-emption.

(*b*).—In a suit for money lent on an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.

(*c*).—In a suit by a Principal against an agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.

(*d*).—In a suit against a Trustee for property vested in trust for a specific purpose.

Civil Procedure.

Fourth Paper,—Time 3 hours.

ضابطہ دیوانے *

۱—در باب مقدمات طي شدہ کے مسلہ قانوني کیا ھے - عدالتہای دیوانی اور کن موانعات کے سبب سے اپنے اختیارات کو استعمال نہین کر سکتیں *

۲—عرضی دعوي کي تصدیق کیونکر ھونی چاھیے اور عدالت کن صورتونمین عرضي دعوي کر—

(ا)—نامنظور کر سکتے ھے *

(ب)—واپس کر سکتي ھے *

۳—امر تنقیح طلب کے کیا معنی ھین اور کہان کہانسے حاصل ھونے واقعات پر امر تنقیح طلب بنانے چاھئین *

۴—نیلام اجرای ڈگري مین کب قطعی ھو جا تا ھے - کن وجوھات پر ایسا نیلام منسوخ ھو سکتا ھے—

(ا)—ڈگریدار کي درخواست پر *

(ب)—مشتری کي درخواست پر *

۵—جبکہ مقدمہ سپرد ثالثان ھو حکم سپردگي مین کیا مراتبات درج ھونے چاھئین عدالت اس سپردگي کو کب منسوخ کرکے مقدمہ کي خود تجویز کرسکتی ھے عدالت فیصلہ ثالثان کو کب—

(ا)—ترمیم *

(ب)—واپس کر سکتي ھے *

۶—عدالت اپیل مقدمہ کو کب واپس بھیج سکتی ھے—

(ا)—براي تحقیقات ثاني *

(ب)—واسطي لینے شہادت مزید کے *

عدالت اپیل لئي شہادت کب اپنے روبرو قبول کر سکتي ھے *

۷—منقولی شہادت کسکو کہتے ھین اور وثیقہ جات کے نسبت ایسي شہادت کا لینا کب جایز ھو سکتا ھے زباني اقرار جس سے تحریري معاھدہ مین فرق پرتا ھو شہادت مین کب قبول ھو سکتا ھے *

۸—اقبال مانع تقریر مخالف کسکو کہتے ھین ایک مثال دو۔ سوالات موصل الي المقصود کسکو کہتے ھین اور وہ کب کئی جا سکتے ھین *

۹—کن صورتونمین اجراي میعاد سماعت مقدمہ ملتوي ھوتا ھے—

(ا)—پیش از انکہ میعاد گذرني شروع ھو *

(ب)—بعد از انکہ میعاد شروع ھو جاوے *

۱۰—صورتہاے ذیل مبن بموجب ایکٹ سنہ ۱۸۷۷ ع کے کیا میعاد ھي اور وہ میعاد کب سے شمار ھوتے ھے—

(ا)—جبکہ حق شفع کا دعوي ھو *

(ب)—جبکہ دعوی واسطے ایصال روپیہ کے ھو جو عند الطلب واجب الادا ھو *

(ج)—جبکہ مالک اپنے کارندہ پر دعوي ایصال جایداد

منقولہ کا کوئي جو کارندہ اپنے قبضہ مین لایا ہو مگر
مالک کو مجرا نہ دي ہو *

(د)—جبکہ دعوي نسبت سپرد دار کے واسطے ایصال
جائیداد کے ہو جو کسي خاص امر معین کیواسطے
اوسکے سپرد ہو *

REVENUE LAW AND PROCEDURE, &c.

Examiner,—J. A. E. MILLER, ESQ.

Fifth Paper,—*Time* 3 *hours*.

1. Describe the principal classes of Revenue free Tenures existing in the Punjab.

2. What constitutes an arrear of Land Revenue? What property of a defaulter may be sold for such an arrear? In a suit to set aside such a sale, what grounds may be included, and what grounds are excluded?

3. What is a settlement officer to do when the lumberdars of a village refuse to engage for the Land Revenue?

4. Explain the nature of the following taxes and cesses levied in the Punjab, mentioning the authority on which they rest. Water advantage (1) Revenue or "owner's rate." (2) Local Rate on land. (3) Nuzzerana. (4) Malikana. (5) Dak cess.

5. Describe the manner in which Revenue is derived in the Punjab from the following sources: (1) Salt. (2) Saltpetre. (3) Sujji. (4) Opium.

6. State the rights and powers of a lessee of Government waste lands under the Lease Rules.

7. Explain how a Putwari's salary is ordinarily collected and paid, and what exceptional arrangement is allowed when the ordinary system affords inadequate or unequal remuneration.

8. State the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act with regard to the ejectment of Tenants (*a*) with right of occupancy, (*b*) without right of occupancy.

9. What is a Sudder Distillery? At what rates is duty levied on native spirits? In what way is revenue realized from the sale of Rum and Brandy, respectively.

10. For what instruments may adhesive stamps be used under the General Stamp Act.

Revenue Law and Procedure, &c.

Fifth Paper,—Time 3 *hours.*

قانون و ضابطه مال *

۱—پنجاب کے بڑي بڑي لاخراج محال کی صورتون کی تشریح کرو *

۲—بقایا زر مالگزاری اراضي کسکو کہتے ہین - باقیدار کي کونسي جائداد ایسي باقی کیواسطے نیلام ہوسکتي ہے ایسی نیلام کے تنسیخ کے دعوي مین کونسي وجوہات قابل التسلیم اور کونسي نا قابل التسلیم قرار دي گئی ہین *

۳—جبکہ کسي موضع کہ نمبر دار مشخصہ اراضی کو منظور نکرین تو مہتمم بندوبست کو کیا کرنا چاہئي *

۴—ماہیت محصولات اور رقوم سوائي ذیل کے جو پنجاب مین وصول ہوتے ہین بتلاؤ اور یہہ بھي بتلاؤ کہ کس حکم کي

رو سے وصول ہوتے ہیں (۱) مالیہ ابیانہ-شرح مالکان (۲) لوکل ریٹ جو اراضی پر مشخص ہے (۳) نزرانہ (۴) مالکانہ (۵) ڈاک *

۵—بتلاؤ کہ پنجاب میں اشیاے ذیل سے سرکار کیونکر اپنا مالیہ وصول کرتے ہے (۱) نمک (۲) شورہ (۳) سنجی (۴) افیون

۶—بتلاؤ کہ بموجب قواعد مروجہ کے حقوق اور اختیارات پتہ دار کے کیا ہیں نسبت سرکاري اجارہ زمنیات کے جو پتہ پر دیجاتي ہیں *

۷—بتلاؤ کہ ایصال اور تقسیم تنخواہ پٹواري کے واسطے عموماً کیا قاعدہ مقرر ہے اور وہ کونسا خاص قاعدہ ہے اون صورتونکے واسطے جہاں طریقہ معمولی سے اجرت یا تو مکتفي نہیں ملتے یا یہہ کہ برا بر نہیں ملتے *

۸—بتلاؤ کہ ازروي ایکٹ مزارعان پنجاب بید خلے کے باب میں کیا قاعدہ ہے *

(اول)—اون مزارعونکے جنکو حقوق دخیلکاري حاصل ہیں *

(دوم)—اون مزارعونکے جنکو حقوق دخیلکاري حاصل نہیں ہیں *

۹—صدر بہتھی کسے کہتے ہیں - دیسی شراب پر شرح محصول کیا ہے اور سرکار رم اور برانڈی کی فروخت سے اپنا مالیہ کس طریقہ سے وصول کرتي ہے *

۱۰—بموجب قانون اسٹامپ عام کے کن کن وثیقون پر اسٹامپ جسپان ہوسکتا ہے *